THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1831.

VALUABLE BOOKS

AND

PERIODICAL WORKS,

PUBLISHED BY GRAY & BOWEN....BOSTON.

—✪—

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The character and objects of this journal, which has now been established more than fifteen years, and has reached with a constantly increasing circulation its sixty-ninth number, are generally known. It will be steadily devoted in future, as it has been heretofore, to the promotion of good taste, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the encouragement of generous and patriotic sentiments, and the propagation of correct principles in regard to the great interests of practical life. It will be the sedulous desire and constant effort of the Editors to foster the growth of our rising literature by careful and discriminating notices of all deserving works of native origin. They will also consider it a part of their duty to furnish accounts of the most important publications that appear abroad, especially such as concern this country.

With these explanations and with grateful acknowledgments of the encouragement which has hitherto been given to the Review, it is again recommended to the indulgent notice and generous patronage of the American public.

It is published quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 560 pages each.

The subscription price is *five dollars* a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance.

A subscriber may begin with any volume; and as new editions of the back numbers are constantly reprinting, full sets of the work, or single numbers, can at any time be supplied.

1

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER

AND

GENERAL REVIEW.

As indicated by its title, this work is intended to combine the objects of a religious publication and a general review. Religion, the most important subject to which the study and contemplation of man can be directed, will be a subject of particular, though not of exclusive attention. Accounts will be given of the most important books which may appear, not only in theology, but in polite literature, the popular sciences, and the various departments of knowledge which are of most general interest.

Five volumes of the work were published in the five years immediately preceding 1829, and with the beginning of that year a New Series was commenced, intended to embrace a wider range of subjects, and consequently requiring for its support a larger number of contributors. Three volumes of the New Series are now before the public, and have been very favorably received. The general character of these volumes may be inferred, by those who are unacquainted with the work itself, from the following list of contributors for the two volumes for 1829, those being named first who have supplied the greatest number of pages.

Rev. W. E. Channing, D. D.—Rev. Orville Dewey. —-Rev. Alvan Lamson.——Andrews Norton, A. M.—— Rev. Francis Parkman.—Rev. James Walker.—Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood.—Rev. W. B. O. Peabody.—-John Ware, M. D.—Sidney Willard, A. M.—Charles Follen, J. U. D.—Daniel Treadwell, Esq.—Samuel A. Eliot, Esq.—James T. Austin, Esq.—Rev. George R. Noyes. —Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.—John Farrar, A. M.— Samuel E. Sewall, Esq.—Willard Phillips, Esq.

It is published on the first of March, May, July, September, November, and January, making six numbers in each year, containing 136 octavo pages, each.

The price of subscription is *four dollars* per year, payable on the delivery of the second number of each year, and by new subscribers in advance.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is a work instituted for the advancement of those great objects which are in the highest degree common to all good men in all countries. In the present day it is hardly necessary to insist on the dreadful havoc of human happiness which has been made through the application of territorial prejudices and national delusions. Men have been taught to believe that merits and virtues were the creatures of locality, and that it was possible for nations to worry and destroy each other and both be gloriously right. What was morality on one side of the Atlantic was crime upon the other; and till the appearance of Bentham it seemed to have been forgotten that there is one law and one lawgiver, whose rules are independent of geography, and prescribe the happiness of all as a standard uninfluenced by climate or by creed.

In the Westminster Review the interests of the American people will be always affectionately defended to the fullest extent consistent with those laws of general good, which make the morality of the Universe.

The work is issued quarterly, at *six dollars* per annum, and will usually be received in the United States, about one month after its publication in London.

———

THE MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE,

NORTH AMERICAN SERIES.

———

This is one of the most popular and useful periodical works issued from the British press. Its contents are varied, interesting, and instructive; combining in an eminent degree the qualities necessary to render it a valuable acquisition to the mechanic, the man of science, and the general reader. Every number is accompanied by a great variety of explanatory engravings, executed in the best style.

Such arrangements have been made with the proprietors in London, that it will be published in the United States in regular monthly numbers, averaging about seventy pages each, or *eight hundred and forty pages* a year.

The price to subscribers will be *three dollars and twenty-five cents* a year, payable *in advance*.

THE JURISPRUDENT;

A LAW NEWSPAPER.

Conducted by several professional gentlemen of the city of Boston. The design of this publication is to furnish to the Profession of Law, a weekly Journal of Jurisprudence and Legal Intelligence ; and it will be the object of the conductors to collect the earliest information which can be procured in relation to the Judicial Proceedings of this country and England. The Jurisprudent will contain, so far as is practicable, a digest of cases decided and trials had, which are of prominent interest to the public. And notice will be taken of cases decided and points ruled in courts of law, in many cases, before they appear in the Regular Reports. It will also contain notices of all such books, men, and legal events here, and in England, as will be most likely to interest the Profession.

Terms $3 00 per annum, if paid within six months, and $3 50 if paid after.

THE TOKEN;

A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT,

FOR 1831.

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH.

" Then take my flower, and let its leaves
    Beside thy heart be cherished near,
  While that confiding heart receives
    The thought it whispers to thine ear."

The Engravings for the Token of this year are executed by Cheney, Ellis, Gallaudet, and others; among the contributors are Dewey, Greenwood, Miss Sedgewick, Mrs. Sigourney, Hall, Peabody, Wetmore; author of a Year in Spain, author of Tales of the Northwest, Neal, Thatcher, Mrs. Hale ; and others of the first reputation.

This work is larger than heretofore, and is done up in splendid embossed morocco. The literary department is considered decidedly superior to the former years, and in all respects it has received the greatest care and attention.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Published under the direction of the President of the United States, from the Original Manuscripts in the Department of State, conformably to a Resolution of Congress, of March 27, 1818. Edited by JARED SPARKS.

This important Correspondence, now for the first time published, will form eleven volumes. The price of the work, handsomely put up in boards, is $2,25 per volume. Eight volumes are already published.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS. In four Volumes. Accompanied with a Portrait on steel, and a fac-simile of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. Second Edition.

WEBSTER'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. A collection of the most important Public Speeches, Addresses, and Debates of DANIEL WEBSTER, with several Forensic Arguments, together with other Productions, which have never before been published under his name. The work contains a brief account of his family and early education, and is accompanied with a highly finished Engraving, taken from an original design. The whole is contained in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 550 pages.

A DESCRIPTION OF TREMONT HOUSE; with Architectural Illustrations.—4to.

This work is embellished with a copperplate Engraving, representing the front of the House, and thirty Lithographic Prints, exhibiting the details of the structure.

A DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE; or, an Explanation of Words and Things connected with all the Arts and Sciences. Illustrated with numerous Wood Cuts. By GEORGE CRABB, A. M., Author of 'English Synonymes,' 'Technological Dictionary,' and 'Historical Dictionary.'

THE VESTAL, OR A TALE OF POMPEII. 1 Vol. 12mo.

1*

AUTHORSHIP,—A TALE. By a New-Englander over Sea. 1 Vol. 12mo.

AN ORATION—Delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Cambridge, Mass. August 26th, 1830. By the Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY.

AN EPITOME OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY; or, a Description of the various Countries of the Globe; with a view of their Political Condition at the present time. With Sixty Maps. By NATHAN HALE.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND OPINIONS of the Apostle Paul. By the Editor of Evangelical History; the Author of Remarks on the Miraculous Character of Christ; the Apostles' Doctrine; Biblical Emendations, &c.

THE NEW TESTAMENT. Conformed to Griesbach's Text. 1 Vol. 12mo.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT AFRICA.

PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT ASIA.

TALES OF TRAVELS.

They have in course of publication, a series of Works for Youth, which will appear under the general title of TALES OF TRAVELS, by SOLOMON BELL, late Keeper of the Traveller's Library, Province-House Court, Boston.

The design of this series is to supply to the children of the United States, an entertaining abstract of the most popular books of travels, which have lately appeared. They will be written in a style of great simplicity, will possess the attractions of continuous narrative, and be divested of everything which ought not to be exhibited to the youthful mind. They will be richly embellished with pictures, from original and correct designs; each volume will be accompanied by a map showing the routes of the travellers; and the whole will be executed in the most elegant and pleasing style in all respects. While these volumes are designed to be in the highest degree entertaining and attractive, they will yet be perfectly authentic.

The first of this series, already published, will be entitled, *Tales of Travels West of the Mississippi.* This contains the most interesting details in the various narratives of Lewis and Clark, Major Long, Jewett, and others, and will present a correct picture of the vast country that lies West of the Mississippi,—including the various tribes of Indians and their modes of life ; and an account of the most remarkable animals. It will also be enlivened with the personal adventures of the several individuals noticed in the aforesaid works.

One volume will exhibit the Polar Regions, and detail the substance of the several narratives of Parry, Franklin, Lyon, &c.

One volume will be given upon Mexico, and another upon South America. Three volumes will be given upon Africa, which will embrace the travels of Lyon, Lang, Denham, Clapperton, Cailie, Salt, Burchel, Thomson, and others.

Three volumes will be given upon Europe, and three or four upon Asia. The most recent and valuable works will be selected as the basis of these volumes, and great pains will be taken to adapt them to the design of the publication.

When completed, the above series will contain travels in all parts of the world, and convey correct ideas of the inhabitants, the animals, and the geography of the various countries and nations on the globe.

The price of these works will be very low, so as to enable every child to possess the whole series. They will appear about one volume in two months, and will be sold separately, or in sets, at the option of purchasers. Each book will be complete in itself, and have no necessary connexion with any other volume.
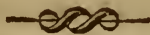
GRAY & BOWEN

ALSO HAVE IN PRESS,

A SUPERB IMPERIAL OCTAVO BIBLE,

Pica leaded, on superfine paper, in two volumes, 900 pages each, with one first rate engraving, and without note or comment.

The object in this edition is to give the most accurate and beautiful specimen of typography of which the American press is capable.

LIBRARY OF EDUCATION.

They have in preparation a work of the above description, edited by Mr. Russell, formerly editor of the Journal of Education, and intended to embrace, in a series of volumes, issued at intervals of a few months, the principal treatises on education, which are to be found in the works of eminent English writers, commencing with those of Locke.

The work now proposed, is designed to furnish a library of instructive reading, on the subject of education, for the use of parents and teachers. It will be found adapted also, it is hoped, to the objects of social libraries, lyceums, and other associations for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

The extent to which such a work may be carried, depends, of course, on the patronage of which it may be deemed worthy. It may embrace, in turn, most of the departments of education, and the most important branches of instruction; and should it prove successful to the extent of the editor's views, it may embrace translations of the most useful and interesting productions of the distinguished writers of the continental countries of Europe. Abstracts of the theories and methods of the eminent teachers of antiquity, will also be included in the proposed work; as its great end is *to aid in establishing and diffusing enlarged views of the whole subject of education.*

The first step proposed, however, is to bring conveniently within the reach of parents and instructers *the thoughts of classical English authors, who have written on the subject of instruction, and, particularly, on its early and elementary stages.*

Exact and definite proposals will not, it is thought, be expected at the outset of an attempt of this nature. The first volume of the series (now in press,) will, probably, enable the public to form an opinion of the design and character of the work; it will contain Locke's "Thoughts concerning Education," together with Milton's treatise, addressed to Mr. Hartlib, on the plan of a general seminary of learning. The work will be published in the

duodecimo form, in a style combining, as far as practicable, fidelity and accuracy of execution, with a moderate cost. *Each volume*, although constituting part of a series of uniform exterior, *will be sold separately*, that the demands of the different departments of education may be distinctly met.

Boston, Oct. 1830.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, REGARDING THE ABOVE WORK.

[*From Professor John Griscom, of New York.*]

"That a series of volumes, embracing the most valuable and practical portions of the best English writers on education, would form a most important addition to the library of every person, whose duty or interest leads him to an investigation of the principles by which the minds of youth may be most effectually trained to knowledge and virtue, I have not the least hesitation in expressing my conviction; and if such a series were neatly got up in the duodecimo form, it ought, from its cheapness and value, to receive abundant patronage in a country where education constitutes the only solid foundation for political safety and social happiness."

[*From Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, in Yale College.*]

"Your proposed plan of publishing, in a regular series, a number of the most valuable treatises on education, appears to me extremely well adapted to the present state of the public mind, and will, I hope, command general patronage."

[*From Mr. Walter R. Johnson, of Philadelphia.*]

"Permit me to express my full conviction that the plan of publishing, in a uniform manner, the best works in our language on the principles and practice of education, will be found of great public utility, not only to teachers but to all parents, likewise, who take a due interest in having their children educated in a rational manner. The library which will thus be formed, will be an invaluable treasure in every domestic circle, and may furnish a branch of reading, at once interesting and instructive."

[*From Mrs. Emma Willard, Principal of Troy Female Seminary.*]

"The plan proposed in your prospectus strikes me as being likely to be of singular service to the cause of education. Such a work as you propose that the Library of Education shall be, cannot fail to benefit every teacher who shall peruse it. The mind acquires a cast of vigorous thought from associating with vigorous thinkers ; and such are those with whose writings you undertake to make us conversant, on that subject which we who are practically engaged in education find most interesting."

[*From Levi Hedge, LL. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in Harvard University.*]

"I think favorably of your plan. Such a work would have a tendency to correct erroneous notions, and to improve the judgment of many parents and others on this subject, (education.) The public mind is, in this vicinity, a good deal awake to the importance of education. It does not require to be excited, so much as rightly directed.

"I sincerely wish you success in this object, and should be glad to assist you, should it be in my power."

[*From the Rev. William Jenks, D. D. Boston.*]

"The attention now happily devoted to the important subject of education, nowhere more important than in the United States, augurs favorably for our country and the permanency of its institutions. As this state of things advances, it will be more and more desirable that the community avail itself of all the lights to be obtained from former publications of merit. Many of these are out of print or difficult to procure. I conceive, therefore, that you are rendering a service to this deeply interesting cause, by the proposal issued. It will accommodate reflecting and inquiring parents and guardians, and teachers of youth of all denominations, I trust, and lead to happy results."

[*From Mr. George B. Emerson, Instructer, Boston.*]

"The more I think of your proposal of a Library of Education, the more highly important do I regard it. At the present time, particularly, when many young men are entering upon the business of instruction, with more adequate views of the preparation to be made for it than have commonly prevailed, such a publication cannot fail to be of the

highest use. I hope and trust it will be so favorably received, as to induce you to execute your plan to the fullest extent."

[*From Mr. Ebenezer Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston.*]

"I have seen your proposals for republishing, in a series of volumes, the 'principal treatises on education, which are to be found in the works of eminent English writers,' with much satisfaction. Such a publication, if judiciously conducted, must be very useful to all who are interested in the subject of education; and especially so to those who have engaged in the business of instruction as a profession. I hope you may meet with sufficient encouragement in the laudable enterprise which you have undertaken, to induce you to republish, not only *all* the standard English treatises on education, but also translations of the best essays on the same subject, which have appeared on the continent of Europe. Your volumes would thus form a more perfect *Library of Education* than can now be obtained, either in this country or abroad. I wish to be considered a subscriber."

[*From Mr. Jacob Abbot, Principal of the Mount Vernon Female School, Boston.*]

"I was much interested in the plan which you propose, of publishing a 'Library of Education,' when I first saw the proposal, several days ago.

"I am convinced it would be highly useful. I know of nothing, which I should myself value more; and it has for some time appeared to me that some measures ought to be taken, to induce teachers generally to *read* more extensively and systematically, on the theory of their profession. A law student reads; a theological and a medical student read,—two or three years; but a teacher has nothing to do with books, except to step into a bookstore and examine some half dozen text books in the various branches of instruction. It seems to me, that the publication of such a series as you propose, will do much to remedy this evil, and to turn the attention of teachers to the principles of their art."

[*From Mr. Josiah Holbrook of Boston.*]

"The Library of Education, which you propose to collect for the benefit of teachers, and the friends and conducters of literary institutions generally, is certainly called for at the

present time. Besides the general demand for information, which such a library would furnish, there is a special and urgent call for something of the kind by local associations of teachers, which have already entirely changed the character of numerous schools, and which, I hope, will become essential and permanent departments of lyceums throughout the country."

[*Notice in the Journal of Education.*]

"Mr. William Russell, the editor of the first series of the Journal of Education, proposes to publish a work under this title, embracing selections from the works of eminent English writers in a series of volumes, to be published separately, issued at intervals of a few months. The first volume will be taken from the writings of Locke, and will be published in the course of the autumn. The plan seems to us excellent, and the compiler's qualifications are well known. We see not how a student in education can dispense with such a work if he has not the original."

A NEW DICTIONARY

OF MEDICAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE;

WILL VERY SHORTLY BE PUT TO PRESS.

It will contain a concise account of the various subjects in *Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Pharmacy,* with the Etymology and Orthoepy of the terms of their Greek, Latin, French, and German synonymes;—a copious Bibliography appended to the different articles, and Bibliographical Notices of the most eminent Authors in the different departments of Medical Science, with a Catalogue of their principal works mentioned, and an Epitome of the existing state of Medical Science and Literature. By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia, &c. &c.

The work will not be a mere Dictionary of terms; it will comprise concise histories of diseases; description and doses of various kinds of Medicine, with formula for the different Pharmacentrical preparations, &c. &c.

Great attention has been, moreover, paid to the Greek and Latin synonymes, so that the Dictionary will, it is trusted, form a safe and convenient guide to the study of ancient and modern authors on Medicine.

It will be comprised in one large volume, 8vo.

LAKE SUPERIOR

BRITISH AMERICA

NORTH WEST TERRITORY

Chippeways

LAKE HURON

LOWER CANADA

NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax

MICHIGAN TER.

UPPER CANADA

Six Nations

York

Shawnees

LAKE ONTARIO

MAINE

Bangor

Machias

Augusta

VERMONT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Portland

Portsmouth

MISSOURI TERRITORY

Falls of St. Anthony

Chippeway

Black R.

Sioux Vill

Lead Mines

Galena

Potawatomee Inds

Detroit

Ft. Malden

LAKE ERIE

Erie

Meadville

Cleveland

NEW YORK

Rochester

Niagara Falls

Buffalo

Schenectady

Albany

Hudson

Hartford

Middletown

Newburyport

Salem

Boston

Worcester

Springfield

Providence

Massachusetts Bay

C. Cod

RHODE ISLAND

Long I.

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

OHIO

Indianapolis

Columbus

Zanesville

Wheeling

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg

Carlisle

Chambersburg

Harrisburg

Reading

Philadelphia

Trenton

New York

Newark

New Brunswick

Sandy Hook

MISSOURI

Jefferson

St. Charles

St. Louis

Cahokia

Kaskaskia

St. Genevieve

Vandalia

Edwardsville

Vincennes

Corydon

Madison

Vevay

Frankfort

Lexington

Louisville

Ohio R.

Chillicothe

Cincinnati

Ohio

VIRGINIA

Lexington

Lynchburg

Charlottesville

Fredericksburg

Richmond

Petersburg

Cumberland

Frederick

Georgetown

WASHINGTON

Alexandria

Annapolis

Baltimore

Dover

MARYLAND

New Castle

Wilmington

C. Charles

C. Henry

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville

Russelville

Cumberland R.

MISSOURI

Madrid

Osages

Cherokees

ARKANSAS

White R.

St. Francis R.

Cherokee Vill

Dwight

Arkansas R.

TERRY

Little Rock

Chickasaws

Memphis

Huntsville

Muscle Shoals

New Echota

Cherokees

TENNESSEE

Nashville

Murfreesborough

Washington

Brainerd

Knoxville

Greenville

Holston

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh

Newbern

Washington

Plymouth

Albemarle Sd.

Currituck Inlet

C. Hatteras

Ocracoke Inlet

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia

Camden

Charles

Beaufort

C. Lookout

Wilmington

Georgetown

C. Fear

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson

ALABAMA

Creek

Choctaws

Ft. Claiborne

Cahawba

Tuscaloosa

LOUISIANA

Natchez

Washington

Monticello

Alexandria

New Orleans

L. Pontchartrain

Mobile

Blakely

Pensacola

GEORGIA

Augusta

Milledgeville

Montpelier

Savannah

FLORIDA

Tallahassee

St. Augustine

C. Canaveral

Tampa B.

Charlotte Har.

C. Florida

C. Romans

Chatham Bay

C. Sable

GULF OF MEXICO

MEXICO

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Longitude from Washington

Longitude West from Greenwich

11 Digits on the North Limb

10 Digits on the North Limb

9 Digits

A MAP of the eclipse of Feby. 12th in its passage across the UNITED STATES.

Published by Gray & Bowen. BOSTON.

LAKE SU

Geneva
Lyons

N O R T H W E S T

Chippew
St Johns R

45

St Croix R
Mississippi R
the 8th Limb
CK
B. of Fundy
maquaddy B
stpnt

T E R R I T O R

Falls of St Anthony
Sioux Vill
Chippeway

Rome

9 Digits on

Black R.

Fox R.
Ft Hou

NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax

S O U T H I   T E R R I T O R Y

Ft Crawford
Sioux Vill
Ouisconsin R.
Lead Mines
Galena

R. des Moines

Poraw

Constantinople

Rock R.

Naples
Madrid

Council
Bluff

Kanzas R.

Missouri R

Grand R.

10 Digits

R.
8th Limb
in the

Illinois R.

I L L I N O I

Pekin

40

40

Laskaskia R.

Ft. Osage
Jefferson
R.
St Charles
St Louis
Vandalia
Edwardsville

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1831.

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PREFACE.

"THE main object of this work," as was stated in the first volume, "is utility." The Conductors engaged in the design under the impression that such a work was wanted by a numerous class in the community, and that, if well executed, it would meet with a good degree of success; and they have been gratified by the manner in which their attempt has been received.

In this volume the general character and design of the work remain unaltered; though the plan has been, in some particulars, changed. The first volume was divided into five parts; but the contents of this, though embracing as great a variety of subjects, have been formed into two general divisions, the First Part comprising the topics corresponding to those of the first two parts of the former volume, and the Second Part, the topics corresponding to those of the other three parts. For explanations respecting the astronomical department, the reader is referred to the Preliminary Observations of Mr. Paine, who has executed this portion with great labor and ability.

The large space occupied by the numerous and interesting details relating to the great eclipse of the 12th of February, has rendered it necessary to postpone several articles corresponding to those of the second part of the first volume.

The Second Part of the present volume is particularly characized by containing a view of the general and state governments, the constitution of the United States, the executive government, the national legislature and judiciary, outlines of the constitutions of the several states, and complete lists of their governors from the first organization of the respective governments. This information is of permanent value, and will be useful, for reference, at any future period; but that portion of it which is unchangeable, having now been inserted in this volume, will not need to be repeated in the volumes which may follow.

The plan adopted with respect to the articles relating to the several states has left less space than could be wished for the notice of foreign countries; and although the information given respecting them will probably not be deemed an unimportant part of

the volume, yet it is less full than was intended : other useful mat-
ter has also been omitted for want of room.

It is impossible to give a complete enumeration of the sources
from which information has been derived ; some of the principal
ones, relating to foreign countries, are the English Royal Kalen-
dar, the Englishman's Almanac, the British Almanac and Com-
panion, the Almanach de Gotha, the Genealogischer-Historischer-
und-Statistischer Almanach, published at Weimar, and various
journals ; relating to our own country, the Laws of the United
States, the Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate,
Official Documents of the General Government, the Register of
Officers and Agents in the Service of the United States, the Direc-
tory of the Twenty-first Congress, the National Calendar, the
Constitutions of the several states, the American, Historical, Chro-
nological, and Geographical Atlas, works on the History and Geog-
raphy of the different states, the Quarterly Journal of the American
Education Society, Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, Niles's Reg-
ister, the State Registers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Connecticut, and New York, a variety of journals and other pub-
lications, together with private correspondence with gentlemen of
every state in the Union. To those who have been so good as to
communicate information, the Conductors return their grateful
acknowledgments.

A full view of the Fifth Census of the United States will form an
important article in the next volume. Though our own country
must hold a prominent place in every number, yet copious details
respecting foreign countries may be occasionally expected ; also
essays on interesting subjects of a scientific and practical nature ;
notices of important discoveries and useful inventions ; views of the
state and progress of education ; and accounts of the proceedings
of benevolent societies and associations for promoting religion,
learning, philanthropy, and moral civilization. The Conductors take
the liberty to request the purchasers of this volume to preserve it,
as belonging to a series of volumes which, should they be able to
execute their design, will be diversified in their contents, and em-
body such a variety of valuable matter as to form a library of useful
knowledge, exhibiting the most important facts of contemporary
history, the statistics of the globe, views of the state and progress
of society, and miscellaneous information on the different depart-
ments of human knowledge and active life.

Cambridge, Nov. 15, 1830.   THE CONDUCTORS.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASTRONOMI-
CAL DEPARTMENT.

THE year 1831 is peculiarly distinguished for phenomena worthy of the attention of the astronomers of the United States.

The eclipse on the twelfth of February is the first of a very remarkable series of five large eclipses of the sun, visible to us in the short term of seven years. The others happen as follows; the first on the 27th of July, 1832, total in Cuba; the second on the 30th of November, 1834, total in Charleston, Beaufort, &c., in South Carolina; the third on the 15th of May, 1836, annular near Cuba; and the fourth on the 18th of September, 1838, annular in three fifths of the States of the Union.

The eclipse of the present year, taking place near noon, will of course attract great attention. Should the sky be clear, at the time of the nearest approach of the centres of the Sun and Moon, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, probably not enough to render visible the planet Venus, then about 13 degrees *east* of the Sun; but a very considerable effect on the thermometer will doubtless be noticed; and, for half an hour, the power of a lens to produce combustion, by refracting the solar rays, will be entirely destroyed. If the day should be cloudy, the darkness will probably be complete.

In the fourth page there is a representation of the appearance of the sun, at those places where he will be eclipsed centrally, and where about $11\frac{1}{2}$ digits on his *south* limb; by inverting the volume, the lower figure becomes a representation of his appearance at those places (New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, &c.) where the eclipse will be of about the same magnitude on the *north*.

The passage of the eclipse over the United States only, is represented in the map prefixed to the title-page; but a representation of the entire eclipse for the whole Earth may be easily obtained, by marking on a map of America and the contiguous oceans, the points passed over by the paths of the different digits, and connecting them by curve lines.

After the second sheet had been printed, it was discovered that the phases of the eclipse at the city of Mobile, in the state of Alabama, had been omitted; they are therefore inserted here, *viz.*—

Latitude, 30° 40′ North; Latitude reduced, 30° 29′ 57″ North.
Longitude in degrees, 88° 11′ W.; Long. in time, 5h. 52m. 44s. W.
Constant logarithms, 0.10357   9.66938   9.94650.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	
Beginning of the eclipse	9 50 4.0 M.	9 50 19.9 M.	
Greatest obscuration	11 27 15.8	11 27 15.8	Mean time
Apparent conjunction	11 27 19.4	11 27 19.4	at Mobile.
End of the eclipse	1 7 16.2 A.	1 6 59.3 A.	
Duration of the eclipse	3 17 12.2	3 16 39.4	

Digits eclipsed, 11° 35′ 31″ on Sun's north limb.
At greatest obscuration, moon north 48.06″; at apparent ☌ 48.08.
Point first touched at the beginning, 68° 59′ from the vertex of the Sun.

The occultations this year are uncommonly numerous; and several

years must elapse before as many eclipses of stars of the first magnitude, and of the principal planets, can again be expected.

Particular mention has already been made of the most important use to which observations of eclipses of the sun, planets, and stars may be applied, *viz.* the determination of terrestrial longitude, which cannot be settled with equal precision, within the same space of time, in any other way. In the Almanac for 1832, all the occultations will be computed for Charleston, Washington and Boston.

The catalogue of those eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, which are visible in some part of the United States, has been continued, for the purpose of affording an easy method of determining the longitude, with a very considerable degree of precision. On the 37th page a recent discovery respecting these eclipses is noticed, *viz.* that they might be observed at sea with sufficient accuracy for nautical purposes. The discoverer remarks, " that as it is difficult to follow the satellite when the ship has much motion, it will be advisable for the observer to limit his attention to the times when the vessel is at the extremity of her roll or pitch. An attendant, with a watch, should note the time when the observer is certain he does see the satellite previous to immersion, and certain that he does not see it after immersion ; the mean of these times should be taken for the true time. The power applied to the telescope should be about 45." As the number of transit telescopes in the United States is very limited, the insertion of a catalogue of Moon-culminating stars was considered inexpedient at this time ; but it may appear in the next number, should the insertion be recommended.

In the arrangement of the Calendar pages, there is but little alteration from that of the last year. The Equatorial Parallax and Semidiameter of the Moon have, however, been placed in the Appendix, and the beginning and end of twilight for every eighth day, and the distance of the centre of the Moon from the centre of the Earth, at each apogee and perigee, substituted.

The beginning and end of twilight, and the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, are given for five places in the United States, situated in different latitudes ; the Almanac is thus adapted to the inhabitants of every part of the country, as these particulars depend simply on the latitude, and are wholly independent of the longitude.

The column headed *Boston, &c.* will answer for all places north of latitude 41° 32', that is, British Continental North America, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan ; all but the southern extremity of New York and Rhode Island, the northern half of Connecticut, the northern third of Pennsylvania, the Connecticut Reserve in Ohio, and the northern extremities of Illinois and Indiana.

The column headed *New York, &c.* is intended for places situated between latitude 41° 32' and 39° 48', that is, the southern extremities of New York and Rhode Island, all but the northern third of Pennsylvanian, all but the southern extremity of New Jersey, the central parts of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and the northern third of Missouri.

The column headed *Washington, &c.* may be used between latitude 39° 48' and 35° 52', that is, throughout Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Kentucky, the northern half of Tennessee, the southern extremity of New Jersey, the southern third of Ohio and Indiana, the southern half of Illinois, all but the northern third of Missouri, and the northern third of North Carolina and Arkansas.

The column headed *Charleston &c.* is suited to places between latitude 35° 52' and 31° 24', that is, South Carolina, all but the southern extrem-

ity of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, all but the northern third of North Carolina and Arkansas; the southern half of Tennessee; the northern half of Louisiana.

The column headed *New Orleans &c.* is adapted to places south of latitude 31° 24', that is, all Florida and Texas, the southern half of Louisiana, and the southern extremities of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The setting of the Moon is given from new moon to full, and the rising from full moon to new; the letters M. A. m. a, to be found in these columns and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon.*

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be readily reduced to that for any other meridian, by adding or subtracting the difference of the longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city. The time of the moon's southing is computed for the *same* meridian. The variation, however, even in a remote part of the United States, will be inconsiderable.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, and the distance of the Moon from the Earth. The small corrections depending on their declinations and our distance from the Sun, have been neglected as unimportant; indeed it has been ascertained, from a series of several hundred observations, that the corrections we have introduced will, in calm weather, give the time of high water within *fifteen* minutes, and, generally, much nearer. The difference between the time of high water at New York, Charleston, and Boston, was derived from the best authorities; but perhaps it has not been ascertained with the degree of accuracy that is to be desired. If our authorities are correct, the time of high water along the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, as far as Nantucket, is nearly the same as at *Boston.* Moreover, when it is high water in *New York*, it is nearly so in Long Island Sound, along the coast of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, as far as Cape Lookout, (with the exception of Sandy Hook and the entrance of Chesapeake Bay;) whilst along the coast of the southern part of North Carolina, of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, at Sandy Hook and the entrance of the Chesapeake, the time agrees very nearly with that in the column for *Charleston;* when greater accuracy is desired, reference should be had to the Tide Table on the 15th page. The time of the tide immediately preceding the southing of the moon, only, having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

The Planets are placed in the order in which they pass the meridian on the *first* day of each month, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington.

The equation of time is the correction by which apparent is reduced to mean time. It is computed for *apparent noon* at Greenwich, and is to be applied with the actual sign; but when it is desired to reduce mean to apparent time, the sign of the equation should be reversed.

Apparent time has been generally used in this Almanac; the only exception being in what relates to eclipses, occultations, and their elements, the rising and setting of the Moon, the passage of the Moon and planets over the meridian, and the time of high water. The beginning and end of twilight, and the rising and setting of the Sun, could not be given in mean time, as was to be desired, without occupying too much room.

The Appendix is intended to answer all the essential purposes of a Nautical Almanac, and the insertion therein of the distances of the Moon from the planets, and of the proportional logarithm of the difference between the

distances, it is hoped, will be found an improvement on any Almanac hitherto published. The difficulty of measuring the altitude of stars at sea is so great, that the insertion of the Moon's distance from them is rendered nearly useless. Indeed it has been asserted, that it could be more accurately measured on a celestial globe, than by any instrument of reflection whatever. But the planets are so much more brilliant, that their distance from the Moon, and altitude, can generally be determined with great accuracy, in the twilight, and before the horizon becomes invisible. The insertion of the proportional logarithm not only very considerably facilitates the computation, but affords an opportunity of correcting a typographical error, should any exist.

The whole of the Ephemeris of the Sun was calculated from the celebrated Almanac of Professor Encke. It was reduced with great care, and with corrections for the second and higher orders of differences, from the meridian of Berlin to that of Greenwich. As Bessel's corrections of Carlini's Solar Tables were introduced by Encke into his Ephemeris, the place of the Sun, both with respect to the ecliptic and the equator, as well as his distance from the Moon, as given in the Appendix to this Almanac, will always be found to differ very considerably from the English Nautical Almanac, in the computation of which, these corrections were wholly unnoticed.

The places of six stars of the first magnitude, as determined at Konigsberg, are given for every fifteenth day; they afford an opportunity to those possessed of a transit telescope, of determining the time with the greatest precision; or if the time has been otherwise *accurately* ascertained, of adjusting the telescope to the meridian. The stars selected are situated as nearly equidistant as possible.

The most important astronomical phenomena visible in the United States, in 1832, are a transit of Mercury on the 5th of May, an eclipse of the Sun on the 27th of July, three occultations of Saturn, two of Uranus, one of Mercury, one of Venus, one of Mars, two of Aldebaran, besides many of the smaller stars.

The year 1832 will be rendered memorable, also, by the return to the perihelion of two of the three comets, whose orbits have been discovered to be elliptical, *viz.* that known as Encke's, whose period is about 1212 days, which will pass the perihelion about the 7th of May; and that known as Biela's, whose period is about 2460 days, which will pass the perihelion on the 27th of November, and the perigee on the 22d of October, when it will be distant from the earth about 51 millions of miles. The latter, when nearest the Sun, will have an elongation of about 126°, and be about 30° nearer the elevated pole than the Sun, and will, consequently, be in a very favorable situation for observation. The former, it is believed, will have, when brightest, a great southern declination, and will, if this supposition is correct, be wholly invisible throughout the United States.

R. T. PAINE.

Boston, November 12, 1830.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

INDEX.

ERRATA.

Page 12, line 11, for on   read or
"   13, " 16, " Spantanburg " Spartanburg
"   39, " 30, " inferior   " superior

AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1831.

I. THE CALENDAR
AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

⊙ The Sun.
⊕ The Earth;
☽ ● ○ ☾ The Moon.
☿ Mercury.
♀ Venus.
♂ Mars.
⚶ Vesta.

⚵ Juno.
⚴ Pallas.
⚳ Ceres.
♃ Jupiter.
♄ Saturn.
♅ Herschel or Uranus.
☌ Conjunction, or hav-

ing the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Long. or R. A.
☍ Opposition, or differing 180° in Long. or R. A.
☊ ascend., ☋ descend. node.

The sign + prefixed to the latitude or declination of the Sun, &c. indicates that the same is *north;* but when the sign — is prefixed, the latitude or declination is *south.*

The letters *M. A.* or *m. a.* are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon.*

By *reduced* latitude is meant the latitude referred to the centre of the terrestrial spheroid. If the earth were a perfect sphere, the common latitude and the reduced latitude would be the same.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter . . B	Solar Cycle . . . 20
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number 8	Roman Indiction . . 4
Epact 17	Julian Period . . . 6544

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC,

With the Mean Time (at Washington) of the Sun's Entrance into, and Continuance in, each of them, and the Length of the Seasons.

	Sun enters			h.	m.	s.	Continues d.	h.	m.	s.
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ (Capricornus.)	1830, Dec.	21,	13	58	3.7	29	10	37	12.2
	11. ♒ (Aquarius.)	1831, Jan.	20,	0	35	15.9		14	42	51.7
	12. ♓ (Pisces.)	" Feb.	18,	15	18	7.6	30	0	1	46.0
Spring Signs.	1. ♈ (Aries.)	" March	20,	15	19	53.6		12	16	41.3
	2. ♉ (Taurus.)	" April	20,	3	36	34.9	31	0	15	1.4
	3. ♊ (Gemini.)	" May	21,	3	51	36.3		8	36	57.3

	Sun enters			h.	m.	s.	d.	h.	m.	s.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ (Cancer.)	1831,	June 21,	12	28	33.6	31	10	54	51.7
	5. ♌ (Leo.)	"	July 22,	23	23	25.3		6	27	37.0
	6. ♍ (Virgo.)	"	Aug. 23,	5	51	2.3	30	20	35	41.8
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ (Libra.)	"	Sept. 23,	2	26	44.1		8	10	4.0
	8. ♏ (Scorpio.)	"	Oct. 23,	10	36	48.1	29	20	33	9.8
	9. ♐ (Sagittarius.)	"	Nov. 22,	7	9	57.9		12	43	49.1

		d.	h.	m.	s.
Sun in the Winter Signs	. . . .	89	1	21	49.9
" Spring "	. . . . .	92	21	8	40.0
" Summer "	. . . .	93	13	58	10.5
" Autumn "	. . . . .	89	17	27	2.9

Sun North of the Equator (Spring and Summer)	186	11	6	50.5
" South " " (Winter and Autumn)	178	18	48	52.8
Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice, 1830, and ending at the winter solstice, 1831	365	5	55	43.3
Mean or average length of the tropical year . .	365	5	48	47.8

EMBER DAYS.

February 23d, 25th, and 26th.	September 21st, 23d, and 24th.
May 25th, 27th, and 28th.	December 14th, 16th, and 17th.

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1831.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 30.	Rogation Monday, .	May 9.
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday, Feb. 13.	" Tuesday, .	" 10.
Ash Wed., 1st day of Lent, " 16.	Ascension Day, . .	" 12.
Mid-Lent Sunday, . March 13.	Whitsunday, or Pentecost,	" 22.
Palm Sunday, . . " 27.	Trinity Sunday, . .	" 29.
Easter Day, . . April 3.	Corpus Christi Day, .	June 2.
Low Sunday, . . " 10.	Advent Sunday, . .	Nov. 27.
Rogation Sunday, . May 8.		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

The Fasts or Feasts marked with an asterisk are strictly observed.

Names of the Months.

5591 1st of Thebet	. . . .	Dec. 17,	1830.
" 10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	" 26,	"
" 1st of Sebat	. . . .	Jan. 15,	1831.
" 1st of Adar	. . . .	Feb. 14,	"
" 13th "	Fast of Esther . .	" 26,	"
" 14th "	*Purim	" 27,	"
" 15th "	Schuscan Purim . .	" 28,	"
" 1st of Nisan	. . . .	March 15,	"
" 15th "	*Beginning of the Passover	" 29,	"
" 16th "	*Second Feast or Morrow of the Passover . . .	" 30,	"

Names of the Months.

5591	21st of Nisan	*Seventh Feast . . .	April 4, 1831.
"	22d "	*End of the Passover .	" 5, "
"	1st of Ijar	. . . . .	" 14, "
"	18th "	Lag beomer . .	May 1, "
"	1st of Sivan	. . . . .	" 13, "
"	6th "	*Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost	" 18, "
"	7th "	Second Feast . . .	" 19, "
"	1st of Thammus	. . . .	June 12, "
"	17th "	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	" 28, "
"	1st of Ab	. . . . .	July 11, "
"	9th "	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	" 19, "
"	1st of Elul	. . . .	Aug. 10, "
5592	1st of Tisri	*Feast for the New Year .	Sept. 8, "
"	2d "	*Second Feast for the New Year	" 9, "
"	3d "	Fast of Gedaljah . .	" 10, "
"	10th "	*Feast of the Reconciliation	" 17, "
"	15th "	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	" 22, "
"	16th "	*Second Feast . .	" 23, "
"	21st "	Feast of Palms or Branches	" 28, "
"	22d "	*End of the Congregation, or Hut-Feast . . .	" 29, "
"	23d "	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law . . .	" 30, "
"	1st of Marchesvan	. . . .	Oct. 8, "
"	1st of Chisleu	. . . .	Nov. 6, "
"	25th "	Consecration of the Temple	" 30, "
"	1st of Thebet	. . . .	Dec. 5, "
"	10th "	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	" 14, "
"	1st of Sebat	. . . . .	Jan. 3, 1832.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Names of the Months.	Significations.		
1246 1st of Regeb	. . . .	.	Dec. 15, 1830.
" 1st of Shaban	Month of Hope .	.	Jan. 14, 1831.
" 1st of Ramadan	Month of Abstinence .	.	Feb. 12, "
" 1st of Schewall	Month of Rejoicing .	.	March 14, "
" 1st of Dsu'lkadah	Month of Repose		April 12, "
" 1st of Dsulhejjah	Month of Ceremonies		May 12, "
1247 1st of Moharrem	Sacred Month	.	June 11, "
" 1st of Saphar	Month of Study .	.	July 11, "
" 1st of Rabia I.	Honored Month	.	Aug. 9, "
" 1st of Rabia II.	" " .	.	Sept. 8, "
" 1st of Jomadhi I.	Month of Prayer .	.	Oct. 7, "
" 1st of Jomadhi II.	" " .	.	Nov. 6, "
" 1st of Regeb	. . . .	.	Dec. 5, "
" 1st of Shaban	Month of Hope .	.	Jan. 4, 1832.

Appearance of the Sun, at the apparent Conjunction of the Sun and Moon, in the Eclipse of the 12th of February, at Petersburg, Va., Cahawba, Siasconset, Halifax, and all other places where the Sun is centrally, or very nearly centrally, eclipsed.
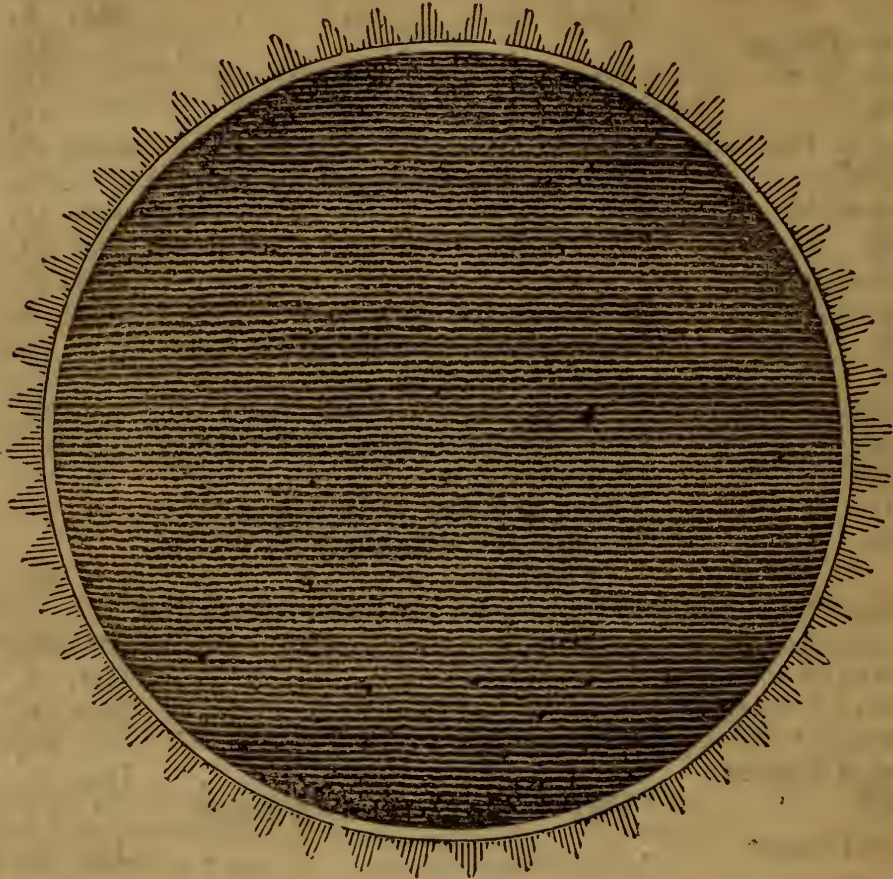
Appearance of the Sun, at the greatest Obscuration, at Natchez, Nashville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Boston, New Bedford, Portsmouth, Portland, and all other places where. the Sun will be about $11\frac{1}{2}$ digits eclipsed on his South Limb.
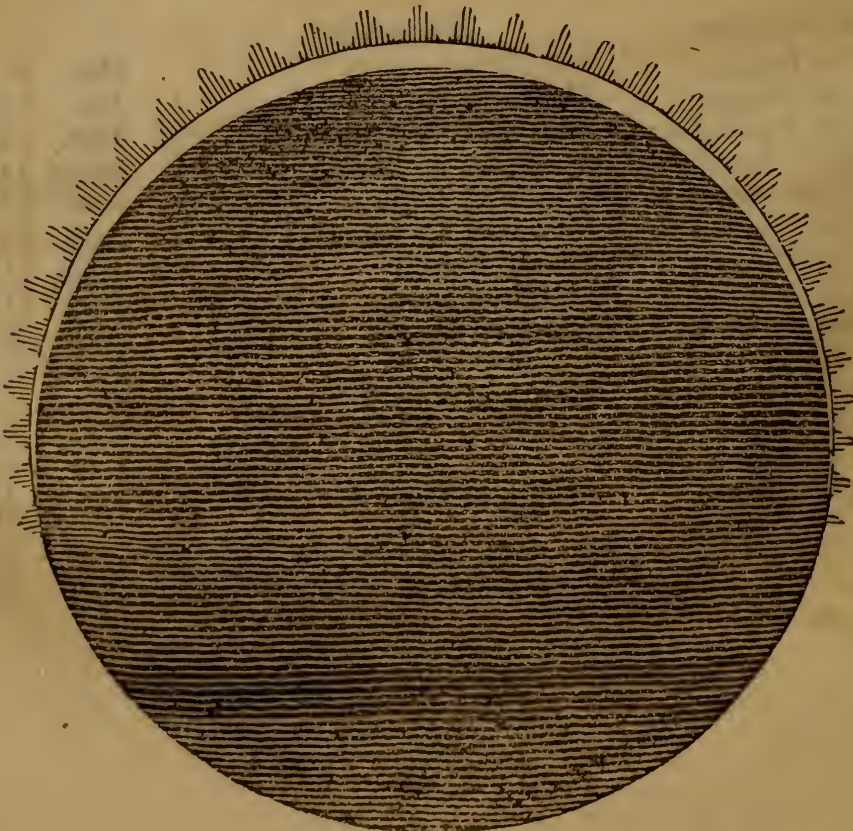
ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON IN 1831.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun, viz. on the 12th of February and 7th of August. The former will be annular, and the latter total.

There will be two eclipses of the Moon also, both partial; viz. on the 26th of February and 23d of August.

I. Annular eclipse of the Sun on Saturday, February 12th, visible throughout the United States.

[In the computation of this eclipse, Carlini's tables, corrected by the formulæ of Professor Bessel, were used for the Solar elements, and the tables of Damoiseau for the elements of the Moon. Damoiseau's tables were preferred to those of Burckhardt and Burg, not only from the circumstance that they are of later date, but because the *apparent* latitude of the Moon in this eclipse, deduced from these tables, is very nearly the mean of that deduced from the other two, as will be seen by turning to the phases of the eclipse at Nantucket, Halifax, and Boston; the difference, however, between them amounts to a very few seconds only, especially in the longitude. The elements of the eclipse, as given by these tables respectively, will be found in the Appendix to this part. They were computed twice with great care, for February 12th, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th hours, for the meridian of Paris, and thence interpolated for every quarter of an hour for the meridian of Greenwich.

The ellipticity of the Earth was considered one three-hundredth; according to which quantity the equatorial parallax of the Moon was invariably diminished, and the latitude of each place reduced.

In computing the paths of the different digits, and of the contact of the limbs, the augmentation of the Moon's diameter, on account of her altitude was taken into consideration. The diameter of the Sun was diminished 7″ for irradiation. The Moon's motion was not considered uniform throughout the eclipse, as is sometimes done, but her actual distance from the Sun in Right Ascension, and the difference of their declinations, were made use of in each computation.]

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.
The Longitude of Washington in time is 5h. 7m. 42s.

Phases of the General Eclipse.

The eclipse will first be visible in the North Pacific Ocean.

	Mean Time at Washington.	Mean Time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ′	° ′
Beginning of the general eclipse, or eclipse first seen at sunrise	9 42 4 M.	6 28 34 M.	14 9 N.	125 18 W.

Latest termination of the eclipse in the Atlantic Ocean, near the Western Islands.

	Mean Time at Washington.	Mean Time at the place.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.
End of the general eclipse, or eclipse last seen at sunset	2 44 53 A.	5 27 7 A.	40 16 N.	36 22 W.

Duration of the entire eclipse for the whole earth 5h. 2m. 49s.

1*

Path of the Central Eclipse, that of the contact of the Limbs, and of several of the Digits.

[By the tables of Burckhardt, these paths will pass about 6 miles farther north, and by those of Burg, about 6 miles farther south.]

The Sun will not be eclipsed less than six digits, on his south limb, in any part of the Earth; but the path of six digits, on his south limb, will be almost exactly in contact with the Earth, at sunrise, at 0h. 15m. A. Mean Time at Washington, in Latitude 70° N., Longitude 124½° W.

Path of 9 Digits eclipsed on the South Limb.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place. ° '	Longitude of the place. ° '	
Sun rises 9 digits eclipsed at	11 19 26 M.	7 10 44 M.	44 41 N.	139 6 W.	North Pacific.
Sun 9 digits eclipsed "	22 18	59 52	42 5.6	127 32.0	" " [ico.
" " "	37 18	9 15 46	40 42.4	112 18.4	Int. Prov. of Mex-
" " "	52 18	10 5 2	41 28.0	103 44.5	Missouri Territ.
" " "	0 7 18 A.	47 53	43 9.3	96 46.7	" "
" " "	22 18	11 29 15	45 36.6	90 11.2	Northwest "
" " "	37 18	0 12 42 A.	48 56.9	83 4.6	Upper Canada.
" " " *	37 55	14 34	49 6.5	82 45.6	" "
" " "	52 18	1 3 53	53 36.7	74 1.7	Labrador.
" " "	1 7 18	2 23 14	61 59.0	56 41.6	Davis' Straits.
Sun sets 9 digits eclipsed at	10 38	3 42 0	68 32.0	39 5.0	Greenland.

Duration of this path on the Earth . . 1h. 51m. 12s.

* On the meridian of the place.

The path of nine digits begins in the north Pacific Ocean, passes over the northern or internal provinces of the Republic of Mexico, the Missouri and Northwest Territories of the United States, Lake Superior, Upper Canada, Labrador, and Davis' Straits, and ends with the setting of the Sun in Greenland.

Eleven Digits on the South Limb.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place. ° '	Longitude of the place. ° '	
Sun ris. 11 dig. ec.	11 3 28 M.	6 54 54 M.	35 41 N.	139 4 W.	North Pacific Ocean.
Sun 11 digits ec. at	7 18	7 49 31	33 5.2	126 22.3	" " "
" "	22 18	9 2 12	31 25.8	111 57.0	Internal or northern prov-
" "	37 18	49 35	42.7	103 51.3	inces of the Republic
" "	52 18	10 29 52	32 47.6	97 32.1	of Mexico.
" "	57 18	42 31	33 17.2	95 37.2	" " "
" "	0 2 18 A.	54 58	50.5	93 45.6	Arkansas Territory, near
" "	7 18	11 7 12	34 27.4	91 56.9	Little Rock.
" "	12 18	19 25	35 7.7	90 8.7	Ark. Ter., near Tenn.
" "	17 18	31 42	51.8	88 19.6	Carrol Co., Tennessee.
" "	22 18	43 56	36 39.7	86 30.9	Robertson Co., "
" "	27 18	56 18	37 31.5	84 40.4	Washington Co., Kentuc.
" "	32 18	0 9 0 A.	38 27.5	82 45.0	Lawrence Co., "
" " †	34 26	14 34	53.0	81 53.6	Mason Co., Virginia.
" "	37 18	22 2	39 28.3	80 44.4	Tyler " "
" "	42 18	35 26	40 33.6	78 38.5	Cambria Co., Pennsylv.
" "	47 18	49 25	41 44.7	76 23.7	Bradford " "
" "	52 18	1 4 13	43 2.7	73 56.7	Saratoga " N. York.
" "	57 18	20 11	44 29.2	71 12.2	Coos " N. Hamp.
" "	1 2 18	37 34	46 5.7	68 6.6	Penobscot Co., Maine.
" "	7 18	56 44	47 55.0	64 34.1	Bay, Chaleur.
" "	22 18	3 36 2	56 53.4	43 29.6	Atlantic Ocean.
Sun sets 11 dig. ec.	23 43	4 34 17	60 40.0	29 17.0	" " near Iceland.

Duration of this path on the Earth . . 2h. 20m. 15s.

† On the meridian of the place.

This path begins in the North Pacific, passes across the province of Old California, the Gulf of California, Intendency of Sonora, and the province of New Mexico, in the *Republic of Mexico ;* through the southeastern part of *Arkansas Territory* (passing near Little Rock), across the Counties of Shelby, Tipton, Haywood, Madison, Carroll, Humphries, Dickson, Montgomery, and Robertson, in the State of *Tennessee ;* the Counties of Simpson, Warren, Barren, Greene, Washington, Mercer, Casey, Lincoln, Garrard, Madison, Clark, Montgomery, Bath, Fleming, Lawrence, and Greenup, in *Kentucky ;* the Counties of Lawrence and Gallia, in *Ohio ;* the Counties of Mason, Wood, Tyler, and Ohio, in *Virginia ;* the Counties of Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Clearfield, Centre, Lycoming, Bradford, and Susquehannah, in *Pennsylvania ;* the Counties of Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, Montgomery, Saratoga, and Washington, in the State of *New York ;* the Counties of Rutland, Windsor, and Orange, in *Vermont ;* the Counties of Grafton and Coos, in *New Hampshire ;* the Counties of Oxford, Somerset, Penobscot, and Washington, in *Maine ;* the north part of *New Brunswick ;* the Gulf of *St. Lawrence ;* the east end of the island *Anticosti ;* the northern extremity of *Newfoundland* to the Atlantic Ocean ; and ends about 450 miles S. W. of Iceland.

Path of the Contact of the Southern Limbs, or Northern Limit of the Annular Eclipse.

This path, whilst on the Continent, will pass about 35 English miles northerly of the path of the Centre, and very nearly parallel thereto ; where the Moon is near the horizon, the distance will be about 50 miles.

This path will begin in the North Pacific, and will pass across the provinces of Old California, Sonora, Durango, San Luis Potosi, and Texas, in *Mexico ;* the County of Opelousas, and the Parishes of Avoyelles and Concordia, in *Louisiana ;* the Counties of Wilkinson, Amite, Lawrence, and the south part of the Choctaw territory, in *Mississippi ;* the Counties of Greene, Perry, Bibb, Shelby, and the territory of the Upper Creeks, in *Alabama ;* the territory of the Cherokees, the Counties of Hall and Habersham, in *Georgia ;* Pendleton district in *South Carolina ;* the Counties of Haywood, Buncombe, Burke, Iredell, Rowan, Stokes, and Rockingham, in *North Carolina ;* the Counties of Pittsylvania, Campbell, Charlotte, Prince Edward, Cumberland, Powhatan, Goochland, Hanover, Caroline, King and Queen, Essex, Richmond, and Westmoreland, in *Virginia ;* across the Potomac, the County of St. Mary, Chesapeake Bay, and the Counties of Calvert and Dorchester, in *Maryland ;* the Counties of Sussex and Kent in *Delaware ;* across Delaware Bay and the Counties of Cape May and Gloucester, in *New Jersey,* into the Atlantic Ocean ; thence across Duke's County and the County of Barnstable, in *Massachusetts ;* thence into the Atlantic again, thence across the whole length of *Nova Scotia,* the islands of *Cape Breton* and *Newfoundland* into the Atlantic Ocean for the third time, and will end about 600 miles east of Greenland.

To the inhabitants of the portion of the earth comprehended between the two preceding paths, the Sun will appear to be eclipsed from 11 to 11¾ digits on his south limb, the magnitude of the eclipse being greatest near the latter path. It will be observed, that a large part of the inhabited portion of the United States, and a still larger proportion of our principal cities, are contained in this space.

Path of the Central Eclipse for every Minute, from the Time of its coming upon the Continent, in California, till it leaves the Island of Newfoundland, and for every Fifth Minute during the Remainder of the Time of its Continuance upon the Earth.

		Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
S. ris. centrally ec.		10 58 9 M.	6 50 9 M.	32 25.2N.	138 55.4W.	North Pacific.
" centrally eclips.		11 2 18	7 49 13	29 26.9	125 11.7	" "
"	"	7 18	8 18 22	28 30.6	119 9.6	" "
"	"	12 18	40 29	3.4	114 52.8	Island of Cerros.

Republic of Mexico.

"	"	11 13 18 M.	8 44 26 M.	27 59.9N.	114 8.6W.	Old California.
"	"	14 18	48 16	57.0	113 25.9	" "
"	"	15 18	52 2	54.4	112 44.6	Gulf of "
"	"	16 18	55 41	52.3	4.7	" "
"	"	17 18	59 15	50.8	111 26.2	Intendency of Sonora.
"	"	18 18	9 2 44	49.5	110 49.0	" " "
"	"	19 18	6 8	48.6	12.9	" " "
"	"	20 18	9 29	48.0	109 37.8	" " "
"	"	21 18	12 46	47.7	3.5	" " "
"	"	22 18	16 0	47.8	108 30.0	Province of New Biscay.
"	"	23 18	19 10	48.1	107 57.4	" " "
"	"	24 18	22 18	48.8	25.6	" " "
"	"	25 18	25 22	49.7	106 54.4	" " "
"	"	26 18	28 24	50.8	24.0	" " "
"	"	27 18	31 23	52.3	105 54.2	" " "
"	"	28 18	34 20	54.0	25.0	" " "
"	"	29 18	37 15	55.8	104 56.2	" " "
"	"	30 18	40 8	57.9	28.0	" " "
"	"	31 18	42 58	28 0.1	0.4	Bolson de Mapimi.
"	"	32 18	45 47	2.6	103 33.2	" "
"	"	33 18	48 35	5.3	6.3	" "
"	"	34 18	51 21	8.1	102 39.8	" "
"	"	35 18	54 5	11.0	13.8	Province of Cohahuila.
"	"	36 18	56 48	14.1	101 48.1	" "
"	"	37 18	59 29	17.4	22.8	" "
"	"	38 18	10 2 8	20.9	100 57.9	" "
"	"	39 18	4 47	24.5	33.2	" "
"	"	40 18	7 25	28.3	8.9	" "
"	"	41 18	10 1	32.3	99 44.8	Prov. of New Santander.
"	"	42 18	12 36	36.4	21.1	" " "
"	"	43 18	15 10	40.7	98 57.6	" " "
"	"	44 18	17 43	45.1	34.2	" " "
"	"	45 18	20 15	49.7	11.2	Province of Texas.
"	"	46 18	22 46	54.5	97 48.4	" "
"	"	47 18	25 17	59.4	25.7	" "
"	"	48 18	27 47	29 4.4	3.2	" "
"	"	49 18	30 16	9.6	96 40.9	" "
"	"	50 18	32 45	14.9	18.7	" "
"	"	51 18	35 13	20.3	95 56.7	" "
"	"	52 18	37 40	25.9	34.9	" "
"	"	53 18	40 7	31.6	13.3	" "
"	"	54 18	42 32	37.5	94 51.9	" "
"	"	55 18	44 57	43.5	30.7	" "
"	"	56 18	47 22	49.6	9.5	" "
"	"	57 18	49 46	55.8	93 48.5	" "

United States.

Louisiana.

		Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
Sun centrally ec.		11 58 18 M.	10 52 10 M.	30 2.1 N.	93 27.5 W.	County of Opelousas.
"	"	59 18	54 34	8.6	6.6	" "
"	"	0 0 18	56 57	15.3	92 45.8	" "
"	"	1 18	59 20	22.0	25.0	" "
"	"	2 18	11 1 42	28.9	4.4	" "
"	"	3 18	4 5	36.9	91 43.8	" " -
"	"	4 18	6 27	43.0	23.2	" of Point Coupee.
"	"	5 18	8 49	50.2	2.7	Parish of New Feliciana.
"	"	6 18	11 11	57.6	90 42.3	" of St. Helena

Mississippi.

"	"	0 7 18	11 13 32 M.	31 5.1 N.	90 22.0 W.	County of Pike
"	"	8 18	15 54	12.8	1.6	" Marion.
"	"	9 18	18 15	20.6	89 41.3	" "
"	"	10 18	20 36	28.5	20.9	" Covington.
"	"	11 18	22 58	36.6	0.6	" Wayne.
"	"	12 18	25 19	44.7	88 40.2	" "

Alabama.

"	"	0 13 18	11 27 40 M.	31 52.9 N.	88 19.9 W.	County of Washington.
"	"	14 18	30 2	32 1.3	87 59.6	" Marengo.
"	"	15 18 A.	32 23	9.9	39.2	" "
"	"	16 18	34 45	18.6	18.8	" Dallas.
"	"	16 35	35 24	22.2	13.2	Town of Cahawba.
"	"	17 18	37 6	27.3	86 58.4	County of Dallas.
"	"	18 18	39 28	36.2	38.1	" Autauga.
"	"	19 18	41 49	45.3	17.7	Territory of Upper Creek Indians.
"	"	20 18	44 11	54.6	85 57.2	
"	"	21 18	46 34	33 3.9	36.5	" "
"	"	22 18	48 57	13.4	15.8	" "

Georgia.

"	"	0 23 18 A.	11 51 20 M.	33 22.9 N.	84 55.1 W.	Territory of the Lower Creeks.
"	"	24 18	53 43	32.6	34.2	
"	"	25 18	56 7	42.4	13.3	County of De Kalb.
"	"	26 18	58 31	52.4	83 52.2	" Gwinnett.
"	"	27 18	0 0 56	34 2.6	31.1	" Jackson.
"	"	28 18	3 20	12.9	9.9	" Madison.
"	"	29 18	5 46	23.4	82 48.6	" Franklin.

South Carolina.

"	"	0 30 18 A.	0 8 12	34 34.0 N.	82 27.1 W.	District of Pendleton.
"	"	31 18	10 38	44.8	5.5	" Greenville.
"	"	32 18	13 5	55.7	81 43.7	" Spantanburg.
"	"	* 32 54	14 34 A.	35 2.4	30.5	" York.
"	"	33 18	15 33	6.8	21.8	" "

North Carolina.

"	"	0 34 18 A.	0 18 1 A.	35 18.1 N.	30 59.7 W	County of Lincoln.
"	"	35 18	20 30	29.5	37.4	" Cabarras.
"	"	36 18	23 0	41.1	14.9	" Rowan.
"	"	37 18	25 31	52.9	79 52.2	" Randolph.
"	"	38 18	28 3	36 4.8	29.3	" Orange.
"	"	39 18	30 36	16.9	6.1	" Person.
"	"	40 18	33 9	29.2	78.42.8	" Granville.

* On the meridian of the place.

Virginia.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
Sun centrally ec.	0 41 18 A.	0 35 43 A.	36 41.6 N.	78 19.2W.	County of Mecklenburg.
" "	42 18	38 19	54.1	77 55.3	" Lunenburg.
" "	43 18	40 56	37 6.9	31.1	" Chesterfield.
" "	44 18	43 33	19.9	6.7	" Charles City.
" "	45 18	46 12	33.2	76 41.9	" King & Queen.
" "	46 18	48 53	46.6	16.7	" Northumberland.

Maryland.

" "	0 47 18 A.	0 51 35 A.	38 0.2 N.	75 51.3W.	County of Somerset.
" "	48 18	54 18	14.1	25.5	" Worcester

Delaware.

" "	0 49 18 A.	0 57 3 A.	38 23.2 N.	74 59.3W.	S.E. extrem. of Sussex Co.

Atlantic Ocean.

" "	0 50 18 A.	0 59 49 A.	38 42.5 N.	74 32.7W.	Off Cape May.
" "	51 18	1 2 38	57.1	5.6	Off New Jersey.
" "	52 18	5 28	39 12,0	73 38.1	" "
" "	53 18	8 20	27.1	10.1	" "
" "	54 18	11 14	42.3	72 41.6	Off Long Island.
" "	55 18	14 10	57.8	12.6	" "
" "	56 18	17 8	40 13.6	71 43.0	" "
" "	57 18	20 9	29.7	12.7	Off Rhode Island.
" "	57 48	21 40	37.9	70 57.4	Off Massachusetts.
" "	58 18	23 12	46.1	41.9	" "
" "	58 48	24 45	54.4	26.3	" "

Massachusetts.

" "	0 59 18 A.	1 26 18 A.	41 2.8 N.	70 10.4W.	15 miles S. from Nant.
" "	* 59 48	27 53	11.3	69 54.3	6 " S. E. " "
" "	1 0 18	29 28	20.0	38.0	18 " E. " "

Atlantic Ocean.

" "	1 1 18 A.	1 32 40 A.	41 37.5 N.	69 4.9W.	Off Cape Cod.
" "	2 18	35 56	55.3	68 31.0	East of Cape Cod.
" "	3 18	39 16	42 13.5	67 56.1	" Cape Ann.
" "	4 18	42 39	32.2	20.3	" "
" "	5 18	46 6	51.4	66 43.6	S. E. of Cape Sable.
" "	6 18	49 37	43 10.9	5.8	" "
" "	7 18	53 13	30.9	65 26.8	" "
" "	8 18	56 54	51.4	64 46.4	Near Cape Sable.
" "	9 18	2 0 42	44 12.4	4.6	" " "
" "	10 18	4 35	34.0	63 21.3	South of Halifax.
" "	11 18	8 34	56.2	62 36.5	S. E. of "

Nova Scotia.

" "	1 12 18 A.	2 12 40 A.	45 19.0 N.	61 49.9W.	[of Fronsae.
" "	13 18	16 55	42.7	1.2	N. E. extremity, n. Strait

Island of Cape Breton.

" "	1 14 18 A.	2 21 19 A.	46 7.1 N.	60 10.2W.	North of Louisburg

Atlantic Ocean.

" "	1 15 18 A.	2 25 53 A.	46 32.5 N.	59 16.7W.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
" "	16 18	30 39	53.6	58 20.3	" "
" "	17 18	35 37	47 26.3	57 20.7	" "

Island of Newfoundland.

" "	1 18 18 A.	2 40 50 A.	47 54.8 N.	56 17.6W.	
" "	19 18	46 18	48 24.8	55 10.5	

* By Burckhardt's tables, the eclipse will be exactly central in the village of Siasconset, in the southeast extremity of this island.

Atlantic Ocean.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
Sun centrally ec.	1 20 18 A.	2 52 3 A.	48 56.0 N.	53 59.2 W.	Bonavista Bay.
" "	21 18	58 8	49 29.2	52 43.1	East of Newfoundland.
" "	22 18	3 5 3	50 5.8	51 14.2	" "
" "	27 18	54 8	54 13.5	40 13.0	South of Greenland.
Sun sets cent. ec.	28 45	4 43 39	57 50.6	28 12.1	Southeast of Greenland.

Duration of this path . . 2h. 30m. 36s.

This path begins in the North Pacific, passes across the island of Cerros, the province of Old California, the Gulf of California, the Intendency of Sonora, and the provinces of New Biscay, Bolson de Mapimi, Cohahuila, New Santander, and Texas, in *Mexico*, into the *United States*, crossing the river Sabine at the place of its entrance into the lake of the same name; thence over the County and near the town of Opelousas, the northwest corner of the parish of West Baton Rouge, the County of Point Coupee, and the parish of New Feliciana, in the State of *Louisiana*; across the Counties of Pike, Marion, Perry, Covington, and Wayne, in *Mississippi*; the Counties of Washington, Marengo, Wilcox, Dallas, Autauga, and the territory of the Upper Creek Indians, in *Alabama*; the territory of the Cherokee and Lower Creek Indians, and the Counties of Fayette, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Hall, Jackson (passing a little north of the town of Athens), Madison, Elbert, and the southeast corner of Franklin, in *Georgia*; the districts of Pendleton, Greenville, Spartanburgh, (passing a few miles southeast of the towns of the same name,) and York, in *South Carolina*; the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarras, Rowan, Randolph, Guildford, Orange, Caswell, and Person, in *North Carolina*; the Counties of Halifax, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Dinwiddie (passing very near Petersburg), Chesterfield, Charles City, New Kent, King William, King and Queen, Middlesex, Lancaster, and Northumberland, in *Virginia*; across the Chesapeake a little below the entrance of the Potomac, and the Counties of Somerset and Worcester, in *Maryland*; across the southeast corner of Baltimore Hundred, in the County of Sussex, in *Delaware*, into the Atlantic Ocean; thence to Cape Sable in Nova Scotia, passing within 6 miles of the southeast part of the island of Nantucket (where, however, by the tables of Burckhardt, the eclipse will be exactly central), across Nova Scotia, the island of Cape Breton, the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the island of Newfoundland into the Atlantic, where it ends about 550 miles E. S. E. of Greenland, and 500 miles southwest of Iceland.

The *apparent* velocity of the Moon, it will be observed, is quite unequal, being very great when she is near the horizon, then decreasing till the time of her *true* conjunction with the Sun in longitude, at which time her longitude is the same as that of the nonagesimal or of the zenith, and then increasing with an accelerated velocity till she comes to the horizon again, or till the time of the end of the central eclipse.

The Moon, at the time when the preceding path crosses the island of Cerros, *apparently* moves at the rate of about 45 miles per *minute*, but at the time of its entrance into the United States, in Louisiana, moves about 21 miles only per minute, which is nearly the least velocity; her velocity then begins, but very slowly, to increase, being in the State of Mississippi about the same; in Alabama about 23 miles; in Georgia about 24; in South and North Carolina about 25; in Virginia about 26; in Maryland and Delaware about 28; in crossing the Atlantic to the island of Nantucket about 33; off Nantucket about 35; in crossing the ocean to Cape Sable

about 38 ; in the southwest part of Nova Scotia about 41 ; in the northeast part of the same province 45 ; in crossing from Cape Breton to Newfoundland 51 ; and in crossing the latter island, about 64 miles per minute.

Neither will the distance of the Moon, nor her motion in her orbit, be uniform throughout the eclipse. At the beginning of the general eclipse the distance between the centres of the Earth and Moon will be 236,450, and at the end 235,940, English miles ; and her hourly motion from the Sun, referred to the centre of the Earth at the same times, will be 2134 and 2140 miles.

Path of the Contact of the Northern Limbs, on the Southern Boundary of the Annular Eclipse.

This path will pass about 35 miles in a southerly direction from the path of the Centre, and very nearly parallel to it ; but, where the Moon has but little altitude, the distance from the Central path will be about 50 miles.

This path begins in the North Pacific, crosses the province of Old California, the Gulf of California, the Intendency of Sonora, the provinces of Chiguagua, Bolson de Mapimi, Cohahuila, New Santander, and Texas, in *Mexico ;* the Counties of Opelousas and Attakapas, the Parishes of West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, and St. Tammany, in *Louisiana ;* the Counties of Hancock, Jackson, and Greene, in *Mississippi ;* the Counties of Mobile, Washington, Clarke, Monroe, Wilcox, Montgomery, Pike, and the Territory of the Upper Creek Indians, in *Alabama ;* the Territory of the Lower Creeks, and the Counties of Pike, Henry, Jasper, Morgan, Greene, Washington, and Lincoln, in *Georgia ;* the Districts of Abbeville, Laurens, Union, Chester, York, and Lancaster, in *South Carolina ;* the Counties of Mecklenburg, Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Chatham, Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, and Northampton, in *North Carolina ;* the Counties of Greenville, Sussex, Surry, Warwick, and York, across the Chesapeake, and the Counties of Northampton and Accomack, in *Virginia*, where it leaves the Continent ; thence across the Atlantic to the island of Newfoundland, across that island where it is narrowest (between Placentia and Trinity bays) into the Atlantic again, and ends near the termination of the path of the Centre, about 600 miles southeast of Greenland, and 550 southwest of Iceland.

The magnitude of the obscured part of the Sun will be very nearly the same throughout the space comprehended between the *three* preceding paths ; but the appearance of the Sun at the nearest approach of the centres of the Sun and Moon will be very different. To the inhabitants of the country traversed by the *first* of the three, the *south* limbs of the Sun and Moon will appear exactly in contact. Approaching a little towards the *path of the centre,* a ring will be seen about the Sun ; but of unequal width, being much wider on the northern than on the southern side. As we continue to advance, this inequality diminishes, the southern side of the ring becoming wider, and the northern contracting, until, on our arriving thereat, the ring becomes perfect, and of equal width round the Sun. Its duration is here the greatest, being (on the continent) about two minutes. If we proceed, still in a southerly direction, the ring will again become unequal, but the *north* side of it is now the narrower ; the inequality continually increases as we proceed, until on arrival at the *last* of the preceding paths, the *north* limbs of the Sun and Moon will come into contact, and the ring be destroyed.

Not one of the *largest* cities of America is comprehended in the space between the contact of the north and south limbs, the width of this space

being only (while on the continent) *about* 70 English miles. In the republic of Mexico it does not appear, by our map, that the eclipse will be annular in any town of note.

The principal villages or towns at which the eclipse will probably be annular, are,

In LOUISIANA—Opelousas, St. Marion's, Point Coupee, Baton Rouge, and St. Francisville.

In MISSISSIPPI—Pinkneyville, Liberty, Holmesville, Monticello, and Winchester.

In ALABAMA—St. Stephens, Clarksville, Linden, Canton, Cahawba, Marions, Washington, and Montgomery.

In GEORGIA—Lawrenceville, Monroe, Madison, Gainesville, Jefferson, Athens, Lexington, Danielsville, and Carnesville.

In SOUTH CAROLINA—Pendleton, Abbeville, Greenville, Laurensville, Spantanburg, Union, and Yorkville.

In NORTH CAROLINA—Rutherfordton, Lincolnton, Charlotte, Statesville, Concord, Tindalsville, Blakeley, Lexington, Salem, Martinville, Pittsborough, Danbury, Hillsborough, Oxford, and Warrenton.

In VIRGINIA—Boydstown, Marysville, Nottoway, Hicksford, *Petersburg*, Scottsville, Blandford, *Richmond*, Williamsburg, York, Dunkirk, Rappahannock, Urbanna, Bridgetown, and Drummond.

In MARYLAND—Princess Ann and Snowhill.

In DELAWARE—Georgetown, Bridgetown, Milford, and Lewistown.

In NEW JERSEY—Cold Spring.

In MASSACHUSETTS—Chilmark, Edgartown, Harwich, Chatham, *Siasconset*, and *Nantucket*.

In NOVA SCOTIA—Shelburne, Liverpool, Lunenburg, *Halifax*, and Pictou.

In CAPE BRETON—Louisbourg.

Path of the Phase of 9 Digits on the North Limb.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
Sun ris. 9 dig. ec.	10 43 35 M.	6 37 25 M.	22 35.0N.	138 28.0W.	North Pacific.
9 digits eclips.	11 7 18	9 2 10	17 29.3	108 12.4	Near Socorro Island.
" "	37 18	10 22 40	18 23.6	95 35.0	Intendency of Vera Cruz
" "	0 7 18	11 29 53	21 11.1	86 16.8	Bet. Yuca. & C. St. Ant.
" " *	27 50 A.	0 14 34 A.	24 2.2	80 14.6	Between Cuba & Florida.
" "	37 18	35 45	25 35.7	77 18.8	Bet. Abaco & Eleuthera.
" "	1 7 18	1 51 6	31 57.5	65 58.4	Near the Bermudas.
" "	37 18	4 5 14	43 46.5	39 56.4	Atlantic Ocean.
Sun sets 9 dig. ec.	40 25	5 10 51	48 29.0	24 19.0	North of the W. islands.

Duration of this path . . 2h. 56m. 50s.

* On the meridian of the place.

Between this and the preceding path are included the middle provinces and the north part of Yucatan, in *Mexico;* the southern extremities of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, the whole of Florida, a large part of Georgia and South Carolina, the southeast half of North Carolina, and the southeast extremity of Virginia ; the northwest extremity of Cuba, the Bermudas, and some of the Bahamas.

The magnitude of the obscuration, in this space, will vary from $11\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 digits on the Sun's *North* limb, according to the distance of the place from the path of the contact of the northern limbs.

Six Digits on the North Limb.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
Sun ris. 6 dig. ec.	10 32 25 M.	6 27 51 M.	13 21.0 N.	138 4.0W.	Pacific Ocean.
Sun 6 digits ec. at	52 18	8 40 27	8 9.9	109 53.2	" "
" "	11 22 18	10 4 38	23.2	96 20.5	" " [timala.
" "	52 18	11 11 37	10 32.7	87 5.8	Near Costa.Rica, Gua-
" "	0 22 18 A.	0 14 2	14 3.6	78 59.4	Caribbean sea
" " *	22 33	14 34 A.	5.7	55.3	" "
" "	52 18	1 18 50	18 57.8	70 17.5	Island of Hayti.
" "	1 22 18	2 37 24	25 50.3	58 9.0	Atlantic Ocean.
Sun sets 6 dig. ec.	48 36	5 28 2	39 31.0	22 4.0	Near the W. Islands.

Duration of this path 3 16 11   * On the meridian of the place.

This path begins in the Pacific Ocean, crosses the province of Costa Rica in *Guatimala*, the Caribbean sea, the island of Hayti, into the Atlantic Ocean, where it ends a little east of the Western islands   Within the two preceding paths are included the south provinces of *Mexico*, the north provinces of *Guatimala*, the whole of Jamaica, nearly the whole of Cuba and Hayti, several of the Bermudas, and all the Western islands.

Within this space the Sun will be eclipsed from 9 to 6 digits on his north limb.

Three Digits on the North Limb.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the place.	
Sun ris. 3 dig. ec.	10 24 24 M.	6 19 22 M.	4 52.0 N.	138 11.0W.	South Pacific.
Sun 6 dig. eclips.	52 18	9 0 14	0 47.4 S.	104 56.5	" "
" "	11 22 18	10 18 31	6.7	92 52.2	Near the Gallipagos.
" "	52 18	11 23 38	2 11.0 N.	84 5.5	South Pacific.
" " †	0 17 19 A.	0 14 34 A.	5 2.1	77 36.7	Cundinamarca.
" "	22 18	24 43	41.2	76 19.3	" [Cabello.
" "	52 18	1 27 34	10 25.8	68 6.5	Venezuela, near Porto
" "	1 22 18	2 41 15	16 48.7	57 11.2	At. Ocean. [C.Verds.
" "	52 18	5 2 40	28 37.7	29 19.9	" between Azores &
Sun sets 6 dig. ec.	53 35	40 41	31 11.0	20 9.0	" S. of Azores.

Duration of this path 3h. 29m. 11s.   † On the meridian of the place.

This path begins in the Pacific, passes over the Gallipagos, and the provinces of Cundinamarca and Venezuela, of that country which is, or was recently, known by the name of the Republic of Colombia, thence across the Caribbean sea into the Atlantic Ocean.

Between the two preceding paths are included the southern provinces of Guatimala, the province of Panamá, the north part of Cundinamarca, and the northeast part of Venezuela, the southeast part of Hayti, and the islands Curaçoa, Buen Aire, Orchilla, Martinique, Dominica, Mariagalante, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Barbuda, St. Eustatia, Saba, St. Barts, St. Martins, Anguilla, St. Croix, St. John's, St. Thomas, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Porto Rico, and several others in the Caribbean sea.

The degree of obscuration within this space will be from 6 to 3 digits on the northern limb.

Path of the Contact of the Northern Limb of the Sun with the Southern Limb of the Moon, or of the Southern Boundary of the Eclipse.

	Mean time at Wash'ton. h. m. s.	Mean time at the place. h. m. s.	Latitude of the place.	Longitude of the p.ace.	
Limbs touch at Sunrise	10 19 34 M.	6 11 48 M.	2 48.0 S.	138 52.0 W.	South Pacific Ocean.
" " "	37 18	8 23 40	8 42.8	110 20.1	" " "
" " " *	52 18	9 12 47	9 12.4	101 48.2	" " "
" " "	11 7 18	53 18	8 57.3	95 25.5	" " "
" " "	37 18	11 2 35	7 10.2	85 36.2	" " "
" " "	0 7 18	0 4 53	4 8.9	77 31.8	" " "
" " " †	12 5	14 34 A.	3 33.9	76 18.3	Quito.
" " "	37 18 A.	1 5 54	0 2.2	69 46.5	"
" " "	1 7 18	2 11 29	5 18.4 N.	60 52.7	Spanish Guiana.
" " "	37 18	3 35 36	12 42.8	47 21.1	Atlantic Ocean.
Limbs touch at Sunset	56 6	5 50 43	23 4.7	18 15.0	" near C. Verds.

Duration of this path . 3h. 36m. 32s.

* Greatest South latitude. † On the meridian of the place.

This path, like all the rest, begins in the Pacific Ocean, passes across the north part of the province of Truxillo, in Peru; the provinces of Quito and Spanish Guiana, in Colombia; and the north extremity of Dutch Guiana into the Atlantic Ocean, where it ends a little north of the Cape Verd islands.

Between this and the preceding path are included the northern extremity of the province of Truxillo, the northwest half of the province of Quito, and the southern half of Cundinamarca, a large part of Venezuela, nearly the whole of Spanish Guiana, the northern extremity of Dutch Guiana, and the islands Trinidad, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, Margarita, Blanca, Tortuga, and many others in the West Indies.

The degree of obscuration within this space will be from 3 to 0 digits on the northern limb; under the path of the contact of the limbs, and of course still farther south, the Sun will not be eclipsed.

PHASES OF THE ECLIPSE FOR SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES

The eclipse was computed for the following places by the tables used for computing the path of the centre and that of the digits. For the sake of comparison, the phases at Halifax, Nantucket, and Boston, were likewise computed by the tables of Burckhardt, and for the last of these places, by the tables of Burg, which, however, are now but rarely used.

It will be observed that the several phases of the eclipse, at each place, have been computed for the semidiameters of the Sun and Moon, as given by the tables, and as corrected, for irradiation ($- 3\frac{1}{2}''$), and inflexion ($- 2''$), according to the theory of Dusejour. The existence of these corrections is extremely doubtful. Indeed, the correction of the Moon's S. D. for inflexion ($- 2''$) has been altogether neglected in the computation of the occultations (although introduced into the computation of those of the last year), from the circumstance that in each of the occultations of Aldebaran, observed in Boston in 1829 and 1830, the star was eclipsed longer, by several seconds, than it should have been, if the correction had been well established.

The *apparent* places of the Sun and Moon were always computed with great care, even the latitude of the Sun being taken into consideration; yet it is not impossible that some small errors may have escaped notice; greater error, however, is to be apprehended from a wrong assumption of

the latitude and longitude of the place in question, although, in these particulars, we have followed the best authorities. Indeed it may be safely remarked, that the geographical positions of but very few places in the United States (especially the longitude), are well established. It is confidently hoped, that the highly favorable opportunity for determining the difference of the meridians of our principal cities, afforded by this remarkable eclipse, and the occultations of Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Aldebaran, and Regulus, in the course of this year, will not be neglected.

The longitude and altitude of the Nonagesimal degree of the Ecliptic (in other words, the longitude and latitude of the Zenith) were computed by the method pointed out in the Appendix to the " New Amer. Prac. Navigator." As the position of this point depends on the reduced latitude of the place, the obliquity of the Ecliptic, and the Right Ascension of the Meridian, or of the Zenith, five of the logarithms used in the computation of this point, must be very nearly the same, at any place, for many years ; being affected only by the very slow diminution of the obliquity.   For the purpose of facilitating as much as possible the recomputation of the eclipse, at any place, should the same be deemed necessary, the sum of these logarithms, as well as the sum of the reductions of the Moon's Equatorial parallax for the ellipticity of the Earth (one three-hundredth), and the Horizontal parallax of the Sun, have been prefixed to the phases; the two first of the logarithms referring to the Longitude, and the third to the Altitude of the Nonagesimal.

The following places have been arranged with reference to the *apparent* Ecliptic conjunction of the Sun and Moon, which, in mean time for the meridian of Washington, will take place as follows, viz.—

		h. m. s.	Constant Logarithms.			red. of par.
Natchez	at	0 5 11 M.	0.10168	9.66266	9.93964	11.84
New Orleans	"	6 31	0.10505	9.67448	9.95185	11.55
Cahawba	"	16 35 A.	0.10008	9.65675	9.93378	11.98
Nashville	"	21 23	0.09226	9.62439	9.90429	12.70
Milledgeville	"	26 59	0.09846	9.65054	9.92779	12.12
Lexington, Ky.	"	28 30	0.08843	9.60597	9.88925	13.07
Cincinnati	"	29 4	0.08647	9.59579	9.88142	13.27
Charleston	"	35 35	0.09904	9.65280	9.92996	12.07
Raleigh	"	39 42	0.09304	9.62786	9.90726	12.63
Scotsville, Va.	"	42 57	0.08961	9.61185	9.89393	12.96
Dinwiddie C. H.	"	43 18	0.09037	9.61553	9.89692	12.89
Petersburg	"	43 44	0.09015	9.61444	9.89603	12.90
Richmond	"	43 48	0.08953	9.61145	9.89362	12.96
Washington	"	45 16	0.08691	9.59807	9.88315	13.23
Baltimore	"	46 7	0.08611	9.59352	9.87997	13.31
Georgetown, Del.	"	48 40	0.08726	9.59991	9.88456	13.19
Philadelphia	"	49 14	0.08482	9.58675	9.87473	13.44
New York City	"	51 47	0.08335	9.57833	9.86871	13.58
Albany	"	52 42	0.07965	9.55538	9.85327	13.98
New Haven	"	53 56	0.08222	9.57160	9.86404	13.70
Newport	"	57 9	0.08187	9.56946	9.86258	13.74
Boston	"	57 36	0.08022	9.55909	9.85567	13.91
Tisbury	"	58 19	0.08195	9.56995	9.86291	13.73
Portland	"	58 54	0.07777	9.54259	9.84523	14.18
Siasconset	"	59 36	0.08223	9.57218	9.86144	13.69
Halifax, N. S.	"	1 10 6	0.07574	9.52791	9.83646	14.40

City of NATCHEZ, County of Adams, State of Mississippi.

Latitude . . 31° 34' N. Latitude Reduced 31° 23' 47" N.
Longitude in Degrees 91 25 W. Longitude in Time 6h. 5m. 40s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	9 32 8.1 M.	9 32 23.6 M.	Mean Time at Natchez.
Apparent Conjunction	11 7 13.0	11 7 13.0	
Greatest Obscuration	11 7 13.8	11 7 13.8	
End of the Eclipse	0 47 10.7 A.	0 46 54.0 A.	
Duration of the Eclipse	3 15 2.6	3 14 30.4	

Digits eclipsed 11° 40' 27" on Sun's South Limb.

The Eclipse will begin at a point on the right* side of the Sun, 67° 51' from the vertex, or highest point of his disc.

At Ap. ☌ and at nearest approach of centres, Moon's centre *South* of the Sun's 32.78".

City of NEW ORLEANS, in the Parish of New Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Latitude . . 29° 57' N. Latitude Reduced 29° 47' 5" N.
Longitude in Degrees 90 9 W. Longitude in Time 6h. 0m. 36s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	9 37 14.1 M.	9 37 29.9 M.	Mean Time at New Orleans.
Greatest Obscuration	11 13 33.9	11 13 33.9	
Apparent Conjunction	11 13 37.1	11 13 37.1	
End of the Eclipse	0 54 19.0 A.	0 54 2.0 A.	
Duration of the Eclipse	3 17 4.9	3 16 32.1	

Digits eclipsed 11° 36' 6" on Sun's North Limb.

The Eclipse will begin at a point on the right side of the Sun, 65° 28' from the vertex.

At Ap. ☌, Moon North, 45.87" ; at greatest Obscuration 45.85".

Town of CAHAWBA, in the County of Dallas, lately the Seat of Government of the State of Alabama.

Latitude . . 32° 20' N. Latitude Reduced 32° 9' 38" N.
Longitude in Degrees 87 10 W. Longitude in Time 5h. 48m. 40s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	9 58 40.6 M.	9 58 56.2 M.	Mean Time at Cahawba.
Formation of the Ring	11 34 27.4	11 34 32.6	
Ap. ☌ and Nearest Approach of Centres	11 35 36.8	11 35 36.8	
Rupture of the Ring	11 36 46.2	11 36 41.1	
End of the Eclipse	1 14 30.1 A.	1 14 13.5 A.	
Duration of the Ring	2 18.8	2 8.5	
" " Eclipse	3 15 49.5	3 15 17.3	

* An eclipse of the Sun always begins on the right side, and an eclipse of the Moon on the left. When a star is eclipsed by the Moon it disappears on her left, and reappears on her right side.

2*

At the nearest ⎰ Dist. of the North Limbs (not cor.) 19.09″ (cor.) 17.59″
approach of ⎱ 　　"　　　　Centres　　　　"　　　0.99　　"　　0.99
the centres 　　　"　　　South Limbs　　"　　　21.07　　"　　19.57

Digits eclipsed 11° 46′ 12″. Point on the *right* side of the Sun first struck by the Moon 73° 19′ from the vertex.

Town of NASHVILLE, *in the County of Davidson, the Capital of the State of Tennessee.*

Latitude　　.　　.　　36° 10′ N.　Latitude Reduced　35° 59′ 4″ N.
Longitude in Degrees　86　42　W.　Longitude in Time　5h. 46m. 48s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	10　7　17.5 M.	10　7　33.3 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	11　42　17.3	11　42　17.3	Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	11　42　28.1	11　42　28.1	Nashville.
End of the Eclipse	1　18　31.8 A.	1　18　15.6 A.	
Duration of the Eclipse	3　11　14.3	3　10　42.3	

Digits eclipsed 11° 4′ 31″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched by the Moon 82° 9′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 2′ 10.26″. At nearest approach 2′ 10.21″.

Town of MILLEDGEVILLE, *in the County of Baldwin, and Seat of Government of the State of Georgia.*

Latitude　　.　　.　　33° 7′ N.　Latitude Reduced　32° 56′ 31″ N.
Longitude in Degrees　83　20　W.　Longitude in Time　5h. 33m. 20s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	10　24　17.8 M.	10　24　34.2 M.	
Greatest Obscuration	0　1　15.4	0　1　15.4	Mean Time at
Apparent Conjunction	0　1　20.9	0　1　20.9	Milledgeville.
End of the Eclipse	1　38　17.2 A.	1　38　1.0 A.	
Duration of the Eclipse	3　13　59.4	3　13　26 8	

Digits eclipsed 11° 39′ 8″ on Sun's North Limb.
Point first touched 79° 27′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon North, 37.76″. At nearest approach 37.72″.

Town of LEXINGTON, *in the County of Fayette, and State of Kentucky.*

Latitude　　.　　.　　38° 6′ N.　Latitude Reduced　37° 54′ 52″ N.
Longitude in Degrees　84　18　W.　Longitude in Time　5h. 37m. 12s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	10　24　34.6 M.	10　24　50.5 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	11　58　59.7	11　58　59.7	Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	11　59　12.3	11　59　12.3	Lexington.
End of the Eclipse	1　33　16.4 A.	1　33　0.7 A.	
Duration of the Eclipse	3　8　41.8	3　8　10.2	

Digits eclipsed 10° 53′ 58″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 88° 11′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 2′ 38.39″. At nearest approach 2′ 38.34″.

City of CINCINNATI, *in the County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio.*

Latitude   :   .   39° 6′ N.   Latitude Reduced   38° 54′ 46″ N.
Longitude in Degrees   84 22 W.   Longitude in Time 5h. 37m. 28s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	10 25 41.1 M.	10 25 57.0 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	11 59 18.3	11 59 18.3	⎬ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	11 59 33.2	11 59 33.2	⎪ Cincinnati.
End of the Eclipse	1 29 47.3 A.	1 29 31.7 A.	⎪
Duration of the Eclipse	3 4 6.2	3 3 34.7	⎭

Digits eclipsed 10° 40′ 59″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 90° 1′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 3′ 13.15″.   At nearest approach 3′ 13.09″.

City of CHARLESTON, *in the District of Charleston, and State of South Carolina.*

Latitude   .   .   32° 50′ N.   Latitude Reduced   32° 39′ 33″ N.
Longitude in Degrees   79 48 W.   Longitude in Time 5h. 19m. 12s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	10 45 7.8 M.	10 45 24.5 M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	0 23 43.4 A.	0 23 43.4 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Apparent Conjunction	0 24 5.2	0 24 5.2	⎪ Charleston.
End of the Eclipse	1 59 8.2	1 58 52.4	⎪
Duration of the Eclipse	3 14 0.4	3 13 27.9	⎭

Digits eclipsed 11° 9′ 49″ on Sun's North Limb.
Point first touched 82° 55′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon North, 1′ 56.99″.   At nearest approach 1′ 56.77″.

City of RALEIGH, *in the County of Wake, the Capital of the State of North Carolina.*

Latitude   .   .   35° 47′ N.   Latitude Reduced   35° 36′ 7″ N.
Longitude in Degrees   78 48 W.   Longitude in Time 5h. 15m. 12s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	10 55 2.1 M.	10 55 18.5 M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	0 32 8.0 A.	0 32 8.0 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Apparent Conjunction	0 32 12.2	0 32 12.2	⎪ Raleigh.
End of the Eclipse	2 5 30.4	2 5 15.1	⎪
Duration of the Eclipse	3 10 28.3	3 9 56.6	⎭

Digits eclipsed 11° 44′ 5″ on Sun's North Limb.
Point first touched 89° 40′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon North, 23.90″.   At nearest approach 23.86″.
Difference of S. D. (not corrected) 20.50″ (corrected) 19.00″.

The Eclipse at Raleigh will be very nearly annular; the path of the contact of the northern limbs passing about 8 miles N. W. of this city.

Town of SCOTTSVILLE, *in the County of Powhatan, and State of Virginia.*

Latitude*   .   .   37° 30′ N.   Latitude Reduced   37° 18′ 55″ N.
Longitude in Degrees   77   44 W.   Longitude in Time   5h. 10m. 56s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 3 45.0 M.	11 4 1.4 M.	
Formation of the Ring	0 39 18.6 A.	0 39 31.3 A.	
Apparent Conjunction	0 39 42.9	0 39 42.9	Mean Time at
Nearest Ap. of Centres	0 39 45.7	0 39 45.7	Scottsville.
Rupture of the Ring	0 40 12.8	0 40 0.2	
End of the Eclipse	2 11 39.6	2 11 24.7	
Duration of the Ring	0 54.2	0 28.9	
" " Eclipse	3 7 54.6	3 7 23.3	

At the nearest ⎧ Dist. of North Limbs   (not cor.)   39.64″   (cor.)   38.14″
approach of ⎨   "   Centres   "   18.74   "   18.74
the centres ⎩   "   South Limbs   "   2.16   "   0.66

Digits eclipsed 11° 45′ 35″.   Point first touched 93° 52′

COURT HOUSE *of the County of Dinwiddie, in the State of Virginia.*

Latitude*   .   .   37′   7′ N.   Latitude Reduced   36° 55′ 58″ N.
Longitude in Degrees   77   30 W.   Longitude in Time   5h. 10m. 0s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 4 44.6 M.	11 5 1.1 M.	
Formation of the Ring	0 39 58.6 A.	0 40 3.1 A.	Mean Time at
Ap. ☌ Sun centrally ec.	0 41 0.2	0 41 0.2	Dinwiddie
Rupture of the Ring	0 42 1.9	0 41 57.4	Court House.
End of the Eclipse	2 12 57.3	2 12 42.2	
Duration of the Ring	2 3.3	1 54.3	
" " Eclipse	3 8 12.7	3 7 41.1	

At the nearest ⎧ Dist. of North Limbs   (not cor.)   20.89″   (cor.)   19.39″
approach of ⎨   "   Centres   "   0.09   "   0.09
the centres ⎩   "   South Limbs   "   20.71   "   19.21

Digits eclipsed 11° 45′ 39″.   Point first touched 93° 29′.

Borough of PETERSBURG, *in the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia*

Latitude   .   .   37° 13′ 54″ N.   Latitude Reduced   37° 2′ 51″ N.
Longitude in Degrees   77   20   0   W.   Longitude in Time   5h. 9m. 20s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 5 54.9 M.	11 6 11.4 M.	
Formation of the Ring	0 41 3.9 A.	0 41 8.4 A.	
Apparent Conjunction	0 42 5.5	0 42 5.5	Mean Time at
Nearest Ap. of Centres	0 42 5.7	0 42 5.7	Petersburg.
Rupture of the Ring	0 43 7.4	0 43 3.0	
End of the Eclipse	2 13 53.3	2 13 38.2	
Duration of the Ring	2 3.5	1 54.6	
" " Eclipse	3 7 58.4	3 7 26.8	

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* The Latitude and Longitude of Scottsville and Dinwiddie Court House, were erroneously supposed to be those of Richmond and Petersburg.

At the nearest ⎰ Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.) 21.94'' (cor.) 20.44''
approach of ⎱ " Centres " 1.11 " 1.11
the centres ⎰ " South Limbs " 19.72 " 18.22

Digits eclipsed 11° 45' 38''. Point first touched 93° 49'.

The Capitol *of the City of* RICHMOND, *in the County of Henrico, the Metropolis of Virginia.*

Latitude . . 37° 32' 25'' N. Latitude Reduced 37° 21' 20'' N.
Longitude in Degrees 77 21 24 W. Longitude in Time 5h. 9m. 25.6s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 6 7.8 M.	11 6 24.2 M.	⎫
Formation of the Ring	0 41 18.5 A.	0 41 24.3 A.	⎪ Mean Time
Apparent Conjunction	0 42 4.8	0 42 4.8	⎬ at
Nearest Ap. of Centres	0 42 7.1	0 42 7.1	⎰ the Capitol in
Rupture of the Ring	0 42 55.7	0 42 50.0	⎪ Richmond.
End of the Eclipse	2 13 44.4	2 13 29.3	⎭
Duration of the Ring	1 37.2	1 25.7	
" " Eclipse	3 7 36.6	3 7 5.1	

At the nearest ⎰ Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.) 33.75'' (cor.) 32.25''
approach of ⎱ " Centres " 12.87 " 12.87
the centres ⎰ " South Limbs " 8.01 " 6.51

Digits eclipsed 11° 45' 30''. Point first touched 94° 19'

The Capitol *of the City of* WASHINGTON, *in the District of Columbia, the Metropolis of the United States.*

Latitude . . 38° 52' 45.3'' N. Latitude Reduced 38° 41' 32.7'' N.
Longitude in Degrees 76 55 30 W. Longitude in Time 5h. 7m. 42s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 10 21.7 M.	11 10 37.8 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	0 45 15.5 A.	0 45 15.5 A.	⎪ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	0 45 24.3	0 45 24.3	⎬ Washington.
End of the Eclipse	2 16 0.6	2 15 45.7	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	3 5 38.9	3 5 7.9	

Digits eclipsed 11° 32' 39'' on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 97° 1' from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 53.64''. At nearest approach 53.55''.

City *of* BALTIMORE, *in the County of Baltimore, and State of Maryland.*

Latitude . . 39° 17' N. Latitude Reduced 39° 5' 45'' N.
Longitude in Degrees 76 36 W. Longitude in Time 5h. 6m. 24s. W.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 12 51.9 M.	11 13 8.1 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	0 47 24.8 A.	0 47 24.8 A.	⎪ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	0 47 34.9	0 47 34.9	⎬ Baltimore.
End of the Eclipse	2 17 44.8	2 17 30.0	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	3 4 52.9	3 4 21.9	

Digits eclipsed 11° 29' 35'' on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 98° 2' from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South 62.20''. At nearest approach 62.11''.

Town of GEORGETOWN, *in the County of Sussex, and State of Dela-*
ware.

Latitude   .   .   38° 42′ N.   Latitude Reduced   38° 30′ 48″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 75 18 W.   Longitude in Time   5h. 1m. 12s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 20 8.5 M.	11 20 25.1 M.	⎫
Formation of the Ring	0 54 28.7 A.	0 54 35.4 A.	
Apparent Conjunction	0 55 9.6	0 55 9.6	⎬ Mean Time at
Nearest Ap. of Centres	0 55 12.1	0 55 12.1	⎰ Georgetown.
Rupture of the Ring	0 55 55.6	0 55 49.0	
End of the Eclipse	2 25 6.9	2 24 52.2	⎭
Duration of the Ring	1 26.9	1 13.6	
" " Eclipse	3 4 58.4	3 4 27.1	

At the nearest ⎰ Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.) 36 44″ (cor.) 34.94″
  approach of ⎬   "   Centres   "   15.21   "   15.21
  the centres ⎱   "   South Limbs   "   6.02   "   4.52

Digits eclipsed 11° 44′ 57″.
Point first touched by the Moon 98° 17′ from the vertex.

City of PHILADELPHIA, *in the County of Philadelphia, and State of*
Pennsylvania.

Latitude   .   .   39° 56′ 55′ N.   Latitude Reduced   39° 45′ 37″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 75 11 30 W.   Longitude in Time   5h. 0m. 46s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 22 9.6 M.	11 22 25.8 M.	⎱
Apparent Conjunction	0 56 9.7 A.	0 56 9.7 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	0 56 19.2	0 56 19.2	⎰ Philadelphia.
End of the Eclipse	2 25 26.4	2 25 11.8	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	3 3 16.8	3 2 46.0	

Digits eclipsed 11° 30′ 49″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 100° 27′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 58.72″. At nearest approach 58.63″.

City Hall, in the City of NEW YORK, *in the County and State of New*
York.

Latitude   .   .   40° 42′ 40″ N.   Latitude Reduced   40° 31′ 19″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 74   1   0 W.   Longitude in Time   4h. 56m. 4s. W.

	S D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 30 6.5 M	11 30 22.7 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	1 3 24.6 A.	1 3 24.6 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	1 3 34.4	1 3 34.4	⎰ New York.
End of the Eclipse	2 31 40.5	2 31 26.1	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	3 1 34.0	3 1 3.4	

Digits eclipsed 11° 28′ 58″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 102° 44′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 63.48″. At nearest approach 63.39″.

City of ALBANY, *in the County of Albany, the Seat of Government of the State of New York.*

Latitude . . 42° 39′ N. Latitude Reduced 42° 27′ 34″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 73 42 W. Longitude in Time 4h. 54m. 48s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 33 56.7 M.	11 34 12.7 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	1 5 36.0 A.	1 5 36.0 A.	Mean Time at Albany.
Greatest Obscuration	1 5 54.4	1 5 54.4	
End of the Eclipse	2 32 38.4	2 32 24.1	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 58 41.7	2 58 11.4	

Digits eclipsed 11° 5′ 31″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 105° 42′ from the vertex of the Sun.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 2′ 6.12″. At nearest approach 2′ 5.97″.

City of NEW HAVEN, *in the County of New Haven, the Semi-metropolis of the State of Connecticut.*

Latitude . . 41° 18′ N. Latitude Reduced 41° 6′ 37″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 72 58 W. Longitude in Time 4h. 51m. 52s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 37 3.5 M.	11 37 19.6 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	1 9 45.9 A.	1 9 45.9 A.	Mean Time at New Haven.
Greatest Obscuration	1 9 56.3	1 9 56.3	
End of the Eclipse	2 37 10.5	2 36 56.2	
Duration of the Eclipse	3 0 7.0	2 59 36.6	

Digits eclipsed 11° 28′ 24″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 104° 32′.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 64.46″. At nearest approach 64.36″.

Town of NEWPORT, *in the County of Newport, the Semi-metropolis of the State of Rhode Island.*

Latitude . . 41° 29′ N. Latitude Reduced 41° 17′ 37″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 71 18 W. Longitude in Time 4h. 45m. 12s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 47 18.8 M.	11 47 34.9 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	1 19 38.7 A.	1 19 38.7 A.	Mean Time at Newport.
Greatest Obscuration	1 19 44.9	1 19 44.9	
End of the Eclipse	2 46 3.3	2 45 49.1	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 58 44.5	2 58 14.2	

Digits eclipsed 11° 38′ 1″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 106° 23′.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 38.79″. At nearest approach 38.73″.

The path of the contact of the southern limbs will pass about 28 English miles S. E. of Newport.

New State-House in the City of BOSTON, *in the County of Suffolk, the Capital of the State of Massachusetts.*

Latitude   .   .   42° 20′ 58.4″ N.   Latitude Reduced 42° 9′ 32.9″ N.
Long. in Degrees   71   4   9   W.   Long. in Time   4h. 44m. 16.6s. W.

1.   By the Tables hitherto used, viz. those of Damoiseau and Carlini.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 49 25.9 M.	11 49 41.9 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	1 21 1.3 A.	1 21 1.3 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	1 21 11.0	1 21 11.0	⎬ Boston.
End of the Eclipse	2 46 58.5	2 46 44.5	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	2 57 32.6	2 57 2.6	

Digits eclipsed   .   11° 27′ 27″   11° 27′ 54″   on Sun's South Limb.
Point in the right side of the Sun first touched by the Moon, at the beginning of the eclipse, 107° 41½′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 65.82″.   At nearest approach 65.73″.

2.   By the Tables of Burckhardt and Carlini.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 49 30.3 M.	11 49 46.2 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	1 21 2.0 A.	1 21 2.0 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	1 21 10.5	1 21 10.5	⎬ Boston.
End of the Eclipse	2 46 55.4	2 46 41.4	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	2 57 25.1	2 56 55.2	

Digits eclipsed   .   11° 28′ 46″   11° 29′ 12″   on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched by the Moon 107° 35′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South, 61.80″.   At nearest approach 61.71″.

3.   By the Tables of Burg and Carlini.

	S. D. not corrected.	S. D. corrected.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 49 25.6 M.	11 49 41.6 M.	⎫
Apparent Conjunction	1 21 3.7 A.	1 21 3.7 A.	⎬ Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	1 21 14.2	1 21 14.2	⎬ Boston.
End of the Eclipse	2 47 4.1	2 46 50.1	⎭
Duration of the Eclipse	2 57 38.5	2 57 8.5	

Digits eclipsed   .   11° 26′ 11″   11° 26′ 37″   on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched by the Moon 107° 46¼′ from the vertex.
At Ap. ☌, Moon South 70.89″.   At nearest approach 70.79″.

Town of TISBURY, *in Duke's County, and State of Massachusetts.*

Latitude   .   .   41° 26′ 30″ N.   Latitude Reduced   41° 15′ 7″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 70   40   30   W.   Longitude in Time 4h. 42m. 42s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 51 3.0 M.	11 51 19.0 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	1 23 19.3 A.	1 23 19.3 A.	Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	1 23 23.2	1 23 23.2	Tisbury
End of the Eclipse	2 50 3.0	2 49 49.0	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 59 0.0	2 58 30.0	

Digits eclipsed 11° 43′ 6″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 106° 50′.
At Ap. ♂, Moon South, 25.01″. At nearest approach 24.96″
Difference of S. D. (corrected) 22.08″.

The path of the contact of the southern limbs will pass about 3 miles S. E. of this place.

Town of PORTLAND, *in the County of Cumberland, the Metropolis of the State of Maine.*

Latitude   .   .   43° 39′ N.   Latitude Reduced   43° 27′ 52″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 70 20 W.   Longitude in Time 4h. 41m. 20s. W.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 54 52.8 M.	11 55 8.6 M.	
Apparent Conjunction	1 25 16.1 A.	1 25 16.1 A.	Mean Time at
Greatest Obscuration	1 25 29.1	1 25 29.1	Portland.
End of the Eclipse	2 50 9.2	2 49 55.4	
Duration of the Eclipse	2 55 16.4	2 54 46.8	

Digits eclipsed 11° 15′ 39″ on Sun's South Limb.
Point first touched 109° 54′.
At Ap. ♂, Moon South, 98.47″. At nearest approach 98.36″.

Village of SIASCONSET, *in the S. E. extremity of the Island of Nantucket, and State of Massachusetts.*

Latitude   .   .   41° 15′ 0″ N.   Latitude Reduced   41° 3′ 37″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 69 59 30 W.   Longitude in Time 4h. 39m. 58s. W.

1. By the Tables of Damoiseau and Carlini

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 55 4.0 M.	11 55 20.2 M.	
Formation of the Ring	1 26 19.7 A.	1 26 24.0 A.	
Apparent Conjunction	1 27 19.8	1 27 19.8	Mean Time at
Nearest Ap. of Centres	1 27 20.6	1 27 20.6	Siasconset.
Rupture of the Ring	1 28 21.4	1 28 17.1	
End of the Eclipse	2 53 4.7	2 52 50.6	
Duration of the Ring	2 1.7	1 53.1	
" " Eclipse	2 58 0.7	2 57 30.4	

At the nearest ⎰ Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.) 26.48″   (cor.) 24.98″
    approach of ⎱   "   Centres   "   4.34   "   4.34
    the centres   "   South Limbs   "   17.80   "   16.30

Digits eclipsed 11° 44′ 42″.
Point first touched 107° 20′ from the vertex.

3

2. By the Tables of Burckhardt and Carlini.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	11 55 8.5 M.	11 55 24.6 M.	
Formation of the Ring	1 26 16.5 A.	1 26 20.7 A.	
Ap. ☌ Sun centrally ec.	1 27 20.4	1 27 20.4	Mean Time at
Rupture of the Ring	1 28 24.3	1 28 20.1	Siasconset.
End of the Eclipse	2 53 0.9	2 52 46.8	
Duration of the Ring	2 7.8	1 59.4	
" " Eclipse	2 57 52.4	2 57 22.2	

At the nearest { Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.) 23.14″ (cor.) 21.64″
approach of { " Centres " 0.41 " 0.41
the centres { " South Limbs " 22.32 " 20.82

Digits eclipsed 11° 44′ 15″.   Point first touched 107° 14′.

Town of HALIFAX, *in the County of Halifax, the Capital of the English Province of Nova Scotia.*

Latitude . . 44° 44′ N.   Latitude Reduced 44° 32′ 31″ N.
Longitude in Degrees 63 26 W.   Longitude in Time 4h. 13m. 44s. W.

1. By the Tables of Damoiseau and Carlini.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 36 13.6 A.	0 36 29.0 A.	
Formation of the Ring	2 3 6.6	2 3 10.9	
Apparent Conjunction	2 4 3.7	2 4 3.7	Mean Time at
Nearest Ap. of Centres	2 4 4.8	2 4 4.8	Halifax.
Rupture of the Ring	2 5 3.0	2 4 58.8	
End of the Eclipse	3 24 49.8	3 24 36.6	
Duration of the Ring	1 56.4	1 47.9	
" " Eclipse	2 48 36.2	2 48 7.6	

At the nearest { Dist. of the North Limbs (not cor.) 31.67″ (cor.) 30.17″
approach of { " Centres " 8.18 " 8.18
the centres { " South Limbs " 15.31 " 13.81

Digits eclipsed 11° 43′ 41″.   Point first touched 116° 28′

2. By the Tables of Burckhardt and Carlini.

	S. D. not corrected. h. m. s.	S. D. corrected. h. m. s.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	0 36 17.6 A.	0 36 33.1 A.	
Formation of the Ring	2 3 1.8	2 3 5.8	
Apparent Conjunction	2 4 3.6	2 4 3.6	
Nearest Ap. of Centres	2 4 4.2	2 4 4.2	Mean Time at
Rupture of the Ring	2 5 6.7	2 5 2.7	Halifax.
End of the Eclipse	3 24 46.4	3 24 33.2	
Duration of the Ring	2 4.9	1 56.9	
" " Eclipse	2 48 28.8	2 48 0.1	

At the nearest { Dist. of North Limbs (not cor.) 28.21″ (cor.) 26.71″
approach of { " Centres " 4.20 " 4.20
the centres { " South Limbs " 19.81 " 18.31

Digits eclipsed 11° 43′ 18″.   Point first touched 116° 20′.

II. Saturday, February 26th, the Moon eclipsed, invisible throughout the United States.

					h. m.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	.	.	.		10 20¾ M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration (8° 17′ on the Southern Limb of the Moon) }			.		11 48¾	⎬ Mean Time at Washington.
End of the Eclipse	.	.	.	.	1 16½ A.	⎭

At the above times the Moon will be in the Zenith of the following places, from which it will be very easy to determine where the Eclipse will be visible.

At Beginning in Long. 130° 46′ East.   Latitude   .   9° 36′ North.
  Gr. Obs.   "   109 27   "   "   .   9 22   "
  End   ,   "   88 8   "   "   .   9 8   "

The latter part of the Eclipse will be visible in Europe.

III. Sunday, August 7th, the Sun totally eclipsed, invisible throughout the United States and the Continent of America.

                                         h. m.
Beg. of the general Eclipse on the Earth at 2 39 A.   M. T. at Wash'ton.
        in Lat. 13° 45′ S.   Long. 201° 20′ W.

                                          h. m.
Beg. of total darkness on the Earth at 3 48 A.   Mean T. at Washington.
        in Lat. 29° 9′ S.   Long. 213° 10′ W.

                                          h. m.
Sun totally and centrally ec. on the meridian at 5 22 A.   M. T. at Wash.
        in Lat. 26° 36′ S.   Long. 156° 2′ W.

                                          h. m.
End of total darkness on the Earth at 6 27 A.   Mean T. at Washington.
        in Lat. 50° 7′ S.   Long. 103° 9′ W.

                                          h. m.
End of the general Eclipse on the Earth at 7 36 A.   M. T. at Wash'ton.
        in Lat. 35° 13′ S.   Long. 111° 39′ W.

This Eclipse will be visible in the greater part of New Holland and in the South Pacific Ocean, excepting a portion very near the coast of South America.   The greatest north latitude attained by the path of the northern boundary of the Eclipse will be 12° 39′, on the meridian of 173° 6′ W.

At the Astronomical Observatory in Paramatta, in New Holland, in Latitude 33° 48′ 49.8″ S., Longitude 151° 1′ 34″ E., the Sun will rise eclipsed.

			h. m.	
The greatest obscuration (10½ digits) will take place at	.	.	19 7½	⎫ Mean Time at Paramatta.
The end of the Eclipse at	.	.	20 16½	⎭

IV. Tuesday, August 23d, the Moon partially eclipsed; visible in part to the portion of the United States east of the Mississippi, and wholly visible to the portion, west thereof.

City of Boston, Long. 71° 4' 9" W.

Beginning of the Eclipse	3h. 59m. M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	5 15	⎬ Mean Time at
Moon sets eclipsed	5 17	⎬ Boston.
End of the Eclipse	6 31	⎭

Digits eclipsed 5° 48' on the South Limb of the Moon.

City of New York, Long. 74° 1' W.

Beginning of the Eclipse . . .	3h. 47m. M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	5 3	⎬ Mean Time at
Moon sets eclipsed	5 20	⎬ New York.
End of the Eclipse	6 19	⎭

Digits eclipsed 5° 48' on the South Limb of the Moon.

City of Washington, Long. 76° 55' 30" W.

Beginning of the Eclipse	3h. 36m. M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	4 52	⎬ Mean Time at
Moon sets eclipsed	5 25	⎬ Washington.
End of the Eclipse	6 8	⎭

Digits eclipsed 5° 48' on the Moon's South Limb.

City of Charleston, Long. 79° 48' W.

Beginning of the Eclipse	3h. 24m. M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	4 40	⎬ Mean Time at
Moon sets eclipsed	5 39	⎬ Charleston.
End of the Eclipse	5 56	⎭

Digits eclipsed 5° 48' on the Moon's South Limb.

City of New Orleans, Long. 90° 9' W.

Beginning of the Eclipse	2h. 43m. M.	⎫
Greatest Obscuration	3 59	⎬ Mean Time at
End of the Eclipse	5 15	⎭ New Orleans.

Digits eclipsed 5° 48' on the Moon's South Limb.

At the Beginning of the Eclipse the ⎱ Moon will be vertical in Latitude ⎰	7° 41' S.	Long.	130° 42' W.
" Greatest Obscuration "	8 57	"	149 6
" End of the Eclipse "	10 13	"	167 30

OCCULTATIONS IN 1831,

Visible in Boston, and in Other Parts of the United States; the Phases of which are expressed in Mean Time for the Meridian of Boston.

[Those marked with an asterisk will be visible in Europe.]

OCCULTATION OF A STAR BY A PLANET.

March 17th. Occultation of the Star A 1 ♉ by the Planet Mars.

1. The *apparent* Lat. and Long. of the star being deduced from the Tables of the Astronomical Society of London.

Immersion	.	.	6h. 32m. 20s. A.	1.56″	North of the
Emersion	.	.	6 35 4	1.53	Centre of ♂.

2. The place of the star being deduced from the Tables in the Appendix to Dr. Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

Immersion	.	.	6h. 33m. 57s. A.	0.31″	South of the
Emersion	.	.	6 37 18	0.34	Centre.

S. D. of ♂ 2.59″; *apparent* motion of ♂ per minute in Long. 1.532″, in Lat. + 0.010″.

This will probably be an occultation throughout a very large part of the United States; but it is very doubtful whether it can be observed in any place much to the westward of Boston, on account of the proximity of the Sun to the horizon. It takes place, however, at a season of the year when the twilight is about the shortest, and at a time when the star has great altitude.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON IN 1831.

January 5th. Occultation of 1 γ ♍.

Immersion	.	.	2h. 28m. 1s. M.	13′ 45″	North of the Centre
Emersion	.	.	2 57 6	14 11	of the Moon.

☽'s Apparent S. D. at Im. 15′ 5.6″; at Em. 15′ 6.3″.

*January 21st. Occultation of μ Ceti.

Immersion	.	.	5h. 53m. 37.8s. A.	11′ 9″	South of the
Emersion	.	.	6 45 56.1	13 22	Centre.

☽'s Ap. S. D. at Im. 16′ 22.5″; at Em. 16′ 22.8″.

February 5th. Occultation of γ ♎.

Immersion	.	.	5h. 20m. 39.4s. M.	11′ 1″	South of the
Emersion	.	.	6 26 52.6	7 43	Centre.

☽'s Ap. S. D. at Im. 14′ 52.8″; at Em. 14′ 53.7″.

February 13th. Occultation of the Planet Venus.

	h. m. s.	′ ″	
Contact nearest limbs of ☽ & ♀	1 42 56.7 A.	11 15.3	
Immersion of ♀'s Centre	1 43 17.8	11 15.7	
Total Immersion of ♀	1 43 39.0	11 16.2	South of the
Contact nearest limbs	2 42 7.1	12 29.4	Centre.
Emersion of ♀'s Centre	2 42 27.6	12 29.8	
Total Emersion of ♀	2 42 48.1	12 30.2	

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 0.7″; at Em. 16′ 0.2″. ♀'s S. D. 4.99″.

3*

February 16*th.* *Occultation of* ν ♓.

Immersion   8h. 55m. 32.7s. A. 8′ 48″ ⎱ South of the
Emersion   9 45 20.7 6 49 ⎰ Centre.
    ☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 10.8″; at Em. 16′ 8.3″.

February 19*th and* 20*th.* *Occultation of Aldebaran.*

Immersion   19th, 11h. 43m. 22.4s. A. 14′ 27″ ⎱ North of the
Emersion   20th, 0 5 45.6 M. 15 21 ⎰ Centre.
    ☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 11.6″; at Em. 16′ 10.4″.

February 28*th.* *Occultation of* 1 γ ♍.

Star rises eclipsed . 8h. 2m. 0s. A.
Emersion   8 30 48.7 1′ 5″ South of the Centre.
    ☽'s S. D. at Em. 15′ 7.0″

March 18*th.* *Occultation of* γ ♉.

Immersion   10h. 31m. 31.6s. A. 2′ 5″ ⎱ South of the Centre.
Emersion   11 24 12.5 0 29 ⎰ North.
    ☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 16.3″; at Em. 16′ 13.5″.

*April 15*th.* *Occultation of Aldebaran.*

Immersion   10h. 41m. 44.1s. M. 13′ 34″ ⎱ North of the
Emersion   11 24 21.5 10 35 ⎰ Centre.
    ☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 36.8″; at Em. 16.38.7″.

June 17*th and* 18*th.* *Occultation of* 1 γ ♍.

Immersion   17th, 11h. 51m. 16.7s. A.
Star sets eclipsed 18th, 0 48 M.
    ☽'s S. D. at Im. 15′ 7.0″.

June 29*th.* *Occultation of the Planet Jupiter and his Satellites.*

⎧ Contact nearest limbs 1h. 41m. 14.5s. M. 9′ 44.2″ ⎫
⎨ Immersion of ♃'s Centre 1 42 29.2 9 43.6 ⎪
⎩ Total Immersion   1 43 44.9 9 42.9 ⎪ South of the
⎧ Contact nearest limbs 2 47 18.9 9 36.9 ⎬ Centre.
⎨ Emersion of ♃'s Centre 2 48 35.8 9 37.3 ⎪
⎩ Total Emersion   2 49 51.8 9 37.8 ⎭
  ☽'s S. D. at Im. 15′ 20.2″; at Em. 15′ 21.4″ ♃'s S. D. 21.60″.

Configuration of the Satellites at the Immersion, the Planet being placed in the Centre.

    3 4 2 ◯   1
    • • •   •

July 19*th.* *Occultation of* γ ♎.

Immersion   . 0h. 34m. 27.8s. M. 2′ 36″ South of the Centre.
Star sets eclipsed 0 48
    ☽'s S. D. at Im. 14′ 46.6″.

August 28th. Occultation of 2 ξ Ceti.

Immersion . . 0h. 5m. 12.2s. M. 4' 12" ⎱ South of the
Emersion . . 1 8 27.8 6 58 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16' 10.0"; at Em. 16' 12.7".

August 29th. Occultation of f ♉.

Immersion . . 4h. 18m. 48.3s. M. 9' 54" ⎱ South of the
Emersion . . 5 15 38.1 12 43 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16' 20.4"; at Em. 16' 20.5".

*August 29th and 30th. Occultation of γ ♉.

Immersion . 29th, 11h. 56m. 17.0s. A. 10' 15" ⎱ North of the
Emersion . 30th, 0 44 0.8 M. 7 7 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D, at Im. 16' 11.7"; at Em. 16' 14.2".

*August 30th. Occultation of Aldebaran.

Immersion . . 8h. 28m. 6.7s. M. 0' 58" ⎱ South of the
Emersion . . 9 38 47.8 0 44 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16' 20.9"; at Em. 16' 18.4".

October 2d. Occultation of Regulus.

Immersion . . 6h. 6m. 11.3s. M. 15' 4" ⎱ North of the
Emersion . . 6 34 33.7 14 11 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15' 52.6"; at Em. 15' 53.4".

October 14th. Occultation of π ♑.

Immersion . . 8h. 9m. 55s. A. 7' 6" ⎱ North of the
Emersion . . 9 24 24 5 40 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15' 7.6"; at Em. 15' 6.6".

*October 21st and 22d. Occultation of 1 μ Ceti.

Immersion . 21st, 11h. 21m. 32.4s. A. 1' 15" ⎱ South of the
Emersion . 22d, 0 35 4.3 M. 5 21 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16' 39.9"; at Em. 16' 40.9".

*October 23d. Occultation of Aldebaran.

Star rises . . 7h. 18m. 0s. A.
Immersion . . 7 28 53.6 7' 19" ⎱ North of the
Emersion . . 8 16 19.9 4 9 ⎰ Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16' 29.4"; at Em. 16' 31.8".

December 9th. Occultation of the Planet Jupiter and of all his Satellites.

	h. m. s.	' "	
Contact nearest limbs of ☽ & ♃	6 33 13.3 A.	4 36.6	
Immersion of ♃'s Centre .	6 34 0.5	4 35.4	
Total Immersion . . .	6 34 47.7	4 34.1	North of the
Contact nearest limbs . .	7 47 45.4	2 36.4	Centre.
Emersion of ♃'s Centre . .	7 48 27.9	2 35.4	
Total Emersion . .	7 49 10.5	2 34.4	

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15' 2.9"; at Em. 15' 1.1. ♃'s S. D. 17.08".

Configuration of the Satellites at the Immersion.

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    4              2  3 1      ◯
    .              .  . .
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This occultation will be visible throughout the United States, and will be the most interesting in the year.

December 15th.   Occultation of μ Ceti.

Immersion	.	9h. 40m. 45.6s. A.	0′ 31″ }	North of the Centre.
Emersion	.	10 56 17.6	2 44 }	South.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 34.7″; at Em. 16′ 33.9″.

December 17th.   Occultation of Aldebaran.

Immersion	.	4h. 53m. 35.4s. A.	0′ 6″ }	North of the Centre.
Emersion	.	5 47 25.5	4 19 }	South.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 44.0″; at Em. 16′ 47.1″.

December 24th.   Occultation of the Planet Saturn.

	h. m. s.	′ ″	
{ Contact nearest limbs of ☽ & ♄	9 57 53.6 M.	1 18.6 ⎫	
{ Immersion of ♄'s Centre	9 58 9.9	1 18.7 ⎪	
{ Total Immersion of ♄	9 58 26.2	1 18.8 ⎪	South of the
{ Contact nearest limbs	10 55 31.6	1 55.0 ⎬	Centre.
{ Emersion of ♄'s Centre	10 55 47.2	1 55.1 ⎪	
{ Total Emersion	10 56 2.7	1 55.3 ⎭	

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15′ 49.7″; at Em. 15′ 46.2″.   ♄'s S. D. 8.55″.

Appulses of the Moon to Planets and Stars in 1831, at Boston; all, or nearly all, of which will be Occultations in some part of the United States.

	d.	h. m.					′ ″	
January	29,	7 38¾ A.	Nearest Ap. ☽ to	ϱ ♌	✳	1 6	North.
February	10,	3 12	"	☿	☿	4¾	South.
"	*18,	8 12	"	f ♉	✳	3	"
June	14,	8 15	"	♄	♄	15	North.
"	21,	9 38	"	η ♎	✳	5	South.
July	12,	6	"	♀	♀	14	North.
August	1,	2 56½ M.	"	μ Ceti	✳	0 24	"
"	*3,	1 10	"	α ♉	✳	6½	"
October	3,	3 32	"	♄	♄	5	"
"	29,	2 15 A.	"	α ♌	✳	8	"
November	11,	9 45	"	♅	♅	15	South.
December	*23,	2 7 M.	"	α ♌	✳	8½	"

OCCULTATIONS OF THE PLANETS* AND OF THE STARS REGULUS AND ALDEBARAN, VISIBLE IN 1831 IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, IN MEAN TIME, FOR THE MERIDIAN OF CHARLESTON.

February 13th. Occultation of Venus.

Immersion of ♀ Centre   0h. 55m. 59s. A.   14′ 27″ } South of the Centre
Emersion   "   1   30   57   15   24 } of the Moon.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 2.9″; at Em. 16′ 3.0″   ♀ S. D. 4.99″.

February 19th. Occultation of Aldebaran.

Immersion   .   .   10h. 55m. 57.7s. A.   3′ 39″ } North of the
Emersion   .   . .   11   54   50.2   6   7 } Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 13.9″; at Em. 16′ 10.8″.

*April 15th. Occultation of Aldebaran.

Immersion   .   .   9h. 44m. 37.9s. M.   10′ 14″ } North of the
Emersion   .   .   10   34   58.6   6   21 } Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 33.7″; at Em. 16′ 36.3″.

June 29th. Occultation of Jupiter and his Satellites.

		h. m. s.	′ ″	
{	Contact nearest limbs ☽ & ♃	0 49 53.4 M.	13 33.1	}
{	Immersion of ♃'s Centre	0 51 50.2	13 31.4	
{	Total Immersion	0 53 55.8	13 29.5	South of the
{	Contact nearest limbs	1 34 6.7	12 54.0	Centre.
{	Emersion of the Centre	1 36 11 2	12 52.2	
{	Total Emersion	1 38 6.7	12 50.5	}

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15′ 20.7″; at Em. 15′ 22.2″.   ♃'s S. D. 21.60″.

August 30th. Occultation of Aldebaran.

Immersion   .   .   7h. 51m. 51.1s. M.   10′ 28″ } South of the
Emersion   .   .   8   51   15.6   10   53 } Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 16′ 23.5″; at Em. 16′ 20.8″.

October 2d. Occultation of Regulus.

Immersion   .   .   4h. 57m. 53.8s. M.   7′ 10″ } North of the
Emersion   .   .   6   4   44.8   4   2 } Centre.

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15′ 50.1″; at Em. 15′ 52.9.″

December 9th. Occultation of Jupiter and all the Satellites.

		h. m. s.	′ ″	
{	Contact nearest limbs ☽ & ♃	5 43 56.7 A.	1 33.2	} North of the
{	Immersion of the Centre	5 44 48.4	1 31.5	Centre.
{	Total Immersion	5 45 40.0	1 29.8	}
{	Contact nearest limbs	7 9 21.1	1 31.7	}
{	Emersion of the Centre	7 10 6.2	1 33.4	South.
{	Total Emersion	7 10 51.3	1 35.0	}

☽'s S. D. at Im. 15′ 5.8″; at Em. 15′ 3.9″.   ♃'s S. D. 17.08″.

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* It was originally intended to compute *all* the occultations of stars, of not less than the fifth magnitude, for Charleston and Washington, as well as for Boston ; but the calculation of the eclipse of the 12th of February occupied so much time (*five* months), that we were compelled to defer carrying our intention into full effect, until another year.

*December 17th.   Occultation of Aldebaran.

Star rises eclipsed   4h. 14m.   0s. A.
Emersion   4 56 52.2   7' 42.7" South of the Centre.

                    D 's S. D. at Em. 16' 43.7".

                December 24th.   Occultation of Saturn.

                                    h. m.   s.
{ Contact nearest limbs D & ♄   9 39 38.3 M.   7 53.6 ⎫
{ Immersion of the Centre   9 39 57.7   7 53.4 ⎪
{ Total Immersion   9 40 17.0   7 53.3 ⎬ South of the
{ Contact nearest limbs   10 31 44.6   7 50.6 ⎪   Centre.
{ Emersion of the Centre   10 32 2.8   7 50.7 ⎪
{ Total Emersion   10 32 21.0   7 50.8 ⎭

    D 's S. D. at Im. 15' 50.7"; at Em. 15' 47.2'.   ♄'s S. D. 8.55".

APPULSES OF THE MOON TO THE PLANETS AND THE PRINCIPAL
        FIXED STARS, AT CHARLESTON, IN 1831.

*January 23. Nearest Ap. D to α ♉ at 3h. 1m. A. ✳ 2' 10" North.
 July   12.   "   "   ♀   6   2   ♀ 10   "
 October 29.   "   "   α ♌   7 15 M. ✳ 7 15   "

The importance of large eclipses of the Sun and of occultations of stars
and planets by the Moon, for the determination of terrestrial longitude
(the latitude being always easily ascertained), has long been known.
When thus carefully determined, it will be as near to the truth as when de-
duced from a very large number of lunar distances, or of transits of the
Moon and a star; but where the tables of the Moon are relied on, the
longitude, even thus obtained, is still somewhat uncertain, on account of
the small error which is sometimes found in them; if, however, it is de-
duced from a corresponding observation of the same eclipse or occultation
made in one of the observatories of Europe, or in any other place, of which
geographical position is well determined, it will be free from this as well as
other sources of error, if the observations are correctly made in both places.

On another account, the subject of occultations has at all times been
an interesting and important one, both to the practical and theoretical
astronomer; viz. they frequently present some remarkable phenomena with
respect to light, when the edge of the Moon comes in contact with the
star, the star sometimes appearing to be *projected on the disc of the Moon.*
This circumstance has lately been very particularly attended to, and numer-
ous instances are given by members of the Astronomical Society of London,
who suppose that this appearance is more frequent (or at least more fre-
quently recorded) as to Aldebaran, than as to any other star, accompanied,
however, with anomalies, for which it is difficult to account.*

It is therefore hoped that our astronomers will be induced to look out for
the occultations of this star, not only with a view to ascertain the longitude
of the place of observation, but to determine whether it does not appear
projected on the face of the Moon; in doing this, particular attention should
be paid to the following circumstances.

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* See a paper read before the Astronomical Society of London, by Mr. South, their
President, in the transactions of that Society in 1829; also remarks on the anomalies ob-
served in the occultations of Aldebaran of August 21st, October 15th, and December 9th,
same year.

1. Whether the star undergoes any change of light, of color, or of motion, on its immediate approach to the edge of the Moon.

2. Whether it appears to be projected on the Moon's disc, and if so, for how long a time.

3. Whether the dark limb of the Moon be distinctly visible, and well defined, at the time of the phenomenon.

4. Whether the star, on its emersion, appears on the Moon's disc, or emerges quite clear of the Moon's border.

Between August 1829 and July 1830 six occultations of this star were observed in Boston, and in each of them, when the Immersion or Emersion took place on the dark side of the Moon, it appeared to be instantaneous, and when on the enlightened side, the star usually became so tremulous, near the Moon's edge, as to cause an uncertainty of one or two seconds in the time of its taking place; but in two instances, viz. on the 28th of March last and 16th of July, the star did actually appear projected for the space of between one and two seconds on the lunar disc, or as if about to pass between the Moon and the Earth; its red color remained unchanged, but its light was very much more brilliant than usual.

It will be noticed, that the occultations of the planets and of the stars $\alpha \, \mathcal{B}$ and $\alpha \, \Omega$ (excepting that of $\alpha \, \mathcal{B}$ on the 9th of June, or day of new Moon) which take place whilst the Sun is above the horizon, only have been computed; the occultations of the other stars have been neglected, as they will be rendered invisible by the light of the Sun.

In the computation of the occultations last year, the diameter of the Moon was reduced four seconds for inflexion, according to the theory of Duséjour; this year, this reduction has been altogether neglected.

The elements of the eclipses, in the Appendix, are given for *mean solar* time of the meridian of Greenwich, and of the occultations in *mean solar* of that of Berlin, which is 0h. 53m. 33.6s. East of Greenwich, or 6h. 1m. 15.6s. East of Washington. When it is desired to convert mean into apparent time, the equation, in these elements, must be applied with the sign prefixed to it; but when apparent is to be converted into mean, the sign must be reversed.

No sign is prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in Longitude, of the Sun in Longitude or Right Ascension (A. R.), or of Sidereal time, as it is always $+$.

For the accurate calculation of the time of the phases of a solar eclipse or occultation, at any place, the latitude of the place, and the equatorial parallax of the Moon, must be diminished for the ellipticity, or flattening at the poles, of the Earth; which, though not precisely determined, is generally supposed to be about one three-hundredth; the reductions for this quantity will be found in the 38th table of the sixth stereotype edition of the "New American Practical Navigator," or they may be computed by the following formulæ.

Let L be the latitude and R the reduction to the geocentric latitude, then log. cotang. (L—R) = 0,0029001 + log. cotang. L.

The reduction of equatorial parallax (57′ for example) may be found thus, 5.7″ — 5.7″ cos. 2 L.

The reduction of the latitude is nothing at the Equator and the Poles, and greatest in latitude 45°, where it is — 11′ 28.7″.

The reduction of the parallax is also nothing at the Equator, but greatest at the Poles, where it is one three-hundredth of the whole parallax; in Lat. 45° it is half that quantity.

The elements of the eclipses, with the exception of that of February 12th, and of the occultations, with the exception of the places of the stars, were computed from the Berlin *Astronomisches Jahrbuch* (Astronomical Year

Book) for 1831, edited by the celebrated. Encke, a work far superior, both as to matter and arrangement, to any thing of the kind hitherto published.

The places of all the stars, but $\alpha\,\yen$ and $\alpha\,\Omega$, were computed from Mr. Baily's Catalogue of Zodiacal Stars, which was taken from the Catalogue recently published by the Astronomical Society of London, and were also carefully compared with their places in the Catalogue in the Appendix to the first volume of Dr. Pearson's Practical Astronomy. The longitude and latitude of Aldebaran and Regulus are the mean of the determinations at the astronomical observatories of Greenwich and Konigsberg.

Prof. Bessel's determination of the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, and the correction of the mean place of the Sun and Stars for the Aberration of Light and Nutation of the Earth's axis, have been invariably used.

The aberration of the planets was calculated by the formulæ in Vol. III, p. 106, of Delambre's Astronomy.

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1831,

Visible throughout, or in some part of, the United States; the Phases of which are expressed in Mean Solar Time for the Meridian of Washington, reckoned according to the manner of Astronomers; who begin the Day at the Noon of the Civil Day, and count the Hours up to 24, or to the succeeding Noon, when another Day is commenced.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Feb.	19	17	33	47	Im.	1	May	26	17	22	43	Im.	2
"	19	18	11	51	"	2	"	29	11	56	59	Em.	3
"	23	17	50	19	Em.	4	"	31	14	32	27	Im.	1
March	7	15	49	42	Im.	1	June	5	12	22	49	Em.	3
"	11	16	1	7	Em.	3	"	5	15	56	33	Im.	3
"	14	17	43	19	Im.	1	"	7	16	26	13	"	1
"	16	15	22	1	"	2	"	12	16	22	14	"	3
"	18	16	28	43	"	3	"	13	11	50	34	"	2
"	23	14	5	19	"	1	"	16	12	48	34	"	1
"	23	17	58	45	"	2	"	20	14	25	37	"	2
"	30	15	58	53	"	1	"	23	14	42	31	"	1
April	6	17	52	23	"	1	"	27	17	0	35	"	2
"	15	14	14	16	"	1	"	30	16	36	35	"	1
"	17	15	5	39	"	2	July	2	11	5	5	"	1
"	22	16	7	46	"	1	"	7	14	18	12	"	4
"	23	12	25	50	"	3	"	8	8	52	58	"	2
"	23	15	58	48	Em.	3	"	9	12	59	19	"	1
"	24	17	41	55	Im.	2	"	11	11	56	4	Em.	3
"	29	18	1	16	"	1	"	15	11	27	46	Im.	2
"	30	16	24	51	"	3	"	16	14	53	40	"	1
May	1	12	29	40	"	1	"	18	12	22	54	"	3
"	1	13	52	11	"	4	"	18	15	56	53	Em.	3
"	1	18	25	15	Em.	4	"	22	14	2	35	Im.	2
"	8	14	23	13	Im.	1	"	23	16	48	10	"	1
"	12	12	11	46	"	2	"	24	13	9	13	Em.	4
"	15	16	16	47	"	1	"	25	11	16	50	Im.	1
"	18	12	33	18	Em.	4	"	25	16	23	12	"	3
"	19	14	47	19	Im.	2	Aug.	1	13	11	31	"	1
"	22	18	10	24	"	1	"	3	7	40	10	"	1
"	24	12	38	47	"	1	"	8	15	6	19	"	1

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat
Aug.	9	8	29	40	Im.	2	Oct.	13	5	10	20	Em.	1
"	10	11	51	8	Em.	1	"	16	8	8	25	"	4
"	10	7	20	12	"	4	"	18	12	37	13	"	1
"	16	7	58	38	"	3	"	20	7	6	8	"	1
"	16	13	55	5	"	2	"	27	9	1	57	"	1
"	17	13	46	12	"	1	"	30	5	7	10	"	2
"	19	8	15	1	"	1	Nov.	3	10	57	47	"	1
"	23	8	26	24	Im.	3	"	5	5	26	46	"	1
"	23	12	0	3	Em.	3	"	6	7	43	15	"	2
"	23	16	30	1	"	2	"	10	4	46	8	Im.	3
"	24	15	41	20	"	1	"	10	8	17	39	Em.	3
"	26	10	10	11	"	1	"	12	7	22	34	"	1
"	30	12	27	44	Im.	3	"	13	10	19	29	"	2
Sept.	2	12	5	31	Em.	1	"	17	8	47	57	Im.	3
"	3	8	22	37	"	2	"	19	9	18	20	Em.	1
"	4	6	34	19	"	1	"	28	5	42	56	"	1
"	10	10	57	48	"	2	Dec.	1	4	50	36	"	2
"	11	8	29	47	"	1	"	5	7	38	34	"	1
"	17	13	33	4	"	2	"	5	10	7	51	Im.	4
"	18	10	25	20	"	1	"	8	7	27	17	Em.	2
"	25	12	20	58	"	1	"	12	9	34	8	"	1
"	27	6	49	55	"	1	"	15	10	4	2	"	2
"	28	8	6	52	"	3	"	16	4	26	31	"	3
"	29	9	11	31	Im.	4	"	21	5	58	32	"	1
Oct.	4	8	45	39	Em.	1	"	22	4	22	39	Im.	4
"	5	8	1	46	"	2	"	23	4	58	23	"	3
"	5	8	35	36	Im.	3	"	23	8	27	46	Em.	3
"	5	12	8	21	Em.	3	"	28	7	53	54	"	1
"	11	10	41	25	"	1	"	30	8	59	55	Im.	3
"	12	10	37	26	"	2							

The eclipses before the opposition of Jupiter on the 10th of August will take place on the west side of the planet, and afterwards on the east. The Immersions only, of the first and second Satellites, will be visible before the opposition, and the Emersions only, afterwards; but both the phenomena of the same eclipse of the two outer Satellites can sometimes be seen.

The eclipses take place farthest from the body of Jupiter when he is in quadrature, and nearest when in opposition or conjunction; but for some weeks before and after he is in the latter position, the eclipses cannot be observed, the Planet and his Satellites being rendered invisible by the light of the Sun.

Eclipses of these Satellites, of the first and second especially, are very useful for determining to a very considerable degree of accuracy the longitude of any place; which, although not so exact as that obtained by an observed occultation of a star by the Moon, is deduced without the long and fatiguing calculation necessary for obtaining it by the latter method. They have likewise the additional advantage of being of very frequent occurrence. Until very recently, it was generally supposed, that these eclipses could not be observed at sea on account of the motion of the vessel; but an officer in the English Navy has lately shown this opinion to be erroneous; he having succeeded in observing their phenomena from a ship, with a very considerable degree of accuracy.

To determine the time at which either of the preceding eclipses will take place, on any other meridian than that of Washington, it is merely necessary to add four minutes for every degree of longitude less than 76° 55′ 30″,

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and subtract the same quantity for every degree greater, and in proportion for a part of a degree.

For Boston, add 23m. 25s.; for New York, 11m. 38s. For Charleston, subtract 11m. 30s.; for Cincinnati, 29m. 46s.; for New Orleans, 52m. 54s.

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every Fortieth Day in the Year.

	p.	l.	a.	b.
January 1	— 6° 35′	— 8° 45′	44.69″	— 6.80″
February 9	— 6 45	— 10 0	46.44	— 8.06
March 21	— 6 56	— 11 23	45.61	— 9.00
April 30	— 7 0	— 11 50	42.89	— 8.80
June 9	— 6 54	— 11 3	39.97	— 7.66
July 19	— 6 40	— 9 18	37.96	— 6.14
August 28	— 6 19	— 7 3	37.24	— 4.57
October 7	— 5 57	— 4 49	37.93	— 3.19
November 16	— 5 39	— 3 11	39.95	— 2.22
December 26	— 5 32	— 2 41	42.86	— 2.00

p. Angle between the semiconjugate axis of the ring ellipse, with the circle of declination; positive when east, negative when west.

l. Angle of elevation of the earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn, positive when north, negative when south.

a. Semitransverse axis of the ring ellipse.

b. Semiconjugate axis; positive, when the northern surface of the rings is visible; negative, when the southern.

It has been recently ascertained, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was first perceived by M. Schwalz, of Dessau; but for some time was considered an optical illusion, occasioned by the shadow of the planet upon the ring. The question was settled by Prof. Struve, with the celebrated telescope by Fraunhofer, at Dorpat; who ascertained that the rings are actually eccentric. This eccentricity cannot, however, be perceived but by the assistance of the very best telescopes.

The planet Mercury will set after the Sun until the 27th of January, then rise before him until the 5th of April, then set after him until the 25th of May, then rise before him until the 20th of July, then set after him until the 25th of September, then rise before him until the 13th of November, then set after him to the 11th of January, 1832.

This planet cannot be easily seen in any other position than when at, or very near, its greatest elongation from the Sun, or when *apparently passing over the Sun's disc*, a phenomenon of rare occurrence, but which will actually take place on the 5th of May, 1832. The elongations take place, this year, January 10th (elong. 18° 58′), February 20th (el. 26° 40′), May 3d (el. 21° 3′), June 20th (el. 22° 37′), August 31st (el. 27° 11′), October 12th (el. 18° 5′), December 25th (el. 19° 48′); but, in the present year, the following periods will be the most favorable, in the United States, for observing the planet, as during them it will not only be at or near its greatest apparent distance from the Sun, but will be nearer the elevated pole, and consequently will remain longer above the horizon.

Jan. 1st to Jan. 19th, in the evening after sunset, bearing W. 20° S.
April 22d to May 16th,   "   "   "   "   "   W. 24 N.

Oct.   4th to Oct. 25th,   "   morning bef. sunrise,   "   E. 1 S.
Dec. 22d to Dec. 31st,   "   evening after sunset,   "   W. 23 S.

Venus will set after the Sun until the 8th of October, then rise before him until the 28th of July, 1832.   Its greatest *eastern* elongation (elong. 45° 43′) will take place on the 30th of July, and its greatest *western* (46° 55′) on the 19th of December; but it will be brightest as *evening* star on the 20th of August, and as *morning* star on the 30th of November, about which times the planet can be readily seen whilst the Sun is above the horizon.

Mars will set after the Sun until the 24th of September, then rise before him until November 20th, 1832.

Vesta will set after the Sun until the 1st of June, then rise before him during the remainder of the year.

Pallas will rise before the Sun until the 17th of July, then set after him through the year.

Juno will set after the Sun until the 1st of June, then rise before him through the year.

Ceres will rise before the Sun until the 9th of August, then set after him through the year.

Jupiter will set after the Sun until the 20th of January, then rise before him until the 10th of August, then set after him until February 24th, 1832.

Saturn will rise before the Sun until the 17th of February, then set after him until the 29th of August, then rise before him until March 2d, 1832.

Uranus will set after the Sun until the 30th of January, then rise before him until the 5th of August, then set after him until February 4th, 1832.

On the 21st of March this planet and Jupiter will come into conjunction; at which time their distance will be very small, Uranus being 6½′ South of ♃. A conjunction of Jupiter and Uranus is a phenomenon of rare occurrence, happening only once in about fourteen years.

The inferior planets, or all but Mercury and Venus, will appear brightest when nearest to the earth, that is, when in opposition to the Sun.

The oppositions in 1831 will take place as follows, viz. of Saturn, Feb. 17th; of Pallas, July 22d; of Ceres, Aug. 4th; of Uranus, Aug. 5th; of Jupiter, Aug. 10th; but Mars, Vesta, and Juno will not be in opposition this year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1831,

Computed by the formula of La Place (Mécanique Céleste, vol. II. p. 289.)

New or Full Moon.			h.	Height of the Tide.	New or Full Moon.			h.	Height of the Tide.
New Moon	Jan.	13th,	8 A.	0.87	New Moon	July	9th,	9 M.	0.96
Full	"	" 27th,	9 A.	0.94	Full	"	" 24th,	4 A.	0.81
New	"	Feb. 12th,	0 A.	0.94	New	"	Aug. 7th,	5 A.	0.98
Full	"	" 26th,	0 A.	0.95	Full	"	" 23d,	5 M.	0.92
New	"	March 14th,	1 M.	1.07	New	"	Sept. 6th,	3 M.	0.99
Full	"	" 28th,	3 M.	0.91	Full	"	" 21st,	5 A.	1.03
New	"	April 12th,	11 M.	1.10	New	"	Oct. 5th,	5 A.	0.94
Full	"	" 26th,	7 A.	0.83	Full	"	" 21st,	4 M.	1.09
New	"	May 11th,	7 A.	1.04	New	"	Nov. 4th,	9 M.	0.86
Full	"	" 26th,	11 M.	0.78	Full	"	" 19th,	2 A.	1.03
New	"	June 10th,	2 M.	0.87	New	"	Dec. 4th,	3 M.	0.81
Full	"	" 25th,	2 M.	0.76	Full	"	" 19th,	0 M.	1.03

The unit of altitude, is the altitude of the tide which happens about a day and a half after the time of New or Full Moon, the Sun and Moon being, at the moment of ♂ or ☍, at their mean distance from the Earth, and in the plane of the equator.

The unit of altitude of any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place, in the present year.

The unit of altitude at *Boston*, Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Plymouth, is 11¼ feet :

At *New York*, St. Augustine, Block Island, Elizabeth Town Point, Florida Keys, Elizabeth Islands, Hillsborough Inlet, Nantucket Shoals and Town, Buzzard's Bay, Martha's Vineyard, Long Island Sound, Rhode Island, and Sandy Hook, 5 feet :

At *Charleston*, S. C., Monomoy Point, Port Hood, Prince Edward's Islands, St. Simon's Bar, and St. Simon's Sound, 6 feet.

These, multiplied by the preceding numbers, give for the height of the greatest tides, this year, in those places.

Tide of	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Charleston, &c.		Tide of	Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Charleston, &c.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Jan. 15	9	9	4	4	5	3	July 10	10	10	4	10	5	9
" 29	10	7	4	8	5	8	" 26	9	1	4	1	4	10
Feb. 13	10	7	4	8	5	8	Aug. 9	11	0	4	11	5	11
" 27	10	8	4	9	5	8	" 24	10	4	4	7	5	6
March 15	11	10	5	4	6	5	Sept. 7	11	2	4	11	5	11
" 29	10	3	4	7	5	6	" 23	11	7	5	2	6	2
April 13	12	5	5	6	6	7	Oct. 7	10	7	4	8	5	8
" 28	9	4	4	2	5	0	" 22	12	3	5	5	6	6
May 13	11	8	5	2	6	3	Nov. 5	9	8	4	4	5	2
" 26	8	9	3	11	4	8	" 20	11	7	5	2	6	2
June 11	9	9	4	4	5	3	Dec. 5	9	1	4	1	4	10
" 26	8	7	3	10	4	7	" 20	11	7	5	2	6	2

By the preceding Table it appears, that the tides of March 15th, April 13th, May 13th, September 23d, October 22d, November 20th, and December 20th, will be the most considerable in 1831. The height of the tides, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would independently of this have been small, is higher than one otherwise much greater. But when it happens that a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation of the sea, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, and injury and loss probably thereby occasioned. A remarkable instance of this occurred in Boston and generally along the coast of New England, on the 26th of March last, when the tide, in itself one of the three highest in the year, being further elevated by a violent easterly gale, actually rose 16 feet 5 inches, and caused very considerable damage. This tide was the greatest observed in that city within the last 45 years.

The following Table contains the unit of altitude of several ports and places on the American coast, from the best authorities.

The height of the tides in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	feet.		feet.
Advocate Harbour (Bay of Fundy)	50	Bay, Buzzard's	5
Andrews, St.	25	" Casco	9
Annapolis (Bay of Fundy)	30	" Chicnecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60
Apple River	50		
Augustine, St.	5	" St. Mary's	16
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60	" Vert	7
Bay, Bristed	8	Beaver Harbour	7
" Broad	9	Bell Island Straits	30

	feet.		feet.
Block Island . . .	5	Mary's, St., Bar . .	7
BOSTON	11¼	Monomoy Point . .	6
Cape Ann . . .	11	Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	35
" Blomidom (Bay of Fundy)	55	" Island (Me.) .	25
" Chat . . .	13	Mount Desert . .	12
" Cod . .	6½	Mouths of the Mississippi	1½
" D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50	Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
" Henlopen . .	5	Nassau (N. P.) .	7
" Henry . . .	4½	New Bedford . . .	5
" Look Out . .	9	Newburyport . .	10
" May . . .	6	New Haven . .	8
" St. Mary . .	14	Newport . . .	5
" Sable . . .	9	NEW YORK . .	5
" Split (Bay of Fundy)	55	Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
CHARLESTON (S. C.) .	6	Passamaquoddy River . .	25
Cumberland (Basin Fort), head } of the Bay of Fundy . }	71	Penobscot River .	10
		Plymouth . . .	11¼
Digby (N. S.) . .	30	Portland . . .	9
Eastport . . .	25	Port Homer . . .	8
Elizabeth Isles . .	5	" Hood . .	6
" Town Point .	5	" Jackson . .	8
Florida Keys . . :	5	" Roseway . .	8
Gay Head (Vineyard) .	5	Portsmouth (N. H.) . .	10
George's River . .	9	Prince Edward's Islands .	6
Georgetown Bar . .	4	Providence . . .	5
Goldsborough . .	12	Rhode Island Harbour .	5
Green Islands . .	16	Salem (Mass.) . .	11
Gut of Annapolis . .	30	Sandwich Bay . .	8
Gut of Cansor . .	8	Sandy Hook . . .	5
Halifax . . .	8	Seven Isles Harbour .	31
Hillsborough Inlet .	5	Sheepscut River . .	9
Holmes' Hole . .	5	Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
John's, St. (N. B.) .	30	Simon's, St., Bar . .	6
" St. (N. F.) . .	7	" " Sound .	6
Kennebec . .	9	Townsend Harbour . .	9
Kennebunk . . .	9	Truro (Bay of Fundy) .	70
Long Island Sound .	5	Vineyard Sound .	5
Louisburg (C. B.) . .	5½	Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Machias . . .	12	Woods' Hole . .	5
Marblehead . . .	11	Yarmouth (N. S.) .	12

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, from which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the the sign — is prefixed to it, and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide immediately *preceding* the southing of the moon.

	h. m.		h. m.
Albany	+ 4 12	Bay, Broad . . .	— 0 45
Andrews, St. . .	0 0	" Casco . .	— 0 45
Annapolis . . .	— 0 30	" Chebucto . .	— 4 0
Augustine, St. . .	— 4 0	" St. Genevieve, and }	0 0
Bay, Bristed . . .	— 3 45	" St. Barbe . }	

4*

		h. m.			h. m.
Bay,	Buzzard's . .	— 3 50	Island, Sable . . .		— 3 0
"	Narraganset . .	— 3 53	" Seal . . .		— 2 45
"	Pistolet . .	— 4 45	Janeiro, Rio . . .		+ 5 0
"	St. Mary's . .	— 2 0	John's, St. (N. B.) .		+ 0 30
"	Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2 30	" St. (N. F.) . .		— 5 0
"	Schecatica . .	— 0 30	Kennebec . . .		— 0 45
Bermuda Inlet . .		— 4 30	Kennebunk . . .		— 0 15
Cape Ann		0 0	Louisburg . . .		— 4 15
"	Cansor . . .	— 3 0	Machias		— 0 30
"	Charles . .	— 3 45	Marblehead . . .		0 0
"	Chat . . .	+ 0 30	Martha's Vineyard (W. Point)		— 3 53
"	Churchill . .	— 4 10	Mary's, St., Bar . .		— 4 0
"	Cod . . .	0 0	Monomoy Point . .		0 0
"	Fear . . .	— 3 30	Mount Desert . . .		— 0 30
"	Hatteras . . .	— 2 30	Nantucket (town) .		+ 0 30
"	Henlopen . .	— 2 45	" (shoal) . .		+ 0 44
"	Henry . . .	— 3 50	Nassau (N. P.) . .		— 4 0
"	Lookout . .	— 2 30	New Bedford . . .		— 3 53
"	St. Mary . .	— 2 30	Newburyport . .		— 0 15
"	May . . .	— 2 45	New Haven . . .		— 1 14
"	Romain (S. C.) .	— 3 30	New London . .		— 2 36
"	Sable (N. S.) .	— 3 30	Newport . . .		— 3 50
"	Split . . .	— 0 15	NEW YORK . . .		— 2 36
CHARLESTON . . .		— 4 15	Nootka Sound . .		+ 0 50
Cumberland (Basin Fort)		+ 0 30	Ocracock Inlet . .		— 2 30
Eastport		0 0	Philadelphia . . .		+ 2 57
Elizabeth Town Point		— 2 36	Plymouth . . .		0 0
Florida Key . . .		— 2 40	Portland . . .		— 0 45
Fort St. John . .		— 2 30	Portsmouth (N. H.) .		— 0 15
Fryingpan Shoals . .		— 5 0	Port Campbell . .		— 2 30
Gay Head . . .		— 3 53	" Hood . . .		— 4 0
Georgetown Bar . .		— 4 30	" Howe . . .		— 3 0
Gouldsborough . .		— 0 30	" Jackson . .		— 3 30
Gut of Annapolis .		— 1 30	" Roseway . .		— 3 15
Gut of Cansor . .		— 3 30	" Royal . . .		— 4 15
Halifax		— 4 0	Providence . . .		— 3 5
Hampton Roads . .		— 2 53	Quebec . . .		— 5 30
Harbour, Amelia . .		— 3 0	Race Point . . .		— 0 15
"	Beaver . .	— 2 45	River, Apple . . .		— 0 30
"	Nantucket .	+ 0 30	" St. Croix . .		0 0
"	Rhode Island	— 4 45	" Delaware, entrance		— 2 30
"	Seven Isles .	— 0 30	" George's . .		— 0 45
"	Townsend .	— 0 45	" Penobscot .		— 0 45
Hillsborough Inlet . .		— 4 0	" Sheepscut . .		— 0 45
Holmes' Hole . .		— 1 20	Salem		0 0
Ice Cove . . .		— 1 30	Salvador, St. . . .		+ 4 15
Island, Anticosti, W. end		+ 4 0	Sandy Hook . .		— 4 53
"	Bell, Straits of .	— 2 15	Savannah . . .		— 3 15
"	Block . .	— 3 53	St. Simon's Bar . .		— 4 0
"	Button . . .	— 4 40	" Offing . .		— 4 45
"	Elizabeth . .	— 2 50	" Sound . .		— 2 30
"	Fox . . .	— 0 45	Sunbury . . .		— 2 0
"	Green . .	— 2 30	Tarpaulin Cove . .		— 2 38
"	Moose . . .	— 0 0	Vineyard Sound . .		— 0 30
"	Prince Edward	— 1 0	Windsor . . .		+ 0 30
"	Rhode . . .	— 4 45	Woods' Hole . . .		— 2 50

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

		Latitude. North.	Longitude, in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Washington.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	miles.
Albany,	N. Y.	42 39 00 N.	73 42 00W.	4 54 48.0	366
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16	6
Annapolis,	Md.	39 0	76 43	5 6 52	40
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	385
Augusta,	Ga.	33 19	80 46	5 23 4	589
Augusta,	Me.	44 17	·69 50	4 39 20	612
Augustine, St.	Fa.	29 45	81 30	5 26 00	880
Baltimore City,	Md.	39 17	76 36	5 6 24	37
Bangor,	Me.	44 47	68 47	4 35 8	676
Barnstable,	Ms.	41 44	70 16	4 41 4	484
Baton Rouge,	La.	30 36	91 15	6 5 0	1356
Beaufort,	S. C.	32 28	80 33	5 22 12	630
Blakely,	Ala.	30 43	88 3	5 52 12	1100
Boston City, State H.	Ms.	42 20 58.4	71 4 9	4 44 16.6	436
Brattleborough,	Vt.	42 52	72 27	4 49 48.0	427
Brunswick,	Me.	43 55	69 59	4 39 56	581
Burlington,	Vt.	44 29	73 12	4 52 48	501
Cahawba,	Ala.	32 20	·87 7	5 48 40	950
Cambridge,	Mass.	42 21 59	71 7 25	4 44 29.7	435
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	471
Charles, St.	M'ri.	38 47	89 45	5 59 0	915
Charleston City,	S. C.	32 50	79 48	5 19 12	553
Chillicothe,	Ohio.	39 18	82 56	5 31 44	407
Cincinnati,	Ohio.	39 6	84 22 ·	5 37 28	504
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	507
Columbia River, mouth of.		46 19	123 54	8 15 36	
Columbus,	Ohio.	39 47	83 3	5 32 12	418
Concord,	N. H.	43 12	71 29	4 45 56	505
Detroit,	Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	566
Donaldsonville,	La.	30 3	91 2	6 4 8	1350
Dover,	Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	135
Dover,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	507
Eastport (most eastern point of U. S.)	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	808
Edenton,	N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	289
Edwardsville,	Il.	38 50	89 55	5 59 40	886
Exeter,	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	483
Frankfort,	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	565
Franklin,	M'ri.	38 57	92 54	6 11 36	1069
Fredericksburg,	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	58
Fredericktown,	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43

		Latitude. North.	Longitude, in degrees.	in time.	Dist. from Washington.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	miles.
Georgetown, .	D. C.	38 54 00 N.	76 59 00 W.	5 7 56.0	3
Georgetown, .	S. C.	32 22	79 29	5 17 56	482
Greenfield, .	Mass.	42 37	72 36	4 50 24	406
Hagerstown, .	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	69
Halifax, . .	N. S.	44 44	63 26	4 13 44	936
Hallowell, . .	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 20	610
Harrisburg, .	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford, . .	Conn.	41 46	72 50	4 51 20	338
Hudson, . .	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	336
Huntsville, . .	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	749
Indianapolis, .	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	630
Jackson, . .	M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	
Jefferson, . .	M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	1019
Kaskaskia, . .	Il.	37 58	89 50	5 59 20	898
Lancaster, .	Pa.	40 3	76 10	5 4 40	108
Lexington, . .	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	552
Little Rock, .	Ark.	34 34	92 10	6 8 40	1237
Louis, St. . .	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	697
Louisville, . .	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	617
Lowell, . .	Mass.	42 39	71 19	4 45 16	460
Marietta, . .	Ohio.	39 25	81 19	5 25 16	307
Mary's, St. . .	Ga.	30 43	81 43	5 26 52	790
Middletown, .	Conn.	41 34	72 39	4 50 36	330
Milledgeville, .	Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	675
Mobile, . .	Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1086
Montpelier, . .	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
Montreal, . .	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	565
Murfreesboro' .	Ten.	35 53	86 37	5 46 28	708
Nantucket, .	Mass.	41 17	70 8	4 40 32	531
Nashville, . .	Ten.	36 10	86 42	5 46 48	727
Natchez, . .	M'pi.	31 34	91 25	6 5 40	1268
Natchitoches, .	La.	31 46	93 10	6 12 40	1448
Newark, . .	N. J.	41 46	73 46	4 55 4	217
New Bedford, .	Mass.	41 39	70 56	4 43 44	458
Newbern . .	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	351
Newburgh, . .	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	281
Newburyport, .	Mass.	42 49	70 52	4 43 28	475
Newcastle, . .	Del.	39 43	75 35	5 2 20	113
New Haven, .	Conn.	41 18	72 58	4 51 52	304
New London, .	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	358
New Orleans City,	La.	29 57	90 9	6 0 36	1260
Newport, . .	R. I.	41 29	71 18	4 45 12	419
New York City,	N. Y.	40 42 40	74 1	4 56 4	226
Norfolk, . .	Va.	37 12	76 42	5 6 48	229
Northampton, .	Mass.	42 16	72 40	4 50 40	385
Pensacola, . .	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	900
Philadelphia City,	Pa.	39 56 55	75 11 30	5 0 46	136
Pittsburg, . .	Pa.	40 32	80 8	5 20 32	225
Plymouth, .	Mass.	41 57	70 40	4 42 40	454

		Latitude. North.	Longitude, in degrees.	in time. h. m. s.	Dist. from Washington. miles.
Portland,	Me.	43 39 00 N.	70 20 00 W.	4 41 20.0	546
Portsmouth,	N. H.	43 4	70 45	4 43 0	500
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	299
Princeton,	N. J.	40 22	74 35	4 58 20	178
Providence,	R. I.	41 51	71 16	4 45 4	416
Quebec,	L. C.	46 47 30	71 9 45	4 44 39	740
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	288
Richmond City,	Va.	37 32 25	77 21 24	5 9 25.6	123
Rochester,	N. Y.	43 15	77 51	5 11 24	395
Sable (Cape), S. cape of United States,	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	473
Saco,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	531
Salem,	Mass.	42 32	70 52	4 43 28	451
Savannah,	Ga.	32 2	81 3	5 24 12	658
Schenectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	377
Shawneetown,	Il.	37 22	88 6	5 52 24	779
Springfield,	Mass.	42 6	72 36	4 50 24	363
Stephen's, St.	Ala.	31 33	88 3	5 52 12	1010
Tallahassee,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	870
Taunton,	Mass.	41 54	71 7	4 44 28	430
Trenton,	N. J.	40 13	75 48	5 3 12	167
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	372
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	900
Utica,	N. Y.	43 10	74 13	4 56 52	392
Vandalia,	Il.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	808
Vevay,	Ind.	38 43	82 2	5 28 8	562
Vincennes,	Ind.	40 39	88 23	5 53 32	726
WASHINGTON City,	D. C.	38 52 45.3	76 55 30	5 7 42	
Washington,	M'pi.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1262
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	270
Wilmington,	Del.	39 43	77 34	5 10 16	110
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	433
Worcester,	Mass.	42 16	71 49	4 47 16	396
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	86
York,	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Zanesville,	Ohio.	39 59	82 10	5 28 40	345

LENGTH OF THE LONGEST AND SHORTEST DAYS IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	L. D. h. m.	S. D. h. m.		L. D. h. m.	S. D. h. m.
North part of U. States	16 53.5	7 6.5	Washington	14 43.8	9 16.2
Portland	15 15.7	8 44.3	Richmond	14 35.5	9 24.5
Portsmouth, N. H.	15 11.5	8 48.5	Raleigh and Nashville	14 18.6	9 41.4
Boston and Detroit	15 6.4	8 53.6	Charleston	14 10.2	9 49.8
Providence	15 3.0	8 57.0	Savannah	14 5.8	9 54.2
New York	14 55.5	9 4.5	New Orleans	13 55.8	10 4.2
Philadelphia	14 50.5	9 9.5	St. Augustine	13 54.9	10 5.1
Baltimore	14 46.8	9 13.2	Cape Sable, south point of U. S.	13 32.1	10 27.3
Cincinnati	14 45.4	9 14.6			

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	5 44 7	5 41 7	5 37 7	5 31 7
N. York,	42	39	35	29
Wash.	39	37	33	28
Charles.	31	29	26	22
N. Orl's.	27	26	23	19

USEFUL REMARKS.

A maxim is sometimes like the seed of a plant, which the soil it is thrown into must expand into leaves, and flowers, and fruit; so that great part of it must sometimes be *written*, as it were, by the *reader*.

No man was ever so much deceived by another as by himself.

Very nice scruples are sometimes the effect of a great mind, but oftener of a little one.

True delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an offence *from* itself, if the expression may be allowed, than *to* itself.

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.
Apogee, Jan. 8th, 4h. M.—Dist. 251,500 ms.
Perigee, " 24   2 M.   " 228,500 "

Moon's Last Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 52.6m. A.   First Quarter,   21st day,   2h. 33.0m. M.
New Moon,   13th " 8 38.3 A.   Full Moon,   27th "   9 38.0   A.

Days of the Month	Days of the Week	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	7 31 5	7 26 5	7 20 5	7 3 5	6 57 6	8 22 a.	8 25 a.	8 27 a.	8 35 a.	8 39 a.
2	Su.	7 31 5	7 26 5	7 20 5	7 3 5	6 57 6	9 24 a.	9 26 a.	9 28 a.	9 33 a.	9 35 a.
3	M.	30	25	19	2	57	10 26	10 27	10 28	10 30	10 31
4	Tu.	30	25	19	2	57	11 27	11 27	11 27	11 27	11 27
5	W.	30	25	19	2	56	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
6	Th.	29	24	18	1	56	0 26 m	0 25 m	0 24 m	0 22 m	0 21 m.
7	F.	29	24	18	1	56	1 24	1 23	1 20	1 16	1 13
8	S.	28	23	17	0	55	2 21	2 19	2 16	2 9	2 5
9	Su.	7 28 5	7 23 5	7 17 5	7 0 5	6 55 6	3 17 m	3 14 m	3 11 m	3 1 m	2 57 m.
10	M.	27	22	16	6 59 6	54	4 13	4 9	4 5	3 53	3 49
11	Tu.	27	22	16	59	54	5 8	5 4	4 59	4 46	4 42
12	W.	26	21	15	59	53	6 1	5 57	5 53	5 39	5 34
13	Th.	25	20	14	58	53	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*
14	F.	24	19	14	58	52	5 45 a.	5 49 a.	5 53 a.	6 5 a.	6 9 a.
15	S.	23	18	13	57	52	6 48	6 52	6 54	7 4	7 8
16	Su.	7 22 5	7 17 5	7 12 5	6 57 6	6 51 6	7 52 a.	7 55 a.	7 57 a.	8 4 a.	8 7 a.
17	M.	21	16	11	57	51	8 57	8 59	9 1	9 5	9 7
18	Tu.	20	15	10	56	50	10 5	10 5	10 6	10 8	10 8
19	W.	19	14	9	56	50	11 13	11 12	11 12	11 11	11 10
20	Th.	18	13	8	55	49	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
21	F.	17	12	7	54	49	0 22 m	0 20 m	0 19 m	0 15 m	0 12 m.
22	S.	16	12	7	53	48	1 31	1 28	1 26	1 19	1 15
23	Su.	7 15 5	7 11 5	7 6 5	6 52 6	6 47 6	2 40 m	2 36 m	2 33 m	2 23 m	2 19 m.
24	M.	14	10	5	52	47	3 48	3 44	3 40	3 28	3 23
25	Tu.	13	9	4	51	46	4 55	4 51	4 47	4 33	4 28
26	W.	12	8	4	50	45	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*
27	Th.	11	7	3	50	45	4 54 a.	4 58 a.	5 2 a.	5 14 a.	5 18 a.
28	F.	10	6	2	49	44	6 0	6 3	6 6	6 16	6 20
29	S.	9	5	1	48	44	7 4	7 6	7 9	7 16	7 19
30	Su.	7 8 5	7 4 5	7 0 5	6 48 6	6 43 6	8 8 a.	8 9 a.	8 11 a.	8 15 a.	8 17 a.
31	M.	7	3	6 59 6	47	42	9 11	9 11	9 12	9 13	9 14

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′
♄	3 36m.	+12 24	3 11m.	+12 30	2 46m.	+12 37	2 21m.	+12 46	1 56m.	+12 55
♅	11 20	+ 3 24	11 6	+ 3 32	10 51	+ 3 43	10 35	+ 3 57	10 19	+ 4 15
♃	11 34	—24 50	11 21	—24 54	11 8	—24 57	10 55	—24 57	10 42	—24 55
♀	0 16 a.	—23 33	0 25 a.	—22 46	0 34 a.	—21 36	0 42 a.	—20 1	0 49 a.	—18 4
♃	1 6	—21 27	0 48	—21 12	0 30	—20 56	0 12	—20 39	11 58m.	—20 21
☿	1 13	—22 43	1 26	—20 9	1 26	—17 21	1 4	—15 33	0 19 a.	—15 18
♅	2 2	—18 40	1 39	—18 35	1 17	—18 30	0 55	—18 24	0 33	—18 18
♇	4 31	— 9 23	4 18	— 8 35	4 5	— 7 43	3 53	— 6 43	3 40	— 5 51
♅	6 15	+ 1 37	5 56	— 0 45	5 37	+ 0 8	5 19	+ 1 3	5 2	+ 1 59
♂	6 17	+ 6 56	6 5	+ 8 18	5 54	+ 9 39	5 43	+11 0	5 33	+12 20

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time.	Equation of time at app. noon. Add to app. time.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	2 31.6m.	3 41.7	1 6m.	11 6 a.	9 27 a.	Earth nearest the Sun.
2	3 22.8m.	4 10.0	1 42m.	11 45 a.	10 6 a.	*Second Sund. aft. Christmas.* ♂ ☽ ♄.
3	4 10.8	37.9	2 21	. . .	10 45	Battle of Princeton, 1777.
4	4 56.3	5 5.5	3 0	0 24m.	11 26	Occultation of 1 γ ♍.
5	5 40.0	32.7	3 41	1 5	. . .	Richmond, Va., destroyed, 1781.
6	6 22.8	59.6	4 35	1 59	0 20m.	*Epiphany.* ♂ ☽ 2 *l* ♍.
7	7 5.6	6 25.9	5 42	3 6	1 27	Very low Tides.
8	7 49.1	51.8	6 54	4 18	2 39	♂ ☽ γ ♎. Battle N. Orleans, 1815.
9	8 33.7m.	7 17.2	8 10m.	5 34m.	3 55m.	♂ ☽ η ♎ φ Oph. *1st Sun. aft. Epip.*
10	9 20.1	42.1	9 7	6 31	4 52	Greatest east. el. ☿. Stamp act, 1765.
11	10 8.2	8 6.4	9 53	7 17	5 38	♂ ♃ 819 Mayer. ♂ ☿ ♅. ☿ 6′ S.
12	10 57.8	30.2	10 35	7 59	6 20	Act of partial amnesty in France,1816.
13	11 48.6	53.3	11 11	8 35	6 56	♂ ♀ ♃. ♀ in ♌. C. J. Fox b. 1749.
14	0 39.8 a.	9 15.8	11 48	9 12	7 33	♂ ☽ ♃. ♂ ☽ ♀. ☐ ☉ ♂.
15	1 31.0	37.6	0 23 a.	9 47	8 8	♂ ☽ ☿. ♀ in Aph. Charl. burnt, 1778.
16	2 21.7 a.	9 58.8	1 0 a.	10 24m.	8 45m.	*2d S. aft. Epip.* Bat. of Corun. 1809.
17	3 11.7	10 19.3	1 37	11 1	9 22	♂ ☽ φ ♒. ☿ st. Franklin born,1706.
18	4 1.5	39.1	2 18	11 42	10 3	☿ in Perih. Bat. of Cowpens, 1781.
19	4 51.3	58.1	3 2	0 26 a.	10 47	Congreve died, 1728.
20	5 42.1	11 16.3	3 53	1 17	11 38	♂ ♃ ☉. ♂ ☽ ♂. ☉ enters ♒.
21	6 34.4	33.8	5 2	2 26	0 47 a.	Oc. of μ Ceti. Louis 16th beh. 1793.
22	7 28.6	50.5	6 19	3 43	2 4	♂ ♀ ♅. ♂ ☿ ♀. Byron born, 1788.
23	8 25.4 a.	12 6.3	7 43 a.	5 7 a.	3 28 a.	♂ ☽ α ♉ *3d Sund. aft. Epiphany.*
24	9 23.6	21.4	8 57	6 21	4 42	☽ Perigee. ♂ ☽ 2 χ Orion.
25	10 22.4	35.7	10 0	7 24	5 45	*Conversion of St. Paul.*
26	11 20.5	49.1	10 52	8 16	6 37	Inf. ♂ ☿ ☉. ♂ ♀ ♌ ♑.
27	♉	13 1.7	11 32	8 56	7 17	♂ ♅ 21 ♑. Peter the Great d. 1725.
28	0 16.6m.	13.5	. . .	9 32	7 53	♂ ☽ ♌. ♂ ♃ 833 Mayer.
29	1 9.9	24.5	0 8m.	10 8	8 29	♂ ☽ ♄. ♂ ☽ ϱ ♌. George 3d d. 1820.
30	2 0.1m.	13 34.7	0 44m.	10 44 a.	9 5 a.	♂ ♅ ☉. ♂ ☽ σ ♌. *Septuag. Sund.*
31	2 47.6	44.1	1 20	11 16	9 37	☽ ☽ σ ♌. ♂ ♀ δ ♑.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	5 24 7	5 16 7	5 6 7	4 56 8
N. York,	23	15	6	57
Wash.	22	15	6	57
Charles.	17	12	5	57
N. Orl's,	15	10	4	58

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.
Apogee, Feb. 5th, 2h. M.—Dist. 251,100 ms.
Perigee, " 18 2 M. " 229,900 "

Moon's Last Quar. 4th day, 3h. 19.3m. A.   First Quarter,   19th day,   10h. 5.1m. M.
New Moon, . 12th "   0 5.5 A.   Full Moon,   26th "   11 55.3   M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	7 5 5	7 1 5	6 57 6	6 46 6	6 41 6	10 12 a.	10 12 a.	10 11 a.	10 11 a.	10 10 a.
2	W.	4	0	56	46	41	11 11	11 9	11 8	11 5	11 3
3	Th.	2	6 59 6	55	45	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 58	11 55
4	F.	1	58	54	44	39	0 8 m	0 6 m	0 4 m	. . .	. . .
5	S.	0	57	53	43	38	1 5	1 2	0 59	0 50 m	0 47 m.
6	Su.	6 59 6	6 56 6	6 52 6	6 42 6	6 37 6	2 1 m	1 57 m	1 54 m	1 43 m	1 39 m.
7	M.	58	55	51	41	37	2 56	2 52	2 48	2 36	2 31
8	Tu.	57	54	50	40	36	3 50	3 46	3 42	3 28	3 23
9	W.	55	52	49	39	35	4 42	4 38	4 34	4 20	4 15
10	Th.	54	51	47	38	34	5 32	5 28	5 24	5 11	5 6
11	F.	53	50	46	37	33	6 19	6 15	6 12	6 0	5 56
12	S.	52	49	45	36	33	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*
13	Su.	6 50 6	6 47 6	6 44 6	6 35 6	6 32 6	6 45 a.	6 46 a.	6 49 a.	6 54 a.	6 56 a.
14	M.	49	46	43	34	31	7 53	7 54	7 55	7 58	7 58
15	Tu.	48	45	42	33	30	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1
16	W.	46	43	40	32	29	10 13	10 12	10 11	10 7	10 5
17	Th.	45	42	39	31	28	11 23	11 21	11 19	11 12	11 9
18	F.	43	41	38	30	27	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
19	S.	42	40	37	29	27	0 32 m	0 29 m	0 26 m	0 16 m	0 12 m.
20	Su.	6 41 6	6 39 6	6 36 6	6 28 6	6 26 6	1 39 m	1 35 m	1 31 m	1 19 m	1 15 m.
21	M.	39	37	35	27	25	2 44	2 40	2 35	2 22	2 17
22	Tu.	38	36	34	26	24	3 44	3 40	3 36	3 22	3 17
23	W.	36	34	32	25	23	4 37	4 33	4 29	4 17	4 12
24	Th.	35	33	31	24	22	5 24	5 20	5 17	5 5	5 1
25	F.	33	31	29	23	21	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*
26	S.	32	30	28	23	21	5 50 a.	5 52 a.	5 54 a.	5 59 a.	6 1 a.
27	Su.	6 30 6	6 29 6	6 27 6	6 22 6	6 20 6	6 54 a.	6 55 a.	6 56 a.	6 59 a.	6 59 a.
28	M.	29	28	26	21	19	7 57	7 57	7 57	7 57	7 56

Pleasure is the business of the young ; business is the pleasure of the old.
Wit gives confidence less than confidence gives wit.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day. Souths. h. m.	1st day. Dec. ° ′	7th day. Souths. h. m.	7th day. Dec. ° ′	13th day. Souths. h. m.	13th day. Dec. ° ′	19th day. Souths. h. m.	19th day. Dec. ° ′	25th day. Souths. h. m.	25th day. Dec. ° ′
♄	1 27m.	+13 7	1 1m.	+13 17	0 36m.	+13 28	0 10m.	+13 39	11 41m.	+13 51
♃	10 1	+ 4 40	9 45	+ 5 6	9 29	+ 5 34	9 13	+ 6 5	8 57	+ 6 40
♀	10 26	—24 49	10 13	—24 43	9 59	—24 35	9 45	—24 25	9 31	—24 14
☿	11 20	—16 51	10 46	—18 16	10 31	—19 3	10 29	—19 6	10 33	—18 22
♃	11 37	—20 0	11 19	—19 41	11 1	—19 21	10 43	—19 1	10 24	—18 41
♅	0 6a.	—18 12	11 48	—18 6	11 26	—18 0	11 3	—17 55	10 41	—17 50
♀	0 56	—15 27	1 2a.	—12 54	1 7a.	—10 12	1 11a.	— 7 17	1 15a.	— 4 14
☿	3 26	— 4 41	3 14	— 3 39	3 3	— 2 36	2 51	— 1 32	2 40	— 0 26
♅	4 43	+ 3 6	4 27	+ 4 4	4 11	+ 5 3	3 55	+ 6 1	3 39	+ 6 59
♂	5 21	+13 50	5 12	+15 5	5 2	+16 17	4 53	+17 26	4 43	+18 31

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time. h. m.	Equation of time at app. noon. Add to app. time. m. s.	High water. Mean time. Boston, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. New York, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. Charleston, &c. h. m.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
1	3 32.0m.	13 52.7	1 52m.	11 47a.	10 8a.	Bonaparte defeated at Brienne, 1814.
2	4 16.9	14 0.4	2 23	. . .	10 46	♂♄ 441 May. *Purif. of B. V. Mary.*
3	5 0.1	7.4	3 1	0 25m.	11 28	Spanish Inquisition abolished, 1813.
4	5 43.5	13.5	3 43	1 7	. . .	Cessation of hostilities, 1783.
5	6 27.6	18.8	4 39	2 3	0 24m.	Occult. of γ ♎. Galvani died, 1799.
6	7 13.0m	14 23.4	5 48m.	3 12m.	1 33m.	*Sexagesima Sunday.*
7	8 0.1	27.2	7 12	4 36	2 57	☿ stat. ♂♀ 54 ♒, distance 7′.
8	8 48.7	30.2	8 24	5 48	4 9	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1586.
9	9 38.9	32.4	9 22	6 46	5 7	♂♀ σ and 58 ♒, distance 16′ & 3′.
10	10 30.2	33.8	10 8	7 32	5 53	♂☽☿ Darnley murdered, 1567.
11	11 22.0	34.4	10 48	8 12	6 33	♂☽♃. Voltaire born, 1694.
12	0 13.8a.	34.3	11 27	8 51	7 12	*Annular Eclipse of the Sun in U. S.*
13	1 5.4a.	14 33.4	0 5a.	9 29m.	7 50m.	Oc. of ♀. *Quinquagesima Sunday.*
14	1 56.6	31.7	0 42	10 6	8 27	♂♀ λ ♒. Capt. Cook killed, 1779.
15	2 47.6	29.3	1 21	10 45	9 6	♀♂ ♈ ♈. *Shrove Tuesday.*
16	3 39.1	26.2	2 2	11 26	9 47	Oc. of ν ♓. ♂♀ 1 ♄ ♒. *Ash.Wed.*
17	4 31.4	22.3	2 45	0 9a.	10 30	♂♅ θ ♑. ♂☽ 2ξ & μ Ceti. ☍☉♄.
18	5 25.0	17.7	3 35	0 59	11 20	♂☽f ♉. ♂☽♂. ♂♂ 2ρ & 3ρ ♈.
19	6 20.2	12.3	4 37	2 1	0 22a.	Oc. of α ♉. ♂♀ φ ♒. ☽ 2δ1θ,2θ♉.
20	7 16.6a.	14 6.3	5 58a.	3 22a.	1 43a.	☿ greatest west. el. *1st S. in Lent.*
21	8 13.8	13 59.5	7 29	4 53	3 14	☿ in ♒.
22	9 10.6	52.1	8 44	6 8	4 29	♂☿♃ dist. 3½′. Washington b. 1732.
23	10 6.0	44.1	9 43	7 7	5 28	♂☿ 354 Mayer & 19 ♑ dist. 4′ & 3′.
24	10 59.4	35.4	10 29	7 53	6 14	♂♂ δ ♈. *St. Matthias.*
25	11 50.2	26.1	11 10	8 34	6 55	♂☽ α & A ♌. ♂☿ 21 ♑. ♂☽♄.
26	☍	16.2	11 46	9 10	7 31	☽ ec. invis. ♂ ☽ ρ, c, χ ♌. ☿ ♅.
27	0 38.5m.	13 5.7	. . .	9 44a.	8 5a.	*2d Sund. in Lent.* ♂♃ 19 ♑ dist. ½′.
28	1 24.9	12 54.7	0 20m.	10 15	8 36	Occultation of 1 γ ♑.

Penetration seems a kind of inspiration: it gives one an idea of prophecy.
Error is often nourished by good sense.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.					USEFUL REMARKS.
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.	Pleasure is a *game* for which it will be in vain *to try*; it must *start* before you, or you'll never *find*.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	
Boston,	4 50 8	5 39 7	5 27 7	4 14 S	Nothing so difficult as tracing effects into causes; nothing so quick as the invention of causes for effects.
N. York,	51	41	29	17	Study profiteth little, if it does not teach us to avoid disputation.—*Chinese.*
Wash.	52	42	31	20	Every character is in some respects uniform, and in others inconsistent; and it is only by the study of both, and a comparison of them with each other, that the knowledge of man is acquired.
Charles.	54	46	37	28	
N. Orl's,	54	47	39	31	

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.
Apogee, 5th day, 0h. M.—Dist. 251,100 ms.
Perigee, 16th " 3 A. " 226,900 "

Human knowledge is the parent of doubt.

Moon's Last Quarter, 6th day, 0h. 15.1m. A.
New Moon,   14th " 0 51.0 M.
First Quarter,   20th day, 5h. 17.5m. A.
Full Moon,   28th " 3 19.0 M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	6 28 6	6 26 6	6 25 6	6 20 6	6 18 6	8 58 a.	8 57 a.	8 56 a.	8 54 a.	8 54 a.
2	W.	27	25	24	19	17	9 56	9 54	9 53	9 48	9 47
3	Th.	25	24	22	18	16	10 54	10 51	10 49	10 42	10 40
4	F.	24	23	21	17	15	11 51	11 47	11 44	11 35	11 32
5	S.	22	21	19	16	14	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
6	Su.	6 21 6	6 20 6	6 19 6	6 15 6	6 13 6	0 46 m	0 42 m	0 38 m	0 27 m	0 24 m.
7	M.	19	18	17	14	12	1 39	1 35	1 31	1 19	1 15
8	Tu.	18	17	16	13	11	2 30	2 26	2 22	2 9	2 5
9	W.	17	16	15	12	10	3 19	3 15	3 11	2 58	2 54
10	Th.	15	14	13	11	9	4 5	4 1	3 57	3 45	3 42
11	F.	13	12	12	9	8	4 48	4 44	4 41	4 32	4 29
12	S.	12	11	11	8	7	5 25	5 22	5 20	5 13	5 10
13	Su.	6 10 6	6 9 6	6 9 6	6 7 6	6 6 6	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
14	M.	9	8	8	6	5	6 47 a.	6 47 a.	6 47 a.	6 49 a.	6 51 a.
15	Tu.	8	7	7	5	4	7 59	7 58	7 57	7 56	7 56
16	W.	7	6	6	4	3	9 11	9 9	9 7	9 2	9 1
17	Th.	5	4	4	3	2	10 22	10 19	10 16	10 8	10 6
18	F.	4	3	3	2	2	11 31	11 27	11 24	11 13	11 10
19	S.	2	2	2	1	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
20	Su.	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 1 6	6 0 1	6 0 6	0 37 m	0 33 m	0 29 m	0 17 m	0 13 m.
21	M.	5 59 7	5 59 7	5 59 7	5 59 7	5 59 7	1 39	1 35	1 31	1 18	1 14
22	Tu.	58	58	58	58	58	2 34	2 30	2 26	2 14	2 10
23	W.	56	57	57	57	57	3 23	3 19	3 15	3 4	3 1
24	Th.	55	56	56	56	56	4 7	4 3	4 0	3 51	3 48
25	F.	53	54	54	55	55	4 43	4 41	4 38	4 32	4 29
26	S.	52	53	53	54	54	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
27	Su.	5 51 7	5 52 7	5 52 7	5 53 7	5 54 7	5 46 a.	5 47 a.	5 48 a.	5 49 a.	5 51 a.
28	M.	49	50	50	52	53	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 43	6 43
29	Tu.	48	49	49	51	52	7 45	7 44	7 42	7 38	7 37
30	W.	46	47	48	50	51	8 44	8 42	8 39	8 33	8 31
31	Th.	45	46	47	49	50	9 42	9 38	9 36	9 27	9 24

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '
☿	8 45m.	+ 7 4	8 28m.	+ 7 44	8 11m.	+ 8 25	7 53m.	+ 9 8	7 35m.	+.9 53
♃	9 22	—24 7	9 7	—23 55	8 52	—23 42	8 38	—23 29	8 23	—23 17
♄	10 13	—18 28	9 55	—18 8	9 36	—17 48	9 17	—17 29	8 58	—17 9
♅	10 26	—17 46	10 4	—17 41	9 42	—17 36	9 19	—17 31	8 56	—17 27
☿	10 38	—17 27	10 47	—15 24	10 59	—12 35	11 13	— 9 0	11 28	— 4 43
♀	1 17a.	— 2 11	1 21a.	+ 0 55	1 24a.	+ 4 1	1 27a.	+ 7 4	1 31a.	+10 1
☽	2 32	+ 0 18	2 21	+ 1 24	2 10	+ 2 29	2 0	+ 3 33	1 49	+ 4 37
⛢	3 29	+ 7 37	3 14	+ 8 35	2 59	+ 9 31	2 45	+10 26	2 30	+11 21
♂	4 38	+19 12	4 29	+20 10	4 21	+21 3	4 13	+21 51	4 5	+22 34
♄	11 24	+13 57	10 58	+14 6	10 33	+14 15	10 8	+14 23	9 43	+14 30

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time.	Equation of time at app. noon. Add to app. time.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	2 9.8m.	12 43.1	0 51m.	10 45a.	9 6a.	☌ ☽ 2 l ♍. ☌ ☿ ، ♑.
2	2 53.7	31.0	1 21	11 17	9 38	☌ ♃ 21 ♑ dist. 2'. ☿ in Aphelion.
3	3 37.4	18.5	1 53	11 50	10 11	U. S. dec. war against Algiers, 1815.
4	4 21.4	5.5	2 26	. . .	10 50	☌ ☽ ♆ ♎. *22d Congress begins.*
5	5 6.2	11 52.0	3 5	0 29m.	11 29	☌ ☿ ☋ ♑. Boston Massacre, 1770.
6	5 52.2m.	11 38.1	3 44m.	1 8m.	. . .	☌ ♄ α ♌. ☌ ♀ 44 ♓. *3d S. in Lent.*
7	6 39.6	23.9	4 57	2 21	0 42m.	Frigate Randolph blew up, 1778.
8	7 28.5	9.2	6 19	3 43	2 4	☌ ☽ d, 2 ε & 1 ε ♐. ☌ ☿ ، ♒.
9	8 18.6	10 54.1	7 42	5 6	3 27	David Rizzio assassinated, 1566.
10	9 9.7	38.7	8 47	6 11	4 32	Crew of the W. & Ann murdered, '29.
11	10 1.3	23.0	9 39	7 3	5 24	☌ ☽ & ♃. Torquato Tasso b. 1544.
12	10 53.2	7.0	10 23	7 47	6 8	☌ ♃ θ ♑, dist. 4'. ☌ ☽ ☿.
13	11 45.2m.	9 50.7	11 3m.	8 27m.	6 48m.	*4th Sund in Lent. Mid Lent Sund.*
14	0 37.5a.	34.0	11 43	9 7	7 28	Discovery of the Planet Uranus, 1781.
15	1 30.3	17.2	0 23 a.	9 47	8 8	☌ ☽ ♀. Pres. Jackson born, 1767.
16	2 24.0	0.0	1 3	10 27	8 48	☌ ☽ 1 ξ Ceti. ☽ in Perigee.
17	3 18.9	8 42.7	1 47	11 11	9 32	☌ ♀ 41 May. ♂ 2 A ♉. Oc. 1 A ♉.
18	4 15.0	25.1	2 31	11 55	10 16	Oc. of γ ♉. ☌ ☽ ♂, 1 δ, 2 δ, 1 θ, 2 θ ♉.
19	5 12.0	7 3	3 22	0 46a.	11 7	☌ ☿ 943 Mayer, 3 h and 4 h ♒.
20	6 9.4 a.	7 49.4	4 26 a.	1 50a.	0 11a.	*5th Sund. in Lent.* Essex taken, 1814.
21	7 6.1	31.2	5 42	3 6	1 27	☌ ♃ ♅. ☉ enters ♈. *Spring begins.*
22	8 1.3	12.9	7 15	4 39	3 0	☽ ☌ ζ ♋. Newton died, 1727.
23	8 54.3	6 54.5	8 29	5 53	4 14	Hornet captured the Penguin, 1815.
24	9 44.9	36.0	9 24	6 48	5 9	☌ ♀ ◦ ♓. ☌ ☽ ، ♌. Q. Eliz. d. 1603.
25	10 33.2	17.5	10 8	7 32	5 53	☌ ☽ α ♌, ♄. ♂ 2 χ, 1 υ & 2 υ ♉.
26	11 19.5	5 58.8	10 47	8 11	6 32	☌ ☿ 24 ♓. N. B. ret. to Paris, 1815.
27	☍	5 40.2	11 21a.	8 45 a.	7 6a.	☌ ☽ b ♍. *6th S. in Lent. Palm S.*
28	0 4.4m.	21.5	11 53	9 17	7 38	☌ ☽ 1 γ ♍. ☌ ♃ 377 Mayer.
29	0 48.5	2.9	. . .	9 46	8 7	Gus. 3d assass. by Ankerstroem, 1792.
30	1 32.2	4 44.3	0 22m.	10 15	8 36	Cath. emanc. bill p. H. Comm's, 1829.
31	2 16.0	25.8	0 51	10 46	9 7	Occultation of γ ♎.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	4 3 8	3 49 9	3 35 9	3 21 9
N. York,	7	54	41	28
Wash.	11	58	46	35
Charles.	21	4 11 8	4 2 8	53
N. Orl's,	25	16	8	4 0 8

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee, 1st day, 4h. A.—Dist. 251,600 ms.
Perigee, 13th " 6 A. " 223,900 "
Apogee, 29th " 1 M. " 252,100 "

Moon's Last Quar. 5th day, 6h. 58.1m. M.
New Moon, . 12th " 10 53.6 M.

First Quarter, 19th day, 1h. 19.0m. M.
Full Moon, 26th " 7 9.1 A.

USEFUL REMARKS.

The great fault of the human understanding, is not the not going well, but the not stopping well.

The sense to conduct sense is worth every other part of it; for great abilities are more frequently possessed, than properly applied.

It is a melancholy consideration, that the difficulty of gaining reputation or riches should be great in proportion to the want of them.

People seldom speak ill of themselves, but when they have a good chance of being contradicted.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	5 43 7	5 44 7	5 45 7	5 48 7	5 48 7	10 38 a.	10 34 a.	10 31 a.	10 20 a.	10 17 a.
2	S.	42	43	44	47	48	11 32	11 28	11 24	11 12	11 8
3	Su.	5 41 7	5 42 7	5 43 7	5 46 7	5 47 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 59 a.
4	M.	39 -	40	42	45	46	0 24 m	0 20 m	0 16 m	0 3 m	. . .
5	Tu.	38	39	41	44	46	1 13	1 09	1 5	0 52	0 48 m
6	W.	37	38	40	43	45	1 59	1 55	1 51	1 39	1 35
7	Th.	35	36	38	42	44	2 40	2 36	2 33	2 22	2 19
8	F.	34	35	37	41	43	3 19	3 15	3 13	3 4	3 2
9	S.	32	33	35	40	42	3 56	3 53	3 52	3 46	3 44
10	Su.	5 31 7	5 32 7	5 34 7	5 39 7	5 42 7	4 31 m	4 30 m	4 29 m	4 26 m	4 25 m
11	M.	30	31	33	38	41	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
12	Tu.	28	29	32	37	40	6 47 a.	6 46 a.	6 44 a.	6 41 a.	6 42 a.
13	W.	27	28	31	36	39	8 2	8 0	7 57	7 51	7 49
14	Th.	25	27	29	35	38	9 15	9 11	9 8	8 59	8 56
15	F.	24	26	28	35	37	10 26	10 21	10 18	10 6	10 3
16	S.	23	25	27	34	37	11 33	11 29	11 25	11 11	11 8
17	Su.	5 21 7	5 23 7	5 25 7	5 33 7	5 36 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18	M.	20	22	24	32	35	0 30 m	0 26 m	0 22 m	0 9 m	0 5 m
19	Tu.	18	20	23	31	34	1 22	1 18	1 14	1 2	0 58
20	W.	17	19	22	30	33	2 6	2 2	1 59	1 48	1 45
21	Th.	16	18	21	29	33	2 44	2 41	2 38	2 31	2 28
22	F.	14	17	19	28	32	3 17	3 15	3 13	3 8	3 7
23	S.	13	16	18	27	31	3 47	3 46	3 45	3 43	3 43
24	Su.	5 12 7	5 15 7	5 17 7	5 27 7	5 30 7	4 17 m	4 17 m	4 17 m	4 17 m	4 17 m
25	M.	10	13	16	26	29	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
26	Tu.	9	12	15	25	28	6 36 a.	6 34 a.	6 32 a.	6 27 a.	6 26 a.
27	W.	8	11	14	24	27	7 33	7 30	7 27	7 20	7 17
28	Th.	7	10	13	23	27	8 29	8 25	8 22	8 13	8 9
29	F.	5	8	12	22	26	9 25	9 20	9 17	9 5	9 2
30	S.	4	7	11	21	25	10 19	10 15	10 11	9 58	9 54

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '
♀	7 13m.	+10 47	6 54m.	+11 36	6 34m.	+12 25	6 14m.	+13 14	5 54m.	+14 3
♃	8 4	—23 4	7 48	—22 52	7 32	—22 43	7 15	—22 35	6 58	—22 29
♅	8 30	—17 22	8 7	—17 19	7 44	—17 16	7 21	—17 13	6 58	—17 11
♃	8 36	—16 48	8 17	—16 30	7 57	—16 14	7 37	—15 58	7 17	—15 43
☿	11 49	+1 10	0 6a.	+6 41	0 31a.	+12 16	0 53a.	+17 9	1 10a.	+20 52
☿	1 36a.	+5 49	1 26	+6 48	1 17	+7 46	1 7	+8 41	0 58	+9 33
♀	1 36	+13 17	1 41	+15 53	1 46	+18 15	1 52	+20 20	1 58	+22 6
♆	2 14	+12 22	2 0	+13 13	1 47	+14 2	1 33	+14 50	1 20	+15 35
♂	3 56	+23 18	3 48	+23 48	3 41	+24 12	3 34	+24 30	3 26	+24 41
♄	9 14	+14 37	8 49	+14 41	8 25	+14 44	8 1	+14 46	7 37	+14 46

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time.	E. of T. at ap. N. Add to app. time till the 16th.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	3 0.6m.	4 7.4	1 24m.	11 20 a.	9 41 a.	☌ ☽ η ♎. *Good Friday.*
2	3 46.2	3 49.0	1 56	11 59	10 20	☌ ☽ φ Oph. Bat. of the Baltic, 1801.
3	4 32.8m.	3 30.8	2 35m.	. . .	11 3 a.	*Easter Day.* [dethroned, 1814.
4	5 20.6	12.8	3 18	0 42m.	. . .	♀ in ♌. *Easter Monday.* Bonaparte
5	6 9.4	2 54.9	4 20	1 44	0 5m.	*Easter Tuesday.* Bat. of Maipo, 1818.
6	6 59.1	37.2	5 35	2 59	1 20	Sup. ☌ ☿. ☌ ♂ 179 Mayer.
7	7 49.3	19.8	6 59	4 23	2 44	☌ ☽ & ♃. Dr. H. Blair b. 1718.
8	8 40.0	2.6	8 11	5 35	3 56	☌ ☽ σ ♒. French entered Spain, 1823.
9	9 31.1	1 45.7	9 6	6 30	4 51	D. De Foe d. 1731. J. Opie d. 1807.
10	10 22.9m.	1 29.0	9 54m.	7 18m.	5 39m.	*1st Sund. after Easter. Low Sunday.*
11	11 15.6	12.5	10 36	8 0	6 21	☌ ♀ δ ♈. George Canning b. 1770.
12	0 9.7a.	0 56.3	11 19	8 43	7 4	☌ ☽ ☿. Rodney's victory, 1782.
13	1 5.5	40.5	0 2a.	9 26	7 47	☌ ☽ 2 ξ and μ Ceti.
14	2 3.1	24.9	0 45	10 9	8 30	☌ ☽ ♀. Battle of Almanza, 1707.
15	3 2.0	9.7	1 31	10 55	9 16	Occultation of α ♉.
16	4 1.5	—0 5.2	2 19	11 43	10 4	☿ in Perih. ☌ ☽ ♂, 2 χ Orion.
17	5 0.2 a.	0 19.7	3 11 a.	0 35 a.	10 56m.	*2d Sunday after Easter.*
18	5 57.1	33.9	4 11	1 35	11 56	☌ ☿ π ♈. Lord Camden died, 1794.
19	6 51.4	47.8	5 27	2 51	1 12 a.	Bat Lexington, 1775. Byron d. 1824.
20	7 42.8	1 1.2	6 50	4 14	2 35	☌ ☿ 2 ϱ ♈. ☉ enters ♉.
21	8 31.4	14.3	8 3	5 27	3 48	☌ ☽ ♄. Occultation of ϱ ♌.
22	9 17.7	26.9	8 58	6 22	4 43	☌♀ 1 A, 2 A ♉. ☿ δ ♈. ☽ σ ♌.
23	10 2.3	39.1	9 42	7 6	5 27	☌ ☿ 2 ς ♈. Shakspeare b. 1564.
24	10 46.0 a.	1 50.9	10 22 a.	7 46 a.	6 7 a.	*3d Sund. after Easter.* ☌ ☿ 65 ♈.
25	11 29.4	2 2.2	10 55	8 19	6 40	☌ ♂ 132 ♉. Cowper died, 1800.
26	☍	13.1	11 27	8 51	7 12	☌ ♀ 1 v, 2 v & 2 χ ♉.
27	0 12.9m.	23.4	11 57	9 21	7 42	York (U. C.) taken, Pike killed, 1813.
28	0 57.0	33.3	. . .	9 50	8 11	☌ ☿ η ♉. Oc. of γ ♎. ♄ stat.
29	1 42.2	42.6	0 26m.	10 22	8 43	Capture of the Epervier, 1814.
30	2 28.5	51.5	☽ 58	10 56	9 17	Washington inaug. first Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	3 10 9	2 56 10	2 42 10	2 28 10
N. York,	17	3 5 9	52	39
Wash.	25	14	3 2 9	50
Charles.	46	37	28	3 20 9
N. Orl's,	54	46	38	31

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Perigee, 12th day, 3h. M.—Dist. 225,800 ms.
Apogee, 26th " 7 M. " 252,400 "

USEFUL REMARKS.

A man must be a fool indeed, if I think him one at the time he is applauding me.

The oak, which is generally considered as the king of trees, is that also which arrives latest at perfection; and perhaps, in some sense, the same observation may be true with respect to mankind.

The *use* of conversation is the perceiving, perhaps adopting, the ideas of others; the *end*, the displaying our own.

Who is the true hero? He who has the most courage in resisting himself.–*Chinese.*

We confess our faults in the plural, and deny them in the singular.

Moon's Last Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 23.8m. A. | First Quarter, 18th day, 11h. 1.0m. M.
New Moon, 11th " 6 49.7 A. | Full Moon, 26th " 10 49.6 M.

Days of the Month	Days of the Week	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Su.	5 3 7	5 7 7	5 10 7	5 20 7	5 24 7	11 9 a.	11 5 a.	11 1 a.	10 47 a.	10 43 a.
2	M.	2	6	9	19	23	11 56	11 52	11 48	11 35	11 31
3	Tu.	0	4	8	18	22	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
4	W.	4 59 8	3	7	17	22	0 29 m	0 35 m	0 31 m	0 20 m	0 16 m.
5	Th.	58	2	6	17	21	1 18	1 14	1 11	1 2	0 59
6	F.	57	1	5	16	20	1 53	1 50	1 48	1 41	1 39
7	S.	56	0	4	15	20	2 27	2 26	2 24	2 20	2 19
8	Su.	4 55 8	4 59 8	5 3 7	5 15 7	5 19 7	3 2 m	3 1 m	3 0 m	2 59 m	3 0 m.
9	M.	54	58	2	14	18	3 36	3 36	3 36	3 38	3 40
10	Tu.	53	57	1	13	18	4 9	4 10	4 11	4 17	4 20
11	W.	52	56	0	13	17	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
12	Th.	51	55	4 59 8	12	17	8 4 a.	8 0 a.	7 56 a	7 45 a.	7 42 a.
13	F.	50	54	58	12	16	9 16	9 12	9 8	8 55	8 51
14	S.	49	53	57	11	16	10 20	10 15	10 11	9 58	9 54
15	Su.	4 48 8	4 52 8	4 56 8	5 11 7	5 15 7	11 16 a.	11 12 a.	11 8 a.	10 55 a.	10 51 a.
16	M.	47	51	55	10	14	. . .	. . .	11 56	11 45	11 42
17	Tu.	46	50	54	9	13	0 4 m	0 0 m	. . .	. . .	. . .
18	W.	45	49	53	9	13	0 45	0 41	0 39 m	0 30 m	0 27 m.
19	Th.	44	48	53	8	12	1 21	1 19	1 16	1 10	1 8
20	F.	43	47	52	7	11	1 53	1 52	1 50	1 47	1 46
21	S.	42	46	51	6	11	2 22	2 22	2 21	2 21	2 21
22	Su.	4 41 8	4 45 8	4 50 8	5 6 7	5 10 7	2 51 m	2 51 m	2 52 m	2 54 m	2 55 m.
23	M.	40	45	50	5	10	3 18	3 19	3 20	3 25	3 27
24	Tu.	39	44	49	4	9	3 46	3 48	3 50	3 58	4 1
25	W.	38	43	48	4	9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
26	Th.	37	42	47	3	9	7 20 a.	7 16 a.	7 12 a.	7 1 a.	6 58 a.
27	F.	37	42	47	3	8	8 15	8 11	8 7	7 54	7 50
28	S.	36	41	46	2	8	9 7	9 2	8 58	8 45	8 41
29	Su.	4 35 8	4 40 8	4 45 8	5 1 7	5 8 7	9 54 a.	9 50 a.	9 46 a.	9 32 a.	9 29 a.
30	M.	34	39	45	1	7	10 38	10 34	10 30	10 18	10 14
31	Tu.	33	38	44	0	6	11 18	11 14	11 11	11 0	10 57

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day. Souths. h. m.	1st day. Dec. ° '	7th day. Souths. h. m.	7th day. Dec. ° '	13th day. Souths. h. m.	13th day. Dec. ° '	19th day. Souths. h. m.	19th day. Dec. ° '	25th day. Souths. h. m.	25th day. Dec. ° '
♀	5 32m.	+14 52	5 10m.	+15 40	4 47m.	+16 26	4 24m.	+17 10	4 0m.	+17 50
♅	6 35	−17 10	6 11	−17 8	5 48	−17 8	5 24	−17 8	5 1	−17 8
♀	6 40	−22 26	6 22	−22 26	6 3	−22 29	5 43	−22 36	5 23	−22 46
♃	6 56	−15 30	6 35	−15 18	6 14	−15 9	5 52	−15 1	5 30	−14 55
☿	0 47a.	+10 21	0 38a.	+11 6	0 28a.	+11 47	0 19a.	+12 25	0 9a.	+13 57
⛢	1 6	+16 17	0 53	+16 58	0 40	+17 36	0 27	+18 11	0 14	+18 44
♀	1 19	+23 2	1 17	+23 46	1 3	+23 15	0 37	+21 44	0 3	+19 32
♀♀	2 5	+23 29	2 13	+24 30	2 21	+25 7	2 28	+25 18	2 36	+25 3
♂	3 20	+24 47	3 12	+24 45	3 4	+24 37	2 57	+24 24	2 50	+24 2
♄	7 15	+14 45	6 51	+14 43	6 27	+14 40	6 4	+14 35	5 41	+14 29

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time. h. m.	Equation of time at app. noon. Subt. from ap. T. m. s.	High water. Mean time. Boston, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. New York, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. Charleston, &c. h. m.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
1	3 15.8m.	2 59.7	1 32m.	11 34a.	9 55a.	4th Sund. aft. East. Addison b. 1672.
2	4 4.1	3 7.4	2 10	. . .	10 39	♂ ♀ 179 May. Bat. of Lutzen, 1813.
3	4 52.8	14.6	2 54	0 18m.	11 31	♂ ♂ 5 □. Greatest elong. of ☿.
4	5 41.8	21.2	3 46	1 10	. . .	Seringapatam taken, 1799.
5	6 30.9	27.3	4 55	2 19	0 40m.	♂ ☽ ♃. La Place died, 1827.
6	7 20.3	32.7	6 14	3 38	1 59	□ ☉ ♅. Battle of Prague, 1757.
7	8 10.3	37.5	7 32	4 56	3 17	♀ in Perihelion.
8	9 1.1m	3 41.8	8 34m.	5 58m.	4 19m.	♂ ☽ 27. 29 ♓. *Rogation Sunday.*
9	9 53.5	45.5	9 25	6 49	5 10	Columbus' fourth Voyage, 1501.
10	10 48.0	48.6	10 12	7 36	5 57	Ticonderoga taken, 1775.
11	11 45.0	51.1	10 58	8 22	6 43	Lord Chatham died, 1778.
12	0 44.4a.	53.0	11 44	9 8	7 29	□ ♃. ♂ ♀ 132 ♉. ☽ ☿. *Asc. Day.*
13	1 45.6	54.3	0 30a.	9 54	8 15	Jamestown, Virginia, settled, 1607.
14	2 47.1	55.1	1 18	10 42	9 3	♂ ☽ ♀ and ♂. ☿ stationary.
15	3 47.2a.	3 55.3	2 6a.	11 30m.	9 51m.	♂ ♂ ε □. *Sunday after Ascension.*
16	4 44.6	55.0	2 55	0 19a.	10 40	□ ♄ ☉. Battle of Albuera, 1811.
17	5 38.5	54.1	3 48	1 12	11 33	Holland acknowl. indep. U. S. 1782.
18	6 28.9	52.7	4 52	2 16	0 37a.	♂ ☽ ♄, ♅ stat. ♂ ☽ α & ρ ♌.
19	7 16.4	50.7	6 7	3 31	1 52	♂ ☽ σ ♌. Dark day in N. Eng. 1780.
20	8 1.6	48.3	7 24	4 48	3 9	♂ ☽ b ♍. Columbus. d. (O.S.) 1506.
21	8 45.3	45.2	8 26	5 50	4 11	♂ ☽ 1 γ ♍. ☉ enters □.
22	9 28.4a.	3 41.7	9 14a.	6 38a.	4 59a.	♂ ☽ 2 l ♍. ♂ ♂ 1 ω □. *Whit S.*
23	10 11.4	37.6	9 55	7 19	5 40	♂ ♀ ε □. Battle of Ramillies, 1706.
24	10 55.1	33.1	10 30	7 54	6 15	Copernicus d. 1543. Linnæus b. 1707.
25	11 39.8	28.0	11 4	8 28	6 49	♂ ☽ ♆ ♎. Convention at Phil. 1787.
26	♉	22.3	11 35	8 59	7 20	Inf. ♂ ☿. Bowery theat. burnt, 1828.
27	0 25.7m.	16.3	. . .	9 31	7 52	Fort George (U. C.) taken, 1813.
28	1 12.9	9.8	0 7m.	10 4	8 25	♂ ♀ m □. William Pitt born, 1759.
29	2 0.9	3 2.7	0 40m.	10 37a.	8 58a.	♂ ☽ d ♐. *Trinity Sunday.*
30	2 49.5	2 55.2	1 13	11 15	9 36	♂ ☽ 2 ρ. 1 ρ ♐, ☿ in Aphelion.
31	3 38.2	47.3	1 51	11 55	10 16	♂ ♀ ♂. ♀ 48' North of ♂.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.					USEFUL REMARKS.

The general harmony of the physical world is maintained by a particular quality in each body, by which it attracts every thing to its own centre; it is exactly the same in the moral.

	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	2 20 10	2 12 10	2 7 10	2 7 10
N. York,	32	25	21	21
Wash.	44	38	34	34
Charles.	3 16 9	3 11 9	3 9 9	3 9 9
N. Orl's,	27	24	31	31

Virtue pleases more as nature than as virtue; but let it be added, that virtue is the first beauty of nature.

A fool has often the contrivance of the man of sense, and a man of sense the prejudice of the fool.

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.

We are often governed by people not only weaker than ourselves, but even whom we think so.

Perigee, 9th day, 1h. A.—Dist. 225,900 ms.
Apogee, 22d " 2 A. " 252,100 "

Moon's Last Quar. 3d day, 10h. 10.1m. M. | First Quarter, 16th day, 10h. 52.1m. A.
New Moon,   10th "   1 42.5 M. | Full Moon,   25th "   1 54.4 M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 33 8	4 38 8	4 44 8	4 59 8	5 6 7	11 54 a.	11 51 a.	11 48 a.	11 39 a.	11 37 a.
2	Th.	32	37	43	59	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
3	F.	32	37	43	59	5	0 29 m	0 27 m	0 25 m	0 19 m	0 17 m
4	S.	31	37	42	58	5	1 2	1 1	1 0	0 57	0 54
5	Su.	4 31 8	4 37 8	4 42 8	4 58 8	5 5 7	1 33 m	1 33 m	1 33 m	1 33 m	1 33 m
6	M.	30	36	41	58	4	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 11	2 13
7	Tu.	30	36	41	58	4	2 41	2 43	2 45	2 52	2 55
8	W.	30	36	41	58	4	3 20	3 23	3 26	3 36	3 40
9	Th.	29	35	40	57	4	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
10	F.	29	35	40	57	3	8 0 a.	7 55 a.	7 51 a.	7 38 a.	7 34 a.
11	S.	29	34	40	57	3	9 2	8 57	8 53	8 40	8 36
12	Su.	4 28 8	4 34 8	4 39 8	4 57 8	5 3 7	9 56 a.	9 52 a.	9 48 a.	9 36 a.	9 32 a.
13	M.	28	34	39	56	3	10 43	10 39	10 36	10 26	10 23
14	Tu.	28	34	39	56	3	11 22	11 19	11 17	11 10	11 7
15	W.	28	33	39	56	3	11 55	11 54	11 51	11 47	11 46
16	Th.	28	33	39	56	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
17	F.	27	33	38	55	2	0 25 m	0 24 m	0 23 m	0 21 m	0 22 m
18	S.	27	33	38	55	2	0 54	0 54	0 54	0 55	0 56
19	Su.	4 27 8	4 33 8	4 38 8	4 55 8	5 2 7	1 22 m	1 23 m	1 24 m	1 28 m	1 30 m
20	M.	27	32	38	55	2	1 50	1 52	1 54	2 0	2 3
21	Tu.	27	32	38	55	2	2 20	2 23	2 25	2 34	2 38
22	W.	27	32	38	55	2	2 52	2 56	2 59	3 10	3 15
23	Th.	27	32	38	55	2	3 28	3 32	3 36	3 49	3 54
24	F.	27	33	38	55	2	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
25	S.	27	33	38	55	2	7 52 a.	7 47 a.	7 43 a.	7 30 a.	7 26 a.
26	Su.	4 27 8	4 33 8	4 38 8	4 55 8	5 2 7	8 37 a.	8 33 a.	8 29 a.	8 16 a.	8 12 a.
27	M.	27	33	38	55	2	9 19	9 15	9 11	9 0	8 57
28	Tu.	28	33	39	56	3	9 58	9 54	9 51	9 42	9 39
29	W.	28	33	39	56	3	10 32	10 30	10 27	10 21	10 19
30	Th.	28	33	39	56	3	11 4	11 3	11 1	10 57	10 56

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '
☿	3 32m.	+18 32	3 6m.	+19 3	2 40m.	+19 27	2 13m.	+19 45	1 46m.	+19 55
♅	4 33	−17 9	4 9	−17 11	3 45	−17 13	3 21	−17 15	2 56	−17 18
♃	4 59	−23 3	4 37	−23 24	4 14	−23 48	3 51	−24 17	3 27	−24 48
♃	5 3	−14 51	4 40	−14 50	4 17	−14 51	3 53	−14 54	3 28	−15 0
☿	11 22	+17 12	10 53	+16 12	10 36	+16 26	10 28	+17 42	10 30	+19 36
♅	0 0 a.	+19 19	11 48	+19 45	11 36	+20 9	11 23	+20 30	11 10	+20 47
♆	0 0	+13 29	11 50	+13 53	11 41	+14 12	11 31	+14 25	11 22	+14 34
♂	2 41	+23 30	2 34 a.	+22 56	2 26 a.	+22 16	2 18 a.	+21 31	2 10 a.	+20 40
♀	2 44	+24 17	2 50	+23 8	2 56	+21 40	3 0	+19 39	3 3	+17 49
♄	5 16	+14 21	4 53	+14 12	4 31	+14 2	4 9	+13 52	3 43	+13 42

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time.	E. of T. at ap. N. Subt. from ap. T. till the 16th.	High water. Mean time. Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 26.9m.	2 38.9	2 31m.	. . .	11 3a.	☌ ☽ ♃, μ ♑. Chesapeake tak. 1813.
2	5 15.2	30.0	3 18	0 42m.	. . .	Peace signed at Paris, 1814.
3	6 3.5	20.8	4 18	1 42	0 3m.	☌ ☽ λ ♒. Last transit of ♀ 1769.
4	6 52.2	11.1	5 29	2 53	1 14	Peace betw. U. S. and Tripoli, 1805.
5	7 42.0m.	2 1.0	6 48m.	4 12m.	2 33m.	1st Sunday after Trinity.
6	8 33.6	1 50.6	8 1	5 25	3 46	☌ ♂ 309 May. Sev. frost in N.E. 1816.
7	9 27.7	39.9	9 0	6 24	4 45	☌ ☽ ζ ♈. Wash. ap. C. in Chief, 1775.
8	10 24.9	28.8	9 53	7 17	5 38	☌ ☽ ☿. ☿ stat. Black Prince d. 1376.
9	11 25.1	17.4	10 42	8 6	6 27	Oc. of α ♉. 7 bish. sent to tower, 1688.
10	0 27.2 a.	5.7	11 30	8 54	7 15	War dec. by U. S. aga. Tripoli, 1801.
11	1 29.6	0 53.8	0 17 a.	9 41	8 2	♃ stationary, 30' South of μ ♑.
12	2 30.5 a.	0 41.7	1 2 a.	10 26m.	8 47m.	☌ ☽ ♂, ζ ♋. 2d Sund. aft. Trinity.
13	3 28.1	29.4	1 48	11 12	9 33	☌ ☽ ♀. Jos. B. dec. K. Spain, 1808.
14	4 21.9	16.9	2 32	11 56	10 17	☌ ☽ ♄, α ♌. Bat. of Naseby, 1645.
15	5 11.9	4.3	3 19	0 43 a.	11 4	☌ ☽ χ ♌. ♂ 2 μ ♋.
16	5 58.9	+0 8.4	4 9	1 33	11 54	☌ ♀ γ ♋. John D. of Marl. d. 1722.
17	6 43.7	21.2	5 11	2 35	0 56 a.	Occult. of 1 γ ♍. ☌ ♄ α ♌.
18	7 27.1	34.0	6 24	3 48	2 9	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	8 10.2 a.	0 46.9	7 37 a.	5 1 a.	3 22 a.	☌ ☿ 3 d ♉. ♀ 388 M. 3d S. aft. Tr.
20	8 53.5	59.8	8 37	6 1	4 22	☿ greatest west. elong. ☌ ☿ ε ♉.
21	9 37.7	1 12.8	9 25	6 49	5 10	☌ ☽ γ, η ♎. Bat. of Vittoria, 1813.
22	10 23.1	25.7	10 6	7 30	5 51	☌ ☽ ♆ ♎, φ Oph. Chesa. att. by the
23	11 -9.8	38.5	10 44	8 8	6 29	Akenside d. 1770. [Leopard, 1807.
24	11 57.8	51.3	11 18	8 42	7 3	Newfoundland discovered, 1494.
25	♉	2 4.0	11 51	9 15	7 36	☌ ♂ η ♋. ♄ 34 ♌.
26	0 46.6m.	2 16.6	. . .	9 48 a.	8 9 a.	☌ ☽ d.℮ ♐. G. IV. d. 1330. 4th. Sund.
27	1 35.7	29.1	0 24m.	10 23	8 44	Charles XII. born, 1602. [aft. Tr.
28	2 24.6	41.4	0 59	10 59	9 20	☌ ☽ ♅. ♂ 359. 362 May. Wm. IV.
29	3 13.1	53.6	1 35	11 37	9 58	Occultation of ♃. [proclaimed.
30	4 1.1	3 5.7	2 13	. . .	10 41	☌ ♂ δ ♋. Surrend. of Silistria, 1829.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m h.	h. m h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	2 9 10	2 17 10	3 26 10	2 38 10
N. York,	23	30	38	48
Wash.	36	42	49	59
Charles.	3 10 9	3 14 9	3 19 9	3 25 9
N. Orl's,	22	26	30	36

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.
Perigee, 7th day, 9h. A.—Dist. 224,000 ms.
Apogee, 20th " 2 M. " 251,500 "

Moon's Last Quarter, 2d day, 6h. 36.6m. A.
New Moon, 9th " 8 44.4 M.
First Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 0.8m. A.
Full Moon, 24th " 4 3.2 A.

USEFUL REMARKS.
We should ask those who are well, how we ought to die ; and those who are dying, how we ought to live.—*Chinese.*

What nice distinctions are to be made in the characters of mankind ! contempt for money and profusion have the same line of separation between them that virtue and vice have.

Some men are seldom out of humor, because they are seldom in humor.

The desire to please often frustrates itself ; but in this case the desire to please will generally be found to proceed rather from a selfish than a social motive.

Days of the Month	Days of the Week	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	4 28 8	4 33 8	4 39 8	4 56 8	5 3 7	11 35 a.	11 35 a.	11 34 a.	11 34 a.	11 34 a.
2	S.	29	34	40	56	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
3	Su.	4 29 8	4 34 8	4 40 8	4 56 8	5 3 7	0 8 m	0 8 m	0 9 m	0 11 m	0 13 m.
4	M.	29	34	40	56	3	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 49	0 52
5	Tu.	30	35	41	57	4	1 16	1 18	1 21	1 29	1 33
6	W.	30	35	41	57	4	1 56	2 0	2 3	2 14	2 19
7	Th.	30	35	41	57	4	2 42	2 46	2 50	3 4	3 9
8	F.	31	36	42	58	5	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*
9	S.	31	36	42	58	5	7 43 a.	7 39 a.	7 35 a	7 22 a.	7 18 a.
10	Su.	4 32 8	4 37 8	4 43 8	4 58 8	5 5 7	8 33 a.	8 29 a.	8 25 a.	8 14 a.	8 11 a.
11	M.	32	37	43	59	6	9 16	9 12	9 10	9 1	8 58
12	Tu.	33	38	44	59	6	9 53	9 51	9 49	9 43	9 41
13	W.	34	39	45	5 0 7	7	10 25	10 24	10 23	10 20	10 19
14	Th.	34	39	45	0	7	10 55	10 55	10 54	10 54	10 54
15	F.	35	40	46	1	8	11 25	11 25	11 25	11 29	11 30
16	S.	36	41	46	1	8	11 54	11 55	11 57	. . .	. . .
17	Su.	4 37 8	4 42 8	4 47 8	5 1 7	5 8 7	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 2 m	0 5 m.
18	M.	37	42	47	2	9	0 23 m	0 25 m	0 28 m	0 36	0 40
19	Tu.	38	43	48	2	9	0 54	0 58	1 0	1 11	1 15
20	W.	39	44	49	3	10	1 28	1 32	1 35	1 48	1 53
21	Th.	40	45	50	3	10	2 6	2 10	2 14	2 28	2 34
22	F.	41	46	51	4	11	2 43	2 52	2 56	3 12	3 18
23	S.	42	47	51	4	11	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*
24	Su.	4 43 8	4 48 8	4 52 8	5 5 7	5 12 7	7 18 a.	7 14 a.	7 10 a.	6 58 a.	6 54 a.
25	M.	44	48	53	6	12	7 57	7 53	7 50	7 40	7 37
26	Tu.	45	49	54	7	13	8 34	8 31	8 29	8 21	8 19
27	W.	46	50	55	8	14	9 8	9 7	9 4	9 0	8 59
28	Th.	47	51	56	9	14	9 40	9 39	9 38	9 36	9 37
29	F.	48	52	57	9	15	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 12	10 13
30	S.	49	53	57	10	16	10 43	10 44	10 45	10 49	10 51
31	Su.	4 50 8	4 54 8	4 58 8	5 11 7	5 16 7	11 17 a.	11 19 a.	11 21 a.	11 28 a.	11 31 a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		2 th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	ouths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′
♀	1 18m.	+19 55	0 50m.	+19 48	0 22m.	+19 31	11 48a.	+18 59	11 20a.	+18 21
♅	2 32	--17 21	2 8	—17 24	1 43	—17 28	1 19m.	—17 32	0 54m.	—17 36
♆	3 2	—25 26	2 36	—26 5	2 9	—26 46	1 41	—27 28	1 13	—28 8
♃	3 4	—15 8	2 38	—15 17	2 12	—15 28	1 46	—15 41	1 20	—15 56
☿	10 42	+21 40	11 3	+23 16	11 33	+23 41	0 6a.	+22 31	0 34a.	+19 54
♇	10 58	+21 1	10 45	+21 14	10 32	+21 23	10 19m.	+21 29	10 7m.	+21 32
⚷	11 13	+14 38	11 3	+14 37	10 53	+14 32	10 43	+14 22	10 33	+14 7
♂	2 2a.	+19 44	1 53a.	+18 44	1 45a.	+17 39	1 36a.	+16 30	1 27a.	+15 17
♀	3 6	+15 31	3 7	+13 1	3 7	+10 23	3 6	+ 7 38	3 4	+ 4 49
♄	3 26	+13 29	3 5	+13 17	2 44	+13 3	2 23	+12 49	2 2	+12 34

Days of Month.	Moon souths Mean time.	Equation of time at upp. noon. Add to app. time.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 48.9m.	3 17.5	2 56m.	0 20m.	11 30a.	Massacre at Wyoming, 1778.
2	5 37.0	29.1	3 45	1 9	. . .	[furthest from the Sun.
3	6 26.2m.	3 40.5	4 48m.	2 12m.	0 33m.	5th *Sunday after Trinity.* Earth
4	7 17.4	51.6	6 7	3 31	1 52	U. S. declared Independent, 1776.
5	8 11.3	4 2.4	7 29	4 53	3 14	♂ ♀ α ♌. Surren. of Algiers, 1830.
6	9 8.1	13.0	8 39	6 3	4 24	Ticonderoga tak. by Burgoyne, 1777.
7	10 7.9	23.2	9 38	7 2	5 23	♂ ♀ ♄. ♄ 12′ N. Sheridan d. 1816.
8	11 9.6	33.1	10 31	7 55	6 16	♂ ☽ ☿. La Fontaine born, 1621.
9	0 11.5a.	42.6	11 21	8 45	7 6	Defeat of Braddock n. Pittsburg, 1755.
10	1 11.6a.	4 51.7	0 7a.	9 31m.	7 52m.	6th *S. oft. Trin.* Columbus born, 1447.
11	2 8.6	5 0.3	0 50	10 14	8 35	♂ ☽ ♂. Eastport taken, 1814.
12	3 1.S	8.6	1 29	10 53	9 14	♂ ☽ α ♌, ♄, ♀. ☿ in Perihelion.
13	3 51.5	16.4	2 7	11 31	9 52	Washington ap. Com.-in-Chief, 1798.
14	4 38.4	23.6	2 45	0 9a.	10 30	Bastile dest. 1789. Beg. of F. Revol.
15	5 23.3	30.4	3 26	0 50	11 11	Bonap. sur. to Capt. Maitland, 1815.
16	6 7.1	36.7	4 15	1 39	0 0a.	Stony-Point taken by Wayne, 1779.
17	6 50.5a.	5 42.5	5 19a.	2 43a.	1 4a.	7th *Sunday after Trinity.*
18	7 34.5	47.7	6 33	3 57	2 18	Occultation of γ ♎.
19	8 19.5	52.4	7 49	5 13	3 34	Inf. ♂ ☿. Bat. of Halidon Hill, 1333.
20	9 5.6	56.5	8 51	6 15	4 36	♂ ☿ 2 μ ♋; dist. 20′. ♂ ☽ φ Oph.
21	9 53.2	6 0.1	9 39	7 3	5 24	Ferd. VII. re-est. Inquis. in Sp. 1814.
22	10 42.1	3.1	10 21	7 45	6 6	♂ ☿ η ♋. Un. betw. E. & Scot. 1706.
23	11 31.4	5.5	10 59	8 23	6 44	☍ ♀, ♂ in Aph. Gibraltar tak. 1704.
24	☍	6 7.3	11 33a.	8 57a.	7 19a.	8th *Sunday after Trinity.*
25	0 20.9m.	8.6	. . .	9 31	7 52	Revolution in France, 1830.
26	1 10.2	9.2	0 7m.	10 6	8 27	♂ ☽ ♃. ♀ τ ♌; distance 25′.
27	1 58.9	9.3	0 42	10 42	9 3	♂ ☽ σ ♒. ♃ ι ♑; distance 18′.
28	2 47.3	8.8	1 18	11 19	9 40	♂ ☽ φ ♒. [France, 1830.
29	3 35.4	7.7	1 55	. . .	10 21	♂ ☽ 29 ♓. Counter-Revolution in
30	4 23.8	6.1	2 36	0 0m.	11 08	♀ at greatest eastern elongation.
31	5 13.3m.	6 3.9	3 23m.	0 47m.	. . .	9th *Sunday after Trinity.*

Twilight begins and ends.	Apparent time.		
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	2 49 10	3 4 9	3 18 9	3 32 9
N. York,	58	12	25	38
Wash.	3 8 9	20	32	44
Charles.	33	42	51	4 0 8
N. Orl's,	42	51	59	6

Moon's Perigee and Apogee.
Perigee, 4th day, 10h. A.—Dist. 227,000 ms.
Apogee, 16th " 6 A. " 251,100 "
Perigee, 31st " 8 M. " 229,800 "

USEFUL REMARKS.

Some men mistake talking about sense, for talking sense.

Complaint against fortune, is often a masked apology for indolence.

Disagreeable qualities are often heightened by restraint, as the power of a spring is increased by drawing it back.

As love will often make a wise man act like a fool, so will interest often make a fool act like a wise man.

We see many minds which are, if we may be allowed the figure, well seated, but we see hardly any that have any elbow-room.

Moon's Last Quar.	1st day,	0h. 39.8m. M.	Full Moon,	23d day,	5h. 0.2m. M.
New Moon,	7th "	5 0.8 A.	Last Quarter,	30th "	5 41.0 M.
First Quarter,	15th "	5 21.1 M.			

		Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	4 51 8	4 55 8	4 59 8	5 12 7	5 17 7	11 53 a.	11 56 a.	11 59 a.	. . .	. . .
2	Tu.	52	56	5 0 7	13	17	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 9 m	0 14 m
3	W.	53	57	1	13	18	0 35 m	0 39 m	0 43 m	0 56	1 1
4	Th.	54	58	2	14	18	1 24	1 28	1 32	1 47	1 53
5	F.	55	59	3	15	19	2 20	2 25	2 28	2 44	2 50
6	S.	56	5 0 7	4	15	20	3 22	3 26	3 30	3 45	3 51
7	Su.	4 57 8	5 1 7	5 5 7	5 16 7	5 21 7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
8	M.	58	2	6	17	22	7 48 a.	7 45 a.	7 43 a.	7 36 a.	7 33 a.
9	Tu.	59	3	7	17	22	8 23	8 21	8 19	8 15	8 14
10	W.	5 0 7	4	8	18	23	8 55	8 54	8 53	8 52	8 52
11	Th.	2	5	9	19	24	9 25	9 25	9 25	9 27	9 28
12	F.	3	6	10	20	25	9 54	9 55	9 56	10 0	10 2
13	S.	4	7	11	20	25	10 23	10 25	10 27	10 34	10 37
14	Su.	5 5 7	5 8 7	5 12 7	5 21 7	5 26 7	10 53 a.	10 56 a.	10 59 a.	11 9 a.	11 13 a.
15	M.	7	10	13	22	27	11 26	11 30	11 33	11 45	11 50
16	Tu.	8	11	14	23	28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
17	W.	9	12	15	23	28	0 2 m	0 6 m	0 10 m	0 24 m	0 29 m
18	Th.	10	13	16	24	29	0 43	0 47	0 51	1 6	1 12
19	F.	12	15	18	25	30	1 30	1 34	1 39	1 54	2 0
20	S.	13	16	19	26	31	2 20	2 24	2 29	2 44	2 50
21	Su.	5 14 7	5 17 7	5 20 7	5 27 7	5 32 7	3 15 m	3 19 m	3 23 m	3 37 m	3 43 m
22	M.	16	18	21	28	33	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
23	Tu.	17	19	22	29	33	7 9 a.	7 7 a.	7 5 a.	6 59 a.	6 57 a.
24	W.	18	20	23	30	34	7 40	7 39	7 38	7 34	7 34
25	Th.	20	22	24	31	35	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 13
26	F.	21	23	25	32	36	8 45	8 46	8 47	8 50	8 52
27	S.	23	25	27	33	37	9 19	9 21	9 23	9 29	9 32
28	Su.	5 24 7	5 26 7	5 28 7	5 34 7	5 38 7	9 56 a.	9 59 a.	10 1 a.	10 10 a.	10 15 a.
29	M.	25	27	29	35	38	10 36	10 40	10 43	10 55	11 0
30	Tu.	27	29	31	36	39	11 21	11 25	11 29	11 44	11 50
31	W.	28	30	32	37	40	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day. Souths. h. m.	1st day. Dec. ° ′	7th day. Souths. h. m.	7th day. Dec. ° ′	13th day. Souths. h. m.	13th day. Dec. ° ′	19th day. Souths. h. m.	19th day. Dec. ° ′	25th day. Souths. h. m.	25th day. Dec. ° ′
♅	0 25m	−17 41	0 1m	−17 45	11 32a	−17 50	11 7a	−17 54	10 43a	−17 57
♇	0 40	−28 53	0 11	−29 28	11 37	−30 1	11 8	−30 25	10 39	−30 42
♃	0 49	−16 13	0 23	−16 28	11 51	−16 45	11 25	−17 0	10 58	−17 13
♁	9 52	+21 32	9 39	+21 29	9 26m	+21 24	9 12m	+21 17	8 59m	+21 8
☉	10 21	+13 45	10 11	+13 22	10 0	+12 55	9 49	+12 24	9 38	+11 51
☿	1 1a	+15 41	1 17a	+11 36	1 28a	+ 7 22	1 36a	+ 3 14	1 38a	− 0 39
♂	1 17	+13 48	1 8	+12 27	0 59	+11 4	0 49	+ 9 38	0 40	+ 8 13
♄	1 37	+12 16	1 16	+12 1	0 56	+11 45	0 35	+11 29	0 14	+11 10
♀	3 0	+ 1 30	2 55	− 1 18	2 49	− 4 3	2 42	− 6 40	2 33	− 9 7
⚷	10 47	+17 28	10 19	+16 33	9 52	+15 34	9 25	+14 29	8 59	+13 20

Days of Month	Moon souths. Mean time. h. m.	Equation of time at app. noon. Add to app. time. m. s.	High water. Mean time. Boston, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. New York, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. Charleston, &c. h. m.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
1	6 4.9m	6 1.1	4 21m	1 45m	0 6m	Continent of America discov. 1498.
2	6 59.0	5 57.6	5 35	2 59	1 20	♂♀ β ♍. Bon. 1st Con. for life, 1802.
3	7 55.6	53.7	7 6	4 30	2 51	♂♂ α ♌, ☽ α ♉. Arkwright d. 1792.
4	8 54.7	49.1	8 24	5 48	4 9	♂☿ α ♌. ☍ ♃ ☉.
5	9 55.0	44.0	9 27	6 51	5 12	♂☿ ♂. ♂ 9′ South. ☍ ☉ ♅.
6	10 54.9	38.3	10 21	7 45	6 6	Francis II. abd. throne of Germ. 1806.
7	11 53.1m	5 32.0	11 7m	8 31m	6 52m	♂☿ ♄. ☉ ec. invis. 10th S. aft. Tr.
8	0 48.1a	25.1	11 48	9 12	7 33	♂☽ α ♌ ♂. G. Canning d. 1827.
9	1 40.0	17.6	0 27a	9 51	8 12	♂☽ ♄, ☿, χ ♌. Louis (Philip 1st)
10	2 29.2	9.5	1 4	10 28	8 49	☍ ♃ ☉. ♂☽ b ♍. [K. of Fr. 1830.
11	3 15.9	0.9	1 38	11 2	9 23	♂☽ ♀. Attack on Terceira, 1829.
12	4 0.9	4 51.6	2 12	11 36	9 57	♂♂ ♄. Louis XVI. dethroned, 1792.
13	4 45.2	41.8	2 48	0 12a	10 33	♂♀ 508 Mayer, dist. 2′.
14	5 29.5a	4 31.4	3 28a	0 52a	11 13m	11th Sunday after Trinity.
15	6 14.2	20.5	4 23	1 47	0 8a	♂☽ ♆ ♎. N. Bonap. born, 1769.
16	6 59.9	9.0	5 33	2 57	1 18	Bat. Benning. 1777. Bat.Camden, '80.
17	7 46.9	3 56.9	6 57	4 21	2 42	Battle of Smolensko, 1812.
18	8 35.0	44.3	8 11	5 35	3 56	♂☿ τ ♌, dist. 10′.
19	9 24.1	31.2	9 8	6 32	4 53	♂☽ d, 2 ϱ ♐. Capt. of Guerrier, 1812.
20	10 13.8	17.6	9 54	7 18	5 39	Venus most brilliant as evening star.
21	11 3.7a	3 3.5	10 34a	7 58a	6 19a	12th S. aft. Tr. Wm. IV. born, 1765.
22	11 53.4	2 49.0	11 11	8 35	6 56	♂☽ ♃. Brit. landed on L. Isl. 1776.
23	☍	33.9	11 46	9 10	7 31	☽ eclipsed, partly visible. ♂☽ λ ♒.
24	0 42.7m	18.4	. . .	9 45	8 6	Bat. of Bladensburg, 1814.
25	1 31.7	2.5	0 21m	10 21	8 42	♂☽ 27 ♓. ♀ ♆ ♍.
26	2 20.9	1 46.3	0 57	11 1	9 22	♂♂ χ ♌. ☿ in Aphelion.
27	3 10.8	29.6	1 37	11 42	10 3	♂☽ ν ♓. Bat. on Long Island, 1776.
28	4 1.9m	1 12.5	2 18m	. . .	10 51a	♀ in Aph. Oc. 2 ξ Ceti. 13th S. a. Tr.
29	4 54.9	0 55.1	3 6	0 30m	11 49	Oc. f ♉. ♂ ♄. Bat. on R. Isl. 1778.
30	5 49.9	37.3	4 4	1 28	. . .	Oc. γ & α ♉. ♂☽ 1δ, 2δ, 1θ, 2θ ♉.
31	6 47.0	19.3	5 21	2 45	1 6m	☿ at greatest eastern elongation.

6

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	3 44 9	3 57 9	4 10 8	4 24 8
N. York,	49	4 1 8	13	26
Wash.	54	5	17	29
Charles.	4 8 8	17	26	36
N. Orl's,	14	21	29	38

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee, 13th day, 1h. A.—Dist. 251,100 ms.
Perigee, 25th " 2 A. " 228,300 "

New Moon,	6th day, 3h. 23.8m. M.	Full Moon,	21st day, 4h. 41.0m. A.
First Quarter,	13th " 11 30.3 A.	Last Quarter,	28th " 11 11.7 M.

USEFUL REMARKS.

Many men would have more wisdom, if they had less wit.

We sometimes think we have discovered a new truth that lay very deep, when perhaps we have only a lively sense of something which others feel in a less degree.

The senses feed sentiment, and sentiment the senses.

We are not slow at discovering the selfishness of others for this plain reason, because it clashes with our own.

Some men do by their sense, as farmers by their corn,—pass off a good deal of bad, by the help of a little good.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	5 30 7	5 32 7	5 33 7	5 39 7	5 40 7	0 12 m	0 17 m	0 21 m	0 36 m	0 42 m.
2	F.	31	33	34	40	41	1 10	1 15	1 19	1 34	1 40
3	S.	32	34	35	41	42	2 13	2 17	2 21	2 35	2 41
4	Su.	5 33 7	5 35 7	5 36 7	5 42 7	5 43 7	3 20 m	3 24 m	3 27 m	3 40 m	2 45 m.
5	M.	35	36	38	43	44	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
6	Tu.	36	37	39	44	45	6 53 a.	6 52 a.	6 51 a.	6 48 a.	6 47 a.
7	W.	37	38	40	45	46	7 23	7 23	7 23	7 23	7 23
8	Th.	39	40	41	46	47	7 53	7 54	7 54	7 58	7 59
9	F.	40	41	42	47	48	8 22	8 24	8 25	8 32	8 34
10	S.	42	43	44	48	49	8 52	8 55	8 57	9 6	9 10
11	Su.	5 43 7	5 44 7	5 45 7	5 49 7	5 50 7	9 24 a.	9 28 a.	9 30 a.	9 41 a.	9 46 a.
12	M.	44	45	46	50	50	9 58	10 3	10 6	10 19	10 24
13	Tu.	46	47	47	51	51	10 38	10 42	10 46	11 1	11 6
14	W.	47	48	48	52	52	11 22	11 27	11 31	11 46	11 52
15	Th.	49	50	50	53	53	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
16	F.	50	51	51	54	54	0 12 m	0 17 m	0 21 m	0 36 m	0 42 m.
17	S.	52	52	53	55	55	1 7	1 11	1 15	1 30	1 36
18	Su.	5 53 7	5 53 7	5 54 7	5 56 7	5 56 7	2 4 m	2 8 m	2 11 m	2 25 m	2 30 m.
19	M.	54	54	55	56	57	3 2	3 6	3 8	3 19	3 23
20	Tu.	56	56	57	57	58	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
21	W.	57	57	58	58	58	6 12 a.	6 11 a.	6 11 a.	6 10 a.	6 10 a.
22	Th.	59	59	59	59	59	6 45	6 45	6 46	6 48	6 50
23	F.	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 0 6	6 0 6	7 19	7 20	7 22	7 27	7 30
24	S.	2	2	2	1	1	7 55	7 57	8 0	8 8	8 12
25	Su.	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 3 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	8 33 a.	8 37 a.	8 40 a.	8 51 a.	8 56 a.
26	M.	5	5	4	3	3	9 16	9 20	9 24	9 38	9 44
27	Tu.	6	6	5	4	4	10 7	10 11	10 15	10 31	10 37
28	W.	7	7	6	5	5	11 4	11 8	11 12	11 28	11 34
29	Th.	8	8	7	6	6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
30	F.	10	10	9	7	7	0 4 m	0 8 m	0 12 m	0 27 m	0 33 m.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day. Souths. h. m.	Dec.	7th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec.	13th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec.	19th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec.	25th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec.
☿	8 43m.	+20 55	8 29m.	+20 42	8 15m.	+20 27	8 1m.	+20 12	7 47m.	+19 55
☿	9 25	+11 9	9 13	+10 29	9 1	+9 47	8 49	+9 4	8 36	+8 19
♄	11 51	+10 54	11 32	+10 37	11 12	+10 21	10 51	+10 6	10 30	+9 55
♂	0 29a.	+6 24	0 19a.	+4 52	0 10a.	+3 19	0 1a.	+1 45	11 52	+0 10
☿	1 35	—4 33	1 25	—7 2	1 5	—8 14	0 32	—7 25	11 56	—4 13
♀	2 18	—11 39	2 3	—13 28	1 43	—14 51	1 19	—15 38	0 50a.	—15 39
☿	8 30	+11 58	8 6	+10 46	7 42	+9 35	7 19	+8 25	6 56	+7 17
♃	10 7	—30 54	9 40	—30 57	9 14	—30 55	8 49	—30 49	8 24	—30 36
♅	10 14	—18 1	9 50	—18 4	9 25	—18 7	9 1	—18 10	8 37	—18 12
♃	10 27	—17 28	10 1	—17 38	9 35	—17 47	9 10	—17 54	8 45	—17 59

Days of Month	Moon souths. Mean time.	Equation of time at app. noon. Subt. from ap. T.	High water. Mean time. Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	7 45.4m.	+0 0.9	6 53m.	4 17m.	2 38m.	Eng. took Copen. & Dan. fleet, 1807.
2	8 43.9	— 17.7	8 14	5 38	3 59	♂ ☽ ℓ ♋. French expell. Egypt,1801.
3	9 41.2	0 36.6	9 15	6 39	5 0	♂ ♅ θ ♑. O. Cromwell died, 1658.
4	10 36.4m.	0 55.7	10 6m.	7 30m.	5 51m.	14th Sunday after Trinity.
5	11 29.0	1 15.2	10 49	8 13	6 34	1st Cong. (52 mem.) met at Phil. 1774.
6	0 19.0a.	34.8	11 27	8 51	7 12	F. Grisw. tak. & garrison murd. 1781.
7	1 6.8	54.7	0 2a.	9 26	7 47	Battle of Borodino, 1812, Russ. def.
8	1 52.9	2 14.7	0 35	9 59	8 20	♂ ☽ ♀, ☿. Ariosto born, 1474.
9	2 38.0	35.0	1 6	10 30	8 51	Battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781.
10	3 22.8	55.4	1 38	11 2	9 23	Gregorian Calendar resto. in Fr. 1805.
11	4 7.7a.	3 16.0	2 12a.	11 36m.	9 57m.	♂ ☽ γ ♎. 15th Sunday after Trin.
12	4 53.2	36.7	2 51	0 15a.	10 36	♂ ☽ φ Oph. Bat. of North Point,1814.
13	5 39.5	57.6	3 41	1 5	11 26	☿ stat. Battle before Quebec, 1759.
14	6 27.1	4 18.5	4 46	2 10	0 31a.	♂ ♂ β ♍. Moscow burnt, 1812.
15	7 15.5	39.5	6 8	3 32	1 53	Surrender of New York, 1776.
16	8 4.6	5 0.6	7 30	4 54	3 15	♂ ☽ d ♐. Dark day at Quebec, 1785.
17	8 54.1	21.8	8 35	5 59	4 20	♀ stationary near 63 ♍.
18	9 43.8a.	5 43.0	9 24a.	6 48a.	5 9a.	♂ ☽ ♃. 16th Sunday after Trinity.
19	10 33.4	6 4.1	10 6	7 30	5 51	♂ ☽ μ ♑. 1st Bat. of Stillwater,1777.
20	11 23.1	25.3	10 45	8 9	6 30	♂ ☽ φ ♒. New Fr. Cal. adopt. 1793.
21	☍	46.4	11 22	8 46	7 7	Royalty abolished in France, 1792.
22	0 13.3m.	7 7.4	. . .	9 24	7 45	French bombarded Cadiz, 1823.
23	1 4.1	28.3	0 0m.	10 3	8 24	André taken, 1780. Autumn begins.
24	1 56.1	49.1	0 39	10 43	9 4	♂ ☉ ♂. ♂ ☽ μ Ceti.
25	2 49.8m.	8 9.8	1 19m.	11 28a.	9 49a.	17th Sunday after Trinity.
26	3 45.3	30.3	2 4	. . .	10 40	Inf. ♂ ☿. ♀ 53 ♍. Phil. tak. 1777.
27	4 42.4	50.6	2 55	0 19m.	11 40	Revol. in Spain, Cortes dissolv. 1823.
28	5 40.5	9 10.6	3 55	1 19	. . .	♂ ☽ 2 χ Orion. Detroit retak. 1813.
29	6 38.5	30.4	5 12	2 36	0 57m.	♂ ☽ ζ ♊. Lord Nelson born, 1758.
30	7 35.4	50.0	6 41	4 5	2 26	♂ ☽ ζ ♋ Treaty with France, 1800.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	4 33 8	4 45 8	4 56 8	5 6 7
N. York,	35	46	56	6
Wash.	37	47	57	6
Charles.	42	50	58	5
N. Orl's,	44	51	58	4

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.
Apogee, 11th day, 8h. M.—Dist. 251,100 ms.
Perigee, 23d " 6 M. " 225,000 "

USEFUL REMARKS.

We need wisdom most, when we deal with those who have least.—*Chinese.*

There are few men but have more cunning than we suspect them of, and less than they suspect themselves of.

We are oftener deceived by being told some truth than no truth.

There are faults which, as they become greater, displease less.

Every man loves virtue better than vice; but then he loves himself better than either, and *in his own way.*

A proud man never shows his pride so much as when he is civil.

New Moon,	5th day,	4h. 25.0m. A.	Full Moon,	21st day,	3h. 21.3m. M.
First Quarter,	13th "	6 38.2 A.	Last Quarter,	27th "	6 38.9 A.

Days of the Month	Days of the Week	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	6 12 6	6 11 6	6 11 6	6 9 6	6 7 6	1 9 m	1 13 m	1 17 m	1 30 m	1 35 m
2	Su.	6 13 6	6 12 6	6 12 6	6 10 6	6 8 6	2 16 m	2 19 m	2 22 m	2 33 m	2 37 m
3	M.	15	14	13	11	9	3 21	3 23	3 25	3 33	3 36
4	Tu.	16	15	14	12	10	4 26	4 27	4 28	4 32	4 34
5	W.	17	16	15	13	11	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
6	Th.	18	17	16	14	12	6 21 a.	6 22 a.	6 23 a.	6 28 a.	6 35 a.
7	F.	20	19	17	15	13	6 51	6 53	6 55	7 3	7 6
8	S.	21	20	18	16	14	7 23	7 26	7 29	7 39	7 45
9	Su.	6 23 6	6 21 6	6 20 6	6 17 6	6 15 6	7 56 a.	8 0 a.	8 4 a.	8 16 a.	8 21 a.
10	M.	24	22	21	18	15	8 33	8 37	8 41	8 55	9 1
11	Tu.	26	24	23	19	16	9 15	9 20	9 23	9 39	9 45
12	W.	27	25	24	20	17	10 1	10 6	10 10	10 26	10 32
13	Th.	28	26	25	21	18	10 51	10 55	10 59	11 15	11 21
14	F.	30	28	26	22	19	11 45	11 49	11 53	. . .	. . .
15	S.	31	29	27	22	20	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 7 m	0 13 m
16	Su.	6 32 6	6 30 6	6 28 6	6 23 6	6 21 6	0 44 m	0 48 m	0 51 m	1 3 m	1 8 m
17	M.	34	32	30	24	22	1 47	1 50	1 52	2 1	2 6
18	Tu	35	33	31	25	22	2 52	2 55	2 56	3 2	3 5
19	W.	37	35	33	26	23	4 0	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 6
20	Th.	38	36	34	27	24	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
21	F.	40	38	35	28	25	5 51 a.	5 53 a.	5 55 a.	6 2 a.	6 5 a.
22	S.	41	39	36	29	26	6 28	6 31	6 34	6 45	6 49
23	Su.	6 42 6	6 40 6	6 37 6	6 30 6	6 27 6	7 11 a.	7 15 a.	7 19 a.	7 32 a.	7 37 a.
24	M.	43	41	38	30	28	8 0	8 4	8 8	8 23	8 29
25	Tu.	45	42	39	31	29	8 55	9 0	9 4	9 20	9 26
26	W.	47	44	41	32	30	9 56	10 1	10 5	10 20	10 26
27	Th.	48	45	42	33	30	11 1	11 5	11 9	11 23	11 28
28	F.	50	47	43	34	31	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
29	S.	51	48	44	35	32	0 7 m	0 11 m	0 14 m	0 25 m	0 30 m
30	Su.	6 52 6	6 49 6	6 45 6	6 36 6	6 33 6	1 13 m	1 16 m	1 18 m	1 26 m	1 30 m
31	M.	54	50	46	37	34	2 18	2 19	2 21	2 27	2 29

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day. Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	7th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	13th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	19th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	25th day. Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '
☿	7 31m.	+19 39	7 16m.	+19 22	7 0m.	+19 6	6 44m.	+18 50	6 27m.	+18 33
☿	8 23	+ 7 34	8 9	+ 6 47	7 55	+ 6 0	7 41	+ 5 13	7 26	+ 4 27
♄	10 9	+ 9 34	9 48	+ 9 19	9 27	+ 9 5	9 5	+ 8 51	8 44	+ 8 39
☿	11 13	— 0 9	10 47	+ 1 58	10 43	+ 0 59	10 50	-- 2 4	11 2	— 6 3
♂	11 43	— 1 25	11 34	— 3 0	11 25	— 4 34	11 16	— 6 8	11 7	— 7 41
♀	0 16 a.	—14 48	11 40	—13 9	11 5	—10 57	10 33	— 8 39	10 4	— 6 40
☿	6 35	+ 6 12	6 14 a.	+ 5 11	5 53 a.	+ 4 13	5 33 a.	+ 3 19	5 14 a.	+ 2 30
♃	8 1	—30 21	7 39	—30 1	7 17	—29 39	6 56	—29 13	6 36	—28 45
♅	8 13	—18 13	7 49	—18 15	7 25	—18 15	7 1	—18 15	6 38	—18 15
♃	8 21	—18 2	7 57	—18 3	7 33	—18 2	7 10	—17 59	6 49	—17 54

Days of Month.	Moon souths Mean time. h. m.	Equation of time at app. noon. Subt. from up. T. m. s.	High water. Mean time. Boston, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. New York, &c. h. m.	High water. Mean time. Charleston, &c. h. m.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
1	8 30.1m.	10 9.3	8 1m.	5 25m.	3 46m.	Ferd. VII. annul'd acts of Cortes, '23.
2	9 22.4m.	10 28.3	9 0m.	6 24m.	4 45m.	Oc. α ♌. ☌ ☽ ⚹ ♌. 18th S. aft. Trin.
3	10 12.3	47.0	9 47	7 11	5 32	☌ ☽ ♄. Battle of Jena, 1806.
4	11 0.0	11 5.3	10 27	7 51	6 12	☌ ☽ ☿. Battle of Germantown, 1777.
5	11 46.2	23.3	11 3	8 27	6 48	☌ ☽ ♂, ♀. ☿ stationary.
6	0 31.4 a.	40.9	11 35	8 59	7 20	Bon. first distinguished himself, 1795.
7	1 16.2	58.2	0 6 a.	9 30	7 51	Second battle of Stillwater, 1777.
8	2 1.3	12 15.1	0 37	10 1	8 22	Inf. ☌ of ♀. ☌ ☽ γ ♎.
9	2 46.7 a.	12 31.5	1 8 a.	10 32m.	8 53m.	☿ in Perihelion. 19th Sund. aft. Tr.
10	3 32.9	47.6	1 41	11 5	9 26	♃ stationary.
11	4 20.0	13 3.2	2 21	11 45	10 6	Discovery of America, 1492, O. S.
12	5 7.8	18.3	3 7	0 31 a.	10 52	☿ at greatest western elongation.
13	5 56.0	32.9	4 5	1 29	11 50	Battle of Queenstown, 1812.
14	6 44.5	47.1	5 21	2 45	1 6 a.	☌ ☿ η ♍. Wm. Penn born, 1644.
15	7 33.3	14 0.7	6 45	4 9	2 30	☌ ☽ ♃. Virgil born, B. C. 70.
16	8 22.1 a.	14 13.8	7 55 a.	5 19 a.	3 40 a.	☌ ☿ ♀. 20th Sunday after Trinity.
17	9 11.2	26.3	8 50	6 14	4 35	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.
18	10 0.9	38.3	9 34	6 58	5 19	☌ ☿ 1 γ ♍. ♂ θ ♍. ☽ 27 ♓.
19	10 51.4	49.7	10 16	7 40	6 1	☌ ☽ 29 ♓. Cornwallis surren. 1781.
20	11 43.7	15 0.5	10 56	8 20	6 41	☌ ☽ ⚹ ♓. ☿ 38 ♍. [1827.
21	☍	10.7	11 37	9 1	7 22	☌ ☽ 2 ξ Ceti, ♅ st. Battle of Navarin,
22	0 38.1m.	20.2	. . .	9 44	8 5	Oc. of μ Ceti. Bat. Red Bank, 1777.
23	1 34.7m.	15 29.0	0 20m.	10 30 a.	8 51 a.	21st Sund. aft. Trin. Oc. of α ♉.
24	2 33.2	37.1	1 6	11 17	9 38	[☌ ☽ 1 θ, 2 θ ♉. ☿ θ ♍.
25	3 33.1	44.5	1 53	. . .	10 30	Capture of the Macedonian, 1812.
26	4 32.9	51.2	2 45	0 9m.	11 29	☌ ☿ ♂. ☌ ☽ ζ ♊.
27	5 31.3	57.2	3 44	1 8	. . .	M. Servetus burnt at Geneva, 1553.
28	6 27.0	16 2.3	4 57	2 21	0 42m.	☌ ☽ δ ♋. ☽ ☿ m ♍. Bat. of White
29	7 19.8	6.7	6 21	3 45	2 6	☌ ☽ α ♌. ♀ stat. [Plains, 1776.
30	8 9.7m.	16 10.3	7 38m.	5 2m.	3 23m.	☌ ☽ ♄, ℓ ♌. 22d Sund. aft. Trin.
31	8 57.2	13.2	8 36	6 0	4 21	☌ ☽ σ ♌. Frig. Philad. capt. 1803.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.

	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	5 14 7	5 23 7	5 30 7	5 36 7
N. York,	13	22	29	34
Wash.	13	21	27	32
Charles.	10	16	21	25
N. Orl's,	9	14	18	22

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee, 8th day, 3h. M.—Dist. 252,300 ms.
Perigee, 20th " 0 A. " 222,400 "

USEFUL REMARKS.

No two things can be so contradictory, so much at variance, as truth and falsehood, and yet none are so mixed and united.

The great reason why false virtues pass so well in the world is, that true ones are so seldom near to compare them with.

Some men have just sense enough to prove their want of it.

The merriest people are not always those whose hearts are most susceptible of joy.

They that seldom take pleasure, seldom give pleasure.

New Moon,   4th day,   8h. 14.1m. M.   Full Moon,   19th day,   1h. 35.3m. A.
First Quarter,   12th "   1   22.3   A.   Last Quarter,   26th "   5   7.4   M.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	6 55 6	6 52 6	6 48 6	6 38 6	6 34 6	3 21 m	3 22 m	3 22 m	3 25 m	3 27 m
2	W.	56	53	49	39	35	4 22	4 22	4 21	4 25	4 27
3	Th.	57	54	50	40	36	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
4	F.	58	55	51	41	36	5 22 a.	5 25 a.	5 27 a.	5 36 a.	5 41 a.
5	S.	59	56	52	42	37	5 54	5 58	6 1	6 13	6 18
6	Su.	7 1 5	6 57 6	6 54 6	6 43 6	6 38 6	6 30 a.	6 34 a.	6 38 a.	6 52 a.	6 57 a.
7	M.	2	58	55	44	38	7 10	7 14	7 18	7 34	7 40
8	Tu.	3	59	56	45	39	7 54	7 59	8 3	8 19	8 25
9	W.	4	7 0 5	57	45	40	8 43	8 48	8 52	9 8	9 14
10	Th.	5	1	58	46	41	9 35	9 40	9 43	9 59	10 4
11	F.	6	2	59	47	41	10 31	10 35	10 38	10 52	10 57
12	S.	7	3	7 0 5	47	42	11 30	11 34	11 36	11 47	11 52
13	Su.	7 8 5	7 4 5	7 1 5	6 48 6	6 43 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
14	M.	9	5	2	49	44	0 33 m	0 35 m	0 37 m	0 45 m	0 49 m
15	Tu.	10	6	3	49	44	1 39	1 40	1 41	1 46	1 48
16	W.	11	7	4	50	45	2 47	2 47	2 47	2 49	2 50
17	Th.	12	8	4	51	45	3 56	3 55	3 54	3 53	3 53
18	F.	13	9	5	51	46	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
19	S.	14	10	6	52	47	5 1 a.	5 5 a.	5 8 a.	5 19 a.	5 24 a.
20	Su.	7 15 5	7 11 5	7 7 5	6 53 6	6 47 6	5 47 a.	5 51 a.	5 55 a.	6 9 a.	6 16 a.
21	M.	16	12	8	53	48	6 41	6 46	6 50	7 6	7 12
22	Tu.	17	13	9	54	49	7 43	7 48	7 52	8 8	8 14
23	W.	18	14	9	55	49	8 50	8 54	8 58	9 13	9 19
24	Th.	19	14	10	55	50	9 57	10 1	10 4	10 17	10 22
25	F.	20	15	11	56	51	11 3	11 6	11 9	11 19	11 23
26	S.	21	16	12	57	51	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
27	Su.	7 22 5	7 17 5	7 13 5	6 58 6	6 52 6	0 9 m	0 11 m	0 13 m	0 20 m	0 22 m
28	M.	23	18	13	58	52	1 13	1 14	1 15	1 19	1 20
29	Tu.	24	19	14	59	53	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 16	2 17
30	W.	25	20	14	59	53	3 17	3 16	3 15	3 13	3 13

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '
☿	6 7m.	+18 21	5 49m.	+18 12	5 30m.	+18 5	5 11m.	+18 2	4 51m.	+18 4
☿	7 9	+ 3 35	6 53	+ 2 51	6 36	+ 2 10	6 19	+ 1 31	6 2	+ 0 55
♄	8 19	+ 8 26	7 57	+ 8 15	7 35	+ 8 5	7 13	+ 7 56	6 51	+ 7 50
♀	9 43	-- 5 6	9 25	— 4 29	9 12	— 4 28	9 2	— 4 58	8 55	— 5 55
♂	10 57	— 9 27	10 48	—10 55	10 40	—12 21	10 32	—13 45	10 24	—15 5
☿	11 18	—10 56	11 31	—14 43	11 45	—18 9	11 59	—21 2	0 15a.	—23 18
♀	4 52a.	+ 1 38	4 34a.	+ 0 58	4 16a.	+ 0 23	3 58a.	— 0 8	3 40	— 0 35
♅	6 10	—18 14	5 47	—18 12	5 24	—18 10	5 1	—18 10	4 38	—18 5
♃	6 13	—28 9	5 55	—27 36	5 37	—27 0	5 19	—26 23	5 2	—25 43
♃	6 22	—17 45	6 0	—17 35	5 39	—17 24	5 18	—17 11	4 58	—16 56

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time.	Equation of time at app. noon. Subt. from ap. T.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
			Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.	
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	9 42.9m.	16 15.2	9 23m.	6 47m.	5 8m.	☌ ☽ ♀. Lisbon dest. by earthquake,
2	10 27.7	16.4	10 3	7 27	5 48	Bat. of French Creek, 1813. [1755.
3	11 12.1	16.8	10 38	8 2	6 23	☌ ☽ ♂, ☿. ▢ ☉ ♅.
4	11 56.7	16.4	11 10	8 34	6 55	Union of Sweden and Norway, 1814.
5	0 41.9 a.	15.1	11 41	9 5	7 26	Battle of Jemappe, 1792.
6	1 27.9 a.	16 13.1	0 12 a.	9 36m.	7 57m.	▢ ♃ ☉. 23d Sunday after Trinity.
7	2 14.7	10.2	0 44	10 8	8 29	☌ ♀ ƒ ♍. Pensacola taken, 1814.
8	3 2.1	6.5	1 18	10 43	9 3	☌ ☿ 1 α, 2 α ♎, distance 1' and 3'.
9	3 50.0	1.9	1 55	11 19	9 40	☌ ☽ d ♐. Montreal taken, 1775.
10	4 38.0	15 56.5	2 37	0 1 a.	10 22	Bonaparte, First Consul, 1799.
11	5 25.8	50.3	3 28	0 52	11 13	☌ ☽ ♅, θ ♑. Lafayette escaped, '94.
12	6 13.4	43.3	4 32	1 56	0 17 a.	☌ ☽ ♃, μ ♑. [Inf. ☌ ☿ ☉. ☿ ec.
13	7 1.0 a.	15 35.4	5 51 a.	3 15 a.	1 36 a.	24th S. aft. Tr. Fr. ent. Vienn. '05—
14	7 48.9	26.7	7 8	4 32	2 53	☌ ♂ λ ♍. Leibnitz died, 1716.
15	8 37.7	17.2	8 11	5 35	3 56	♀ in ♌. Lord Chatham born, 1708.
16	9 28.2	6.9	9 2	6 26	4 47	☌ ☿ x ♎. J. Ferguson died, 1776.
17	10 21.0	14 55.7	9 48	7 12	5 33	☌ ☽ 1 ξ Ceti. Le Sage died, 1747.
18	11 16.7	43.7	10 33	7 57	6 18	☌ ☽ 2 ξ Ceti, ☌ ☿ λ ♎. [1809.
19	☍	30.9	11 20	8 44	7 5	☌ ♃ ♐ ♑, ☌ ☿ δ ♏. Bat of Ocana,
20	0 15.6m.	14 17.3	. . .	9 31 a.	7 52 a.	☌ ☽ 1, 2 δ, 1, 2 ℓ. α ♉. 25th S. a. Tr.
21	1 17.0	2.9	0 7m.	10 19	8 40	Cape of Good Hope doubled, 1497.
22	2 19.7	13 47.6	0 55	11 9	9 30	☿ in Aph. ☌ ☽ ♈ ▢, ♀ θ ♍.
23	3 21.2	31.5	1 45	11 58	10 19	Battle of Tudela, in Spain, 1808.
24	4 20.2	14.6	2 34	. . .	11 10	☌ ☽ θ ♋. Peace signed at Ghent,
25	5 15.7	12 56.9	3 25	0 49m.	. . .	New York evacuated, 1783. [1814.
26	6 7.5	38.5	4 26	1 50	0 11m.	☌ ♂ 1 α, 2 α ♎, distance 1' and ½'.
27	6 56.1m.	12 19.2	5 39m.	3 3m.	1 24m.	☌ ☽ ♄, σ ♌. Advent Sunday.
28	7 42.5	11 59.2	6 55	4 19	2 40	An Earthquake in N. England, 1814.
29	8 26.9	38.5	8 2	5 26	3 47	☌ ☽ ♀. Savannah taken, 1778.
30	9 10.7	17.1	8 56	6 20	4 41	♀ brightest as Morning Star.

Twilight begins and ends. Apparent time.				
	1st day.	9th day.	17th day.	25th day.
	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.	h. m. h.
Boston,	5 40 7	5 44 7	5 46 7	5 46 7
N. York,	38	42	44	44
Wash.	36	39	41	41
Charles.	28	31	32	32
N. Orl's,	24	27	28	28

Moon's Apogee and Perigee.

Apogee,   5th day, 0h. A.—Dist. 252,600 ms.
Perigee, 19th "   0   M.   "   221,500 "

USEFUL REMARKS.

We often see characters in the world, which we should call ridiculously extravagant in a book.

Unjust accusations seldom affect us much, but from having *some* justice in them.

People oftener want something to be *taken away* to make them agreeable, than something to be *added*.

There is among friends a neglect that is flattering, and an attention that is mortifying.

Uncommon forwardness oftener proceeds from ignorance than impudence.

New Moon,	4th day, 2h. 30.5m. M.	Full Moon,	19th day, 11h. 59.9m. A.
First Quarter,	12th " 6 8.1 M.	Last Quarter,	25th " 7 3.0 A.

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Sun rises and sets. Apparent time.					Moon rises and sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.	Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	New Orleans, &c.
		h. m. h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h.m.h.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	7 26 5	7 21 5	7 15 5	7 0 5	6 54 6	4 18 m	4 16 m	4 14 m	4 9 m	4 8 m.
2	F.	27	21	16	0	54	5 15	5 12	5 9	5 2	4 59
3	S.	27	22	16	0	54	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*
4	Su.	7 28 5	7 22 5	7 17 5	7 1 5	6 55 6	5 7 a.	5 11 a.	5 15 a.	5 30 a.	5 36 a.
5	M.	28	22	17	1	55	5 51	5 56	6 0	6 16	6 22
6	Tu.	29	23	18	1	55	6 38	6 43	6 47	7 3	7 10
7	W.	29	24	18	1	55	7 28	7 32	7 36	7 52	7 59
8	Th.	30	24	19	2	56	8 22	8 26	8 30	8 44	8 49
9	F.	30	25	19	2	56	9 20	9 24	9 27	9 38	9 43
10	S.	31	25	20	2	56	10 21	10 25	10 26	10 35	10 39
11	Su.	7 31 5	7 26 5	7 20 5	7 2 5	6 56 6	11 24 a.	11 27 a.	11 28 a.	11 34 a.	11 37 a.
12	M.	31	26	20	2	56	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
13	Tu.	32	26	21	3	57	0 29 m	0 30 m	0 31 m	0 34 m	0 36 m.
14	W.	32	27	21	3	57	1 35	1 35	1 34	1 34	1 35
15	Th.	32	27	21	3	57	2 43	2 42	2 40	2 37	2 36
16	F.	32	27	21	3	57	3 55	3 53	3 50	3 44	3 42
17	S.	33	28	22	4	57	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*
18	Su.	7 33 5	7 28 5	7 22 5	7 4 5	6 58 6	4 24 a.	4 28 a.	4 32 a.	4 47 a.	4 53 a.
19	M.	33	28	22	4	58	5 24	5 29	5 33	5 48	5 56
20	Tu.	33	28	22	4	58	6 26	6 32	6 35	6 50	6 56
21	W.	33	28	22	4	58	7 33	7 37	7 41	7 54	8 0
22	Th.	33	28	22	4	58	8 45	8 48	8 51	9 2	9 7
23	F.	33	28	22	4	58	9 55	9 57	9 59	10 7	10 11
24	S.	33	28	22	4	58	11 3	11 4	11 5	11 10	11 13
25	Su.	7 33 5	7 28 5	7 22 5	7 4 5	6 58 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
26	M.	33	28	22	4	57	0 8 m	0 8 m	0 9 m	0 10 m	0 12 m.
27	Tu.	32	27	21	3	57	1 10	1 9	1 9	1 8	1 8
28	W.	32	27	21	3	57	2 10	2 9	2 7	2 3	2 2
29	Th.	32	27	21	3	57	3 9	3 7	3 4	2 58	2 56
30	F.	32	27	21	3	57	4 7	4 4	4 0	3 52	3 49
31	S.	31	26	20	3	57	5 4	5 0	4 56	4 45	4 41

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° '
☿	4 30m.	+18 9	4 8m.	+18 21	3 45m.	+18 37	3 21m.	+18 59	2 56m.	+19 28
☿	5 44	+ 0 23	5 25	— 0 5	5 5	— 0 28	4 44	— 0 45	4 23	— 0 56
♄	6 29	+ 7 45	6 6	+ 7 41	5 43	+ 7 38	5 20	+ 7 37	4 56	+ 7 38
♀	8 50	— 7 10	8 47	— 8 40	8 45	—10 19	8 45	—12 4	8 46	—13 49
♂	10 17	—16 21	10 9	—17 33	10 2	—18 39	9 56	—19 41	9 50	—20 37
☿	0 32a.	—24 52	0 49a.	—25 39	1 6a.	—25 32	1 20a.	—24 32	1 27a.	—22 47
⚢	3 24	— 0 57	3 7	— 1 15	2 50	— 1 29	2 33	— 1 39	2 17	— 1 45
♅	4 15	—18 2	3 52	—17 58	3 29	—17 54	3 6	—17 50	2 44	—17 45
♃	4 38	—16 40	4 18	—16 22	3 59	—16 2	3 39	—15 41	3 20	—15 18
♆	4 45	—25 2	4 28	—24 19	4 12	—23 35	3 56	—22 49	3 40	—22 1

Days of Month.	Moon souths. Mean time. h. m.	E. of T. at ap. N. Subt. from ap. T. till the 25th. m. s.	High water. Mean time.			PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. Sundays and other Remarkable Days.
			Boston, &c. h. m	New York, &c. h. m.	Charleston, &c. h. m.	
1	9 54.6m.	10 54.9	9 38m.	7 2m.	5 23m.	♂ ♂ ☽ . ☿ θ Oph. Leo X. died, **1521.**
2	10 39.1	32.1	10 16	7 40	6 1	♂ ☿ β Oph. ♀ m ♏, dist. 2'.
3	11 24.5	8.7	10 51	8 15	6 36	Revolution in England, 1688.
4	0 11.0a.	9 44.7	11 23m.	8 47m.	7 8m.	*2d Sunday in Advent.*
5	0 58.4	20.1	11 55	9 19	7 40	♂ ☽ ☿ , 1 μ, 2μ ♐ .
6	1 46.3	8 54.9	0 27a.	9 51	8 12	♂ ♅ θ ♑, dist. 6'. ♂ ☽ π ♐ .
7	2 34.3	29.2	1 1	10 25	8 46	□ ☉ ♄ , ♂ ♂ 28 ♎ .
8	3 21.9	3.0	1 35	10 59	9 20	Rhode Island taken, 1776.
9	4 9.1	7 36.3	2 13	11 37	9 58	♂ ☽ ♅ . Occultation of Jupiter.
10	4 55.7	9.2	2 57	0 21a.	10 42	♂ ☽ σ ♒, Wilna retaken by the Rus-
11	5 42.1a.	6 41.8	3 48a.	1 12a.	11 33m.	*3d Sunday in Advent.* [sians, 1812.
12	6 28.7	13.9	4 53	2 17	0 38a.	♂ ☽ 27, 29 ♓ . Gay died, **1732.**
13	7 16.4	5 45.6	6 10	3 34	1 55	♂ ♂ 41 ♎ , distance ½'.
14	8 6.1	17.1	7 27	4 51	3 12	♂ ☽ ν ♓, ♂ κ ♎ . Wash'ton d. **1799.**
15	8 58.7	4 48.4	8 30	5 54	4 15	Oc. of μ Ceti, ♂ ☽ 2 ξ Ceti, ☿ σ ♐ .
16	9 54.7	19.4	9 26	6 50	5 11	Oc. of f ♉ . Tea dest. at Bost. **1773.**
17	10 54.5	3 50.1	10 17	7 41	6 2	Oc. of Aldebaran, ♂ ☽ 1 θ, 2 θ ♉ .
18	11 57.2a.	20.7	11 8a.	8 32a.	6 53a.	♂ ♂ λ ♎ . ☿ ♃ ♐ . *4th S. in Advent.*
19	☍	2 51.1	11 56	9 20	7 41	♂ ☽ 1 χ, 2 χ Orion. ♀ greatest el.
20	1 1.1m.	21.4	. . .	10 8	8 29	♂ ☽ ζ ♊ . Landing at Plymouth,**1620.**
21	2 3.9	1 51.5	0 44m.	10 55	9 16	♂ ☽ ζ ♋. Escape of Lavalette, **1815.**
22	3 3.5	21.6	1 31	11 40	10 1	♂ ☽ ν ♌ . *Winter begins.*
23	3 59.3	0 51.7	2 16	. . .	10 45	♂ ♂ 1, 2 β, 1, 2 ω ♏, ☽ α ♌ .
24	4 50.9	—21.8	3 0	0 24m.	11 31	Oc. of ♄ , ♂ ☽ χ ♌. ♄ stationary.
25	5 39.3m.	+ 8.2	3 46m.	1 10m.	. . .	☿ gr. el. ♂ ☽ b ♍. *Christmas Day.*
26	6 25.2	0 38.1	4 44	2 8	0 29m.	Battle of Trenton, N. Jersey, 1776.
27	7 9.6	1 7.9	5 54	3 18	1 39	Destructive fire at Augusta, Ga. 1810.
28	7 53.5	37.6	7 8	4 32	2 53	1st def. of English at N. Orleans, 1814.
29	8 37.5	2 7.2	8 15	5 39	4 0	♂ ☽ ♀ , n ♎ . Capt. of the Java, **1812.**
30	9 22.3	36.6	9 10	6 34	4 55	♂ ☽ ♆ ♎ , ♂ ☽ ♂ . ☿ in ♌ .
31	10 8.2	3 5.7	9 53	7 17	5 38	♂ ♀ 4 ζ ♎ . Earth nearest the Sun.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

FROM 1822 TO 1900.

A Catalogue of all the Eclipses of the Sun, between 1822 and 1900, Visible in the City of Boston, in Lat. 42° 20′ 58″ North, and Long. 71° 4′ 9″ West from Greenwich, in Mean Time for the Meridian of Boston, reckoned Astronomically.

This catalogue was carefully *calculated*, in the years 1822 and 1823, by the editor of this part of the Almanac; but as the lunar tables used are not *now* considered the most accurate, the phases of the eclipses are to be considered near approximations only; excepting, however, the eclipses of 1824, '25, '32, '54, and '75, which have since been recomputed.

The Semidiameters of the Sun and Moon were diminished according to the theory of Duséjour.

[Those marked with an asterisk will probably be visible in some part of Europe.]

1824.   June 26th.

Beginning	.	.	.	.	7h. 27m. 5s.
Sun sat eclipsed	.	.	.	.	7 36

Digits eclipsed at Sunset 1° 8′.

The beginning of this eclipse was observed from a hill in the vicinity of Boston, at . . . . . . 7h. 27m. 18s.

This eclipse was the first return of the eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was totally obscured at Boston, about five minutes.

1825.   December 9th.

Beginning	.	.	.	.	3h. 53m. 13s.
Sun sat eclipsed	.	.	.	.	4 23

Digits eclipsed at Sunset 4° 50′.

A very small cloud passed over the Sun exactly at the time of the beginning of the eclipse, and prevented the same from being observed; but at 35 seconds after the computed time of the beginning, the part eclipsed was very perceptible.

This eclipse was total in the south extremity of Florida.

1831.   February 11th & 12th.

*1832. July 26th.

Beginning	19h. 16m. 46s
Apparent ♂ . ∙ .	19 59 8
Greatest Obscuration	20 6 34
End	21 0 6

Digits eclipsed 4° 49′ on Sun's South Limb.

In the city of St. Jago, in the S. E. extremity of Cuba, in Lat. 19° 57′ N. Long. 76° 5′ W., the eclipse will be *total*, and very nearly central.

Beginning of Total Darkness	19h. 20m. 33s. ⎱	Mean Time at
Nearest Approach of Centres	19 22 41 ⎰	St. Jago.
End of Total Darkness	19 24 48	

At nearest ⎰ Distance of North Limbs . . . 58.45″
approach of ⎱ " Centres 6.89
centres ⎰ " South Limbs . . . 72.23

The city of Kingston in Jamaica, in Lat. 18° 1′ N., Long. 76° 51′ W., is situate south of the southern boundary of the total eclipse. The Ap. ♂ at Kingston (M. T. at K.) will take place at . . 19h. 18m. 43s. Greatest Obscuration (11° 44′ on Sun's North Limb) 19 18 15

The path of the southern boundary of the total eclipse will probably pass over the N. W. extremity of Jamaica, near Montego Bay.

At the southern extremity of the United States, the obscuration will be about eleven digits, on the South Limb.

This eclipse, taking place at a time when the Sun is nearly at his greatest possible distance, and the Moon at nearly her least possible distance, from the Earth, the width of the Moon's shadow on the Earth will be much greater than usual; so that where the sun is centrally eclipsed near the nonagesimal and the zenith (in Africa), the duration of total darkness will rather exceed six minutes.

A fuller account of this eclipse will be given in our Almanac for 1832.

1834. November 30th.

Beginning	1h. 21m. 58s.
Greatest Obscuration . . .	2 41 10
Apparent ♂	2 41 59
End	3 54 11

Digits eclipsed 10° 31′ on Sun's South Limb.

The Sun will be *totally* eclipsed in South Carolina and Georgia.

*1836. May 14th.

Beginning . ∙ . . .	19h. 25m. 29s.
Apparent ♂	20 30 31
Greatest Obscuration	20 38 14
End	21 59 54

Digits eclipsed 8° 7′ on Sun's South Limb.

This eclipse will be annular in the West Indies, in the north part of England and Ireland, in the south part of Scotland, and the north part of Germany and Denmark.

1838.   September 18th.

Beginning	. . . . .	3h. 27m. 04s.
Greatest Obscuration .	. . .	4 44 55
Apparent ☌	. . . . .	4 45 35
End .	. . . . .	5 55 27

Digits eclipsed 10° 52′ on Sun's South Limb; at the greatest obscuration, Moon's Lower Limb, 38″ South.

This eclipse will be nearly central at Washington, where the ring will last about six minutes. The Sun will be annularly eclipsed in three fifths of the States of the Union, the Moon at the time of the eclipse being at her greatest possible distance from the Earth.

1844.   December 9th.

Beginning	. . , . .	3h. 45m. 33s.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	4 19 49
Sun sets eclipsed	. . . .	4 23

Digits eclipsed at Sunset 2° 6′ ; at Greatest Obscuration 2° 9′ on Sun's North Limb. The Sun will not be eclipsed in the Southern States, or centrally in any place.

*1845.   May 5th.

Sun rises eclipsed	. . . .	16h. 55m. 0s.
End of the eclipse	. . . .	17 18 10

Digits eclipsed at sunrise 4° 26′.

This is the third return of the eclipse of April 2d, 1791, which was annular in Boston.

*1846.   April 24th & 25th.

Beginning	. . . .	24th, 23h. 14m. 36s.
Apparent ☌ .	. . .	25th, 0 33 31
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	0 34 5
End .	. . . . .	1 52 10

Digits eclipsed 6° 43′ on Sun's South Limb.

The eclipse will probably be total in the island of Jamaica

*1848.   March 4th.

Beginning	. . . . .	19h. 49m. 31s.
Apparent ☌	. . . .	19 56 23
Greatest Obscuration	. . . .	20 0 27
End	. . . . .	20 12 45

Part eclipsed 0° 10½′ on Sun's North Limb.

The Sun will not be eclipsed, in any part of the United States south of Connecticut, or centrally in any part of the Earth.

*1851.   July 27th.

Beginning	. . . . .	19h. 48m. 24s.
Greatest Obscuration	. . .	20 38 44

Apparent ☌   .   .   .   .   .   20h. 45m. 51s.
End   21   30   18

Digits eclipsed 3° 42′ on Sun's North Limb.

1854. May 26th.

Beginning of the Eclipse   .   .   .   .   4h. 26m. 27s.
Formation of the Ring   5   40   27
Apparent ☌   5   40   52
Nearest Approach of Centres   .   .   .   5   40   55
Rupture of the Ring   5   41   26
End of the Eclipse   6   46   49

Digits eclipsed 11° 20′. ☽'s Ap. Lat. at Nearest Ap. 50″ North.

This Eclipse will probably be annular in Boston, and in some part of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

*1858. March 14th.

Sun rises eclipsed   .   .   .   .   18h. 14m. 0s.
Apparent ☌   18   43   27
Greatest Obscuration   .   .   .   18   46   42
End   19   43   37

Digits eclipsed at Sunrise 1° 39′; at Greatest Obs. 5° 31′ on Sun's South Limb.

1859. July 29th.

Beginning   .   .   .   .   5h. 32m. 8s.
Apparent ☌   5   56   31
Greatest Obscuration   .   .   .   6   4   0
End   6   35   53

Digits eclipsed 2° 34′ on Sun's North Limb.

The eclipse will not extend to the Southern States, and will not be central in any place.

*1860. July 17th.

Beginning   .   .   .   .   19h. 22m. 46s.
Apparent ☌   20   21   21
Greatest Obscuration   .   .   .   20   22   36
End   21   28   40

Digits eclipsed 6° 12′ on Sun's North Limb.

This is the third return of the total eclipse of June 16th, 1806.

*1861. December 30th.

Sun rises eclipsed   .   .   .   .   19h. 30m. 0s.
Greatest Obscuration   .   .   .   20   8   56
Apparent ☌   20   9   0
End   21   6   32

Digits eclipsed at Sunrise 1° 51′; at Greatest Obscuration 4° 22′ on Sun's South Limb.

*1865.   October 18th and 19th.

Beginning	.	.	.	.	18th, 21h. 9m. 55s.
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	" 22	44	58
Apparent ☌	.	.	.	.	" 22	46	4
End	.	.	.	.	.	19th, 0	25	7

Digits eclipsed 8° 18′ on Sun's South Limb.

This eclipse will be annular in the States of North and South Carolina; at Charleston the ring will last 6¾ minutes.

This is the third return of the Eclipse of September, 1811, which was annular in Virginia.

*1866.   October 7th and 8th.

Beginning	.	.	.	.	7th, 23h. 11m. 33s.
Apparent ☌	.	. .	.	.	" 23	33	50
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	" 23	41	25
End	.	.	.	.	.	8th, 0	10	34

Part eclipsed 0° 31′ on Sun's North Limb.

South of Connecticut there will be no eclipse, and no central eclipse in any part of the Earth.

1869.   August 7th.

Beginning	.	.	.	.	.	5h. 21m. 17s.
Apparent ☌	.	.	.	.	.	6	16	7
Greatest Obscuration	.	.	.	.	6	16	40
End	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	28

Digits eclipsed 10.° 14′ on Sun's South Limb.

This eclipse will be total in North Carolina and Virginia.

*1873.   May 25th.

The Sun and Moon will be in contact at Sunrise; but the Sun will be eclipsed to places at a greater distance from the Equator, and in less longitude from Greenwich.

*1875.   September 28th.

Sun rises eclipsed	.	.	.	.	17h. 56m. 0s.
Formation of the Ring	.	.	.	18	20	21
Apparent ☌	.	.	.	.	18	21	28
Nearest Approach of Centres	.	.	18	21	37
Rupture of the Ring	.	.	.	.	18	22	52
End of the Eclipse	.	.	.	.	19	30	43

Ap. Lat. of the Moon at N. Ap. 29″ North.

Digits eclipsed at Sunrise 7° 14′ at N. Ap. 11° 25′

This eclipse will be annular in Boston and in some part of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

1876. March 25th.

Beginning	4h.	11m.	29s.
Greatest Obscuration . . .	5	2	39
Apparent ☌	5	7	42
End	5	48	24

Digits eclipsed 3° 37′ on Sun's North Limb.

1878. July 29th.

Beginning	4h.	56m.	10s.
Greatest Obscuration . . .	5	50	1
Apparent ☌	5	53	57
End	6	39	8

Digits eclipsed 7° 23′ on Sun's South Limb.

This eclipse will not be total in any part of the United States, but probably will be so, in the island of Cuba.

This is the fourth return of the total eclipse of June 16th, 1806.

*1880. December 30th.

Sun rises eclipsed	19h.	30m.	0s.
Greatest Obscuration . . .	20	12	50
Apparent ☌	20	12	59
End	21	11	37

Digits eclipsed at Sunrise 2° 46′ ; at Greatest Obscuration 5° 29′ on Sun's North Limb. This eclipse cannot be central in any place.

At the time of this eclipse the Sun and Moon are very nearly at their least possible distance from the Earth.

1885. March 16th.

Beginning	0h.	35m.	0s.
Greatest Obscuration . . .	1	55	55
Apparent ☌	1	57	22
End	3	10	49

Digits eclipsed 6° 27′ on Sun's North Limb.

*1886. August 28th.

Beginning	18h.	30m.	22s.
Apparent ☌	18	33	15
Greatest Obscuration . . .	18	40	1
End	18	51	52

Part eclipsed 0° 13′ on Sun's South Limb.

North of Massachusetts there will be no eclipse.

<center>1892. October 20th.</center>

Beginning	0h.	18m.	39s.
Apparent ♂	1	45	11
Greatest Obscuration	1	51	8
End	3	20	8

<center>Digits eclipsed 8° 11' on Sun's North Limb.</center>

The Sun will probably be centrally eclipsed in the Canadas and Labrador.

<center>*1897. July 28th.</center>

Beginning	21h.	7m.	35s.
Greatest Obscuration . . .	22	15	35
Apparent ♂	22	24	56
End	23	23	59

<center>Digits eclipsed 4° 26' on Sun's South Limb.</center>

<center>*1900. May 27th.</center>

Beginning	20h.	8m.	41s.
Apparent ♂	21	22	50
Greatest Obscuration . . .	21	23	6
End	22	45	32

<center>Digits eclipsed 11° 1' on Sun's South Limb.</center>

<center>The Sun will be totally eclipsed in the State of Virginia.</center>

It is supposed that the only similar Catalogue now extant is the one computed for Paris, from the old lunar tables of Mayer, by M. Vaucel, at the request of Louis XV, and published in the fifth Vol. of the " *Mémoires de Mathématique et de Physique.* Paris, 1768."

Vaucel's Catalogue commences with 1767, and ends with 1900. By this it appears, that the only eclipse nearly central at Paris, in all this term of years, is the annular eclipse of Oct. 9th, 1847, which is also the only one of the magnitude of eleven digits. But in Boston, between 1791 and 1900, *seven* of this magnitude take place, three of which are annular, one total, and two annular within the distance of eighty English miles.

The following are the solar eclipses at Paris, according to M. Vaucel, in the remainder of the present century.

			° ′				° ′
1832,	July 27,	Obscuration,	0 45	1868,	Feb. 23,	Obscuration,	0 9
1833,	July 17,	"	7 47	1870,	Dec. 22,	"	10 8
1836,	May 15,	"	9 40	1873,	May 26,	"	3 6
1841,	July 18,	"	0 30	1874,	Oct. 10,	"	3 36
1842,	July 8,	"	10 9	1875,	Sept. 29,	"	2 7
1845,	May 6,	"	5 12	1879,	July 19,	"	4 8
1846,	April 25,	"	3 42	1880,	Dec. 31,	"	4 28
1847,	Oct. 9,	"	Annular.	1882,	May 17,	"	3 19
1851,	July 28,	"	9 15	1887,	Aug. 19,	"	3 13
1858,	M'ch 15,	"	10 45	1890,	June 17,	"	5 46
1860,	July 18,	"	9 32	1891,	June 6,	"	3 40
1861,	Dec. 31,	"	6 13	1895,	March 26,	"	1 6
1863,	May 17,	"	3 58	1896,	Aug. 9,	"	0 15
1865,	Oct. 19,	"	5 52	1899,	June 8,	"	2 25
1866,	Oct. 8,	"	3 58	1900,	May 28,	"	7 53
1867,	M'ch 6,	"	9 26				

II. METEOROLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

1. NATURAL HISTORY OF THE WEATHER.

[From the Companion to the British Almanac for 1830.]

ARE you *weather-wise?* is a question often anxiously asked, when all the appointments and arrangements for the out-door happiness of a large party have been made, and every desirable object anticipated or secured, except the certainty of fine weather, or even a continuation of it, if it already exist. The tone of the answers to this important query is in general expressive of hope of what it might, rather than of confidence as to what it will, be. The same desire of information and the same uncertainty prevail in the deliberations upon the more important and extensive operations of man, wherever the action of the atmospheric agents may assist or interfere; so that the cunning cheat, who could make a parade of abstruse learning sufficient to mystify the uninformed, has, for centuries, found the sale of predictions as to the state of the weather, an abundant source of profit. " Quackery," to use the recent language of M. Bory de St. Vincent, " has too long abused the public credulity upon this subject; for it must be acknowledged, that these phenomena are connected with a train of agencies, whose very existence we can never appreciate, and whose powers are beyond our means of calculation." Still, by the light which has been thrown upon the operations of this part of nature by the philosophers of our own times, we can safely take some steps towards an acquaintance with those atmospheric changes which directly or indirectly affect all vegetable and animal life, and more particularly with the order in which they succeed each other. Provided with this knowledge, we may often be able to anticipate them, and timely prepare either to avert or diminish their injurious influence, or take the greatest advantage of opportunities which may be propitious to the increase of the subsistence, wealth, and happiness of the community.

In the attempt to form a correct notion of the causes which produce those incessant variations in the atmosphere, which are popularly called

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the *weather*, it will be necessary to consider, briefly, some of the properties and constituent parts of that wondrous envelope of our globe.[*]

CONCISE VIEW OF THE PROPERTIES AND CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

That the atmosphere is a fluid completely surrounding the whole earth needs no demonstration; how far its *dimensions* extend into space is a problem of far more difficult solution. Had it been a fluid of uniform density, the length of the mercurial column suspended in the barometer, would have demonstrated that its greatest elevation could not have exceeded five miles; but the air being very elastic, the higher portions of the mass which covers our globe, sustaining a diminished pressure, must swell upwards, and occupy a proportionably wider space. This property removes the boundary of the atmosphere to a much higher elevation; and from the consideration that the reflection of the Sun's rays, unless the sky be overcast, is constant, so that there is total darkness in no climate, even at midnight, it has been inferred, that the elevation of the atmosphere must, at least, be equal to 1638 miles. This very great extension of a rare expansive atmosphere appears conformable to the general phenomena. Near the equator it may stretch out even much further, and yet its elevation can never exceed a certain absolute limit. Though this extreme boundary may surpass all our ordinary conceptions, it yet scarcely exceeds the twentieth part of the distance of the Moon, which was held by the ancients to communicate with our atmosphere.

Though we can sound the depths of this great aërial ocean but approximately, we are not so situated with regard to its *weight*. This property has been long demonstrated to exist, and even those differences of pressure upon the earth, its supporting surface, which must attend the fluctuations of a body of such attenuated fluidity perpetually agitated, can be measured and compared.

To the properties of magnitude and weight must be added those of *elasticity*, *expansibility*, *transparency*, and *insipidity*.

Air is also generally considered to be invisible, but it is certain that, like water, it is a colored fluid; it is naturally blue, as that of the latter is green,

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[*] It would be extremely difficult, in an article which involves so great a number of facts and opinions, to assign an individual authority to each of the following statements. It is, therefore, proper to mention, that the authors who have been principally consulted for this abridgment of a very extensive and complicated subject, are these:—

Daniell, J. F., Esq., F. R. S.—" Meteorological Essays and Observations." 2d edit.

Leslie, Professor —Articles " Climate " and " Meteorology," in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; and " On Heat and Moisture."

Forster, *Thos.*, Esq.—Article " Cloud," in Supplement to Ency. Brit.

Howard, *Luke*, Esq.—" Nomenclature and Observations on Clouds."

Bory de St. Vincent.—Article " Météores," in Dict. Class. d'Hist. Naturelle.

Harvey, G., Esq.—" On the Formation of Mists," in Brande's Journal. 1823.

Davy, the late Sir H.—Phil. Trans. 1819.

but both colors acquire intensity only from the depth of the transparent mass. This we perceive in air, on viewing distant objects, whose colors are always tinted by the deepening hues of the interjacent range of atmosphere. The remotest hills seem lost in a cerulean vesture. The blending of the atmospheric azure with the colors of the solar rays, produces those compound, and sometimes remarkable, tints with which the sky and clouds are emblazoned.

The constitution of the rare medium in which we " live, and move, and have our being," has been unfolded by the brilliant discoveries of modern chemistry. Experiments have been made at distant points, repeated on the summits of the loftiest mountains, and applied to portions of air brought down by balloons from the altitude of five miles; and the result has been the conclusion, that the constitution of our atmosphere is the same in all places on the surface of the earth, and at every elevation that has yet been explored. It appears to consist of a combination of two distinct expansible gases, the interstices of which are penetrated by ever-varying proportions of condensible elastic vapor. The gases are combined in different quantities, a single portion of oxygen being united to three parts by weight, or four parts by bulk, of nitrogen; there is also a very slight admixture of carbonic acid gas, amounting to perhaps a thousandth part of the whole. The particles of the condensible elastic vapor or steam are invisible, and insinuate themselves between the particles of air, and filter through them with as little union, but with a similar kind of retardation, as those of water ascend and diffuse themselves through a sponge. These distinct atmospheres of air and vapor thus mechanically mixed, have different relations to heat, and their states of equilibrium, when enveloping a sphere of unequal temperature, are incompatible with each other.

The triple assemblage is constantly exposed to the action of *heat*, a principle scarcely known but by some of its properties, which, combining with all bodies, even the most dense, either enlarges their bulk, or, dissolving the tie which holds their atoms in a solid form, sets them loose in fluidity, or finally expands them into vapor, and removes the seat of their existence from the earth to the heavens. The quantity of heat absolutely present in any one place is extremely difficult to measure; but its fluctuations are perpetual, and often evident. And as every accession or diminution of temperature is accompanied by some change, and often more than one, in the integral parts of bodies, or in the relation of one body to others which may be contiguous, it follows that these changes are infinite in number and character, and that the agent which produces them may be considered the main-spring of all the grand movements in the atmosphere.

The atmosphere, so compounded, may be considered a universal solvent, and though itself *inodorous*, it is the medium of all smells, and dissolving the different odorous effluvia, is charged with the emanations of all the various substances it sweeps.

There is still to be added to this enumeration of the ingredients of this astonishing compound, the subtle and mysterious agencies of light, and of the electric, galvanic, and magnetic fluids; and last, as if to baffle all inquiry, and render analysis impossible, there is, in universal operation, a perpetual agitation and commixion of the whole mass.

When we reflect upon this ever-agitated heterogeneous fluid, compounded of the most active elements of life and destruction, constantly combining, —separating, now evident to the most ordinary sense, now escaping the grasp of imagination, we cannot, rationally, be surprised at the little, comparatively, that is really known concerning it. All within the power of the most ardent student is to collect the few facts that are established, to dismiss conjecture and hypothesis, and to apply himself to make additions to our knowledge by carefully observing, and accurately and luminously describing, the processes during which he is permitted to be present.

" By invisible, but ever-active agencies, the waters of the deep are raised into the air, whence their distribution follows, as it were by measure and weight, in proportion to the beneficial effects which they are calculated to produce. By gradual, but almost insensible expansions, the equipoised currents of the atmosphere are disturbed, the stormy winds arise, and the waves of the sea are lifted up; and that stagnation of air and water is prevented, which would be fatal to animal existence. But the force which operates is calculated and proportioned; the very agent which causes the disturbance, bears with it its own check, and the storm, as it vents its force, is itself setting the bounds of its own fury." *

It is evident, from a slight view of these " complicated and beautiful contrivances," that it is hopeless to expect that all the causes of the phenomena of the atmosphere will ever be entirely attained by human science. At present but few are known, and those imperfectly. Amongst the principal ones which most affect the subject of our present inquiry are, undoubtedly, heat and electricity. The first raises and suspends the evaporated waters invisibly in the air, until some more powerful attraction dissolves the union, and the deserted moisture, exposed to view, falls again to the earth, and revisits it in the varied forms of clouds, mist, rain, dew, snow, hail, sleet, and hoar-frost. To electricity may be principally attributed the more splendid phenomena of lightning, the aurora-borealis, and the other igneous meteors. And the effect of these causes, variously combined and infinitely modified by other agents, is felt in those currents of atmospheric air, which are described by a sacred writer, as " going toward the north, and toward the south, as whirling about continually and returning again according to their circuits."

Imperfect as the preceding sketch necessarily is, it is founded on facts which have been collected by some of the most indefatigable observers,

* Daniell.

and faithful historians, of what they saw. While it enables us to judge a little more correctly, perhaps, of some of the causes of those conditions of our atmosphere, which are hourly presenting themselves to our view, or affecting the state of our existence, it cannot but excite emotions of astonishment and of pity, when we see some of the most ignorant of our species boldly pretending to predict the results of the operations, visible and invisible, near and remote, of this vast and complex, and almost unknown apparatus.

We shall present a contrast to the dicta of these daring empirics, by an extract from the recent publication of a gentleman,* highly distinguished by the services he has rendered meteorology, which contains a few of the most general and best authenticated facts relating to the phenomena of the atmosphere. From these we may safely reason; and a knowledge of them may frequently enable us to detect order and regularity among objects proverbially spoken of as uncertain and irregular.

SOME OF THE MORE PARTICULAR PHENOMENA OF THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE EARTH.

" The mean height of the barometer (i. e. the mean weight or pressure of the atmosphere) at the level of the sea, is the same in every part of the globe.

" The barometer constantly descends in a geometrical progression for equal ascents in the atmosphere, subject to a correction for the decreasing temperature of the elevation.

" The mean temperature of the earth's surface increases gradually from the poles to the equator.

" The mean temperature of the atmosphere decreases from below upwards in a regular gradation.

" The barometer at the level of the sea is but slightly affected by the annual or diurnal fluctuations of temperature; but, in the higher regions of the atmosphere, is, on the contrary, greatly affected by them.

" The heating and cooling of the atmosphere, by the changes of day and night, take place equally throughout its mass.

" The average quantity of vapor in the atmosphere decreases from below upwards, and from the equator to the poles.

" The western coasts of the extra-tropical climates have a much higher mean temperature than the eastern coasts.

" A wind generally sets from the sea to the land during the day, and from the land to the sea during the night, especially in hot climates.

" Between the tropics the fluctuations of the barometer do not much exceed one quarter of an inch, while beyond this space they reach to three inches.

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* Daniell. Essays.

" In the temperate climates the rains and the winds are variable.

" As we advance towards the Polar Regions, we find the irregularities of the wind increased; and storms and calms repeatedly alternate, without warning or progression.

" In the extra-tropical climates, a fall in the barometer almost always precedes a period of rain, and indicates a change or acceleration of the aërial currents.

" Barometers, situated at great distances from each other, often rise and fall together with great regularity.

" More than two currents may often be traced in the atmosphere at one time, by the motions of clouds, &c.

" The force of the winds does not always decrease as the elevation increases; but, on the contrary, is often found to augment rapidly.

" The variations of the barometer are less in high situations than in those at the level of the sea.

" In Great Britain, upon an average of ten years, westerly winds exceed the easterly in the proportion of 225 to 140; and the northerly winds exceed the southerly, as 192 to 173.

" Northerly winds almost invariably raise the barometer, while southerly winds as constantly depress it.

" The most permanent rains from this climate come from the southern regions.

" The mean height of the barometer varies but little with the changes of the seasons.

" The apparent permanency and stationary aspect of a cloud is often an optical deception, arising from the solution of moisture on one side, and its precipitation on the other.

" The quantity of vapor in the atmosphere in the different seasons of the year (measured on the surface of the earth, and near the level of the sea) follows the progress of the mean temperature.

" The pressure of the aqueous atmosphere, separated from that of the aërial, generally exhibits directly opposite changes to the latter.

" Great falls of the barometer are generally accompanied by a temperature above the mean for the season, and great rises by one below the same."

The same authority also states, that " The British islands are situated in such a manner as to be subject to all the circumstances which can possibly be supposed to render a climate irregular and variable. Placed nearly in the centre of the temperate zone, where the range of temperature is very great, their atmosphere is subject, on the one side, to the impressions of the largest continent of the world; and, on the other, to those of the vast Atlantic Ocean. Upon their coasts the great stream of aqueous vapor, perpetually arising from the western waters, first receives the influence of the land, whence emanate those condensations and expansions which de-

flect and reverse the grand system of equipoised currents. They are also within the frigoric effects of the immense barriers and fields of ice, which, when the shifting position of the sun advances the tropical climate towards the northern pole, counteract its energy, and present a condensing surface of enormous extent to the increasing elasticity of the aqueous atmosphere." Amidst all the uncertainty and seeming confusion arising from this complication, general principles may still be recognised; and, it is believed, the more they are studied, the more obvious they will appear.

Evaporation.

The formation and never-failing supply of the condensible elastic vapor, which has been described to be one of the constituents of the atmosphere, is provided for by that law of nature, which has endued water, under all circumstances, even when congealed into ice, with the power of emitting vapor or steam, in a quantity proportioned to its temperature. The presence of water over the globe may be said to be universal; for even in the fraction which is estimated to be land, it is so profusely distributed as to maintain a perpetual exhalation. " Pasturage, corn-fields, or forests support a continual evaporation, augmented only by the dryness of the air, and the rapidity of its sudden contacts. Even ploughed land will supply as much moisture to the exhaling fluid as an equal sheet of water. It is only when the ground is quite parched, that it ultimately retains its latent store." * As this property of water clings to it in all its metamorphoses, and attends it in all its localities, it follows that the process of evaporation is constant and universal. It is generally also invisible, but there are times when it may be seen, and we can inspect, at the level of the earth, some of those operations which usually take place in the higher regions of the atmosphere. In the calm evening of a fine summer's day, the rudiments of future clouds often present themselves to our sight, in the first part of their flight; and though they disappear, it is no proof of the suspension, or even of the diminution, of the process, which proceeds as powerfully and effectually during the most brilliant aërial transparency as in the thickest mist.

By means of the visibility which cold imposes upon aqueous vapor, we can often satisfactorily trace its upward progress in the clouds of fine weather. " During the heat of the day it rises from the surface of the land and waters, and reaches its point of condensation in greater or less quantities at different altitudes. Partial clouds are formed in different parallel planes, which always maintain their relative distances. The denser forms of the lower strata, as they float along with the wind, show that the greater abundance of precipitation has been at the first point of deposition, while the feathery shapes and lighter texture of the upper attest a rarer atmosphere. These clouds do not increase beyond a certain point,

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* Leslie.

and often remain stationary in quantity and figure for many hours; but, as the heat declines, they gradually melt away, till at length, when the sun has sunk below the horizon, the ether is unspotted and transparent. The stars shine through the night with undimmed lustre, and the sun rises in the morning in his brightest splendor. The clouds again begin to form, increase to a certain limit, and vanish with the evening shades. This gradation of changes, which we see so often repeated in our finest seasons, may at first seem contrary to the true principles; and the precipitations, which occur with an *increase* of temperature, and disappear with its *decline*, may, without reflection, be regarded as diametrically opposed to correct theory. But a little consideration will show that such conclusions would be untrue. The vapor rises, and is condensed; but in its descent falls into a warmer air, where it again is evaporated, and becomes invisible; and as the quantity of evaporation from the surface of the earth is exactly equal to supply this process above, the cloud neither augments nor decreases. When the sun declines, the ground cools more rapidly than the air; evaporation decreases, but the dissolution of the cloud continues. The supply at length totally ceases, and the cloud subsides completely away. The morning sun revives the exhalations of the earth, the process of their condensation and consequent cloud-like form commences, and they again undergo the same series of changes."*

Descending again to the operations on the earth's surface, we may observe that the ascent of the aqueous vapor is modified by the relative differences of the temperatures of the exhaling fluid and the ambient air. Two of these it may be useful to describe. They are,

1. When the temperature of the fluid is *above* that of the air;
2. When the temperature of the fluid is *below* that of the air.

In the first case, the evaporation is proportionate to the difference of temperature. The gaseous fluid in contact with the surface of the warmer water becomes lighter by receiving portions of the excess of heat, and, rising up, carries with it in its ascent the entangled vapor, which has been cooled down by the low temperature of the air into the form of steam. This is the visible evaporation referred to above.

In the second case, though the water is colder than the air, it still, from the law before mentioned, emits vapor from its surface, but invisibly, as there is no condensing disposition now in the air. The vapor, therefore, neither having the power to displace the gaseous fluid, nor heat to cause a circulation of it, can only pass by filtering through its interstices—a most beautiful and astonishing instance of the extreme divisibility of matter.

The force of aqueous vapor disengaged at different temperatures has been determined with great accuracy, and the amount of evaporation has been demonstrated to be, other things being equal, always in proportion to this force.

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* Daniell.

It may be easily imagined, that as the interstices of the gaseous fluid can contain but a certain quantity of elastic vapor, there would naturally be a limit to evaporation. This is actually the case. It very often happens that the interstices are found to be full, and can hold no more, and that then evaporation ceases; sometimes, indeed, they may be said to run over, and it is then we see the excess in the shape of steam, or mist, or cloud. The capacity of these interstices of the gaseous fluid becomes larger or smaller in proportion to the temperature of their particles, and the effect of their contraction or expansion is precisely similar to the grasp or relaxation of the hand on a piece of imbibing sponge. At a low temperature, or when the grasp is tightest, a certain quantity can only enter. On the contrary, at a high temperature, or when the sponge is permitted to expand to the utmost, its capacity is increased, and a large volume may be contained.

The total quantity of aqueous elastic vapor which can enter between the interstices of the gaseous fluid, or which the latter can hold suspended, depends upon temperature, but this quantity is invariably at the same temperature. A volume of air may contain less than this quantity, but never more. When it has this exact quantity, it will remain transparent, and is said to be saturated, or at its *point of saturation*. It is then as damp as it can be: any attempt to insert more vapor will fail, and the rejected vapor will become visible in the form of steam. If we lower the temperature, the aërial interstices will contract, and some of the contained vapor will be squeezed out in the same form. We may increase the temperature to any extent without any visible change, but we render the air drier in proportion to the degree to which we ascend, and in the same degree capable of receiving and supporting an additional quantity of humidity. Atmospheric pressure also affects the amount of the quantity suspended, by opposing the diffusion and retarding the formation of the vapor. From the aqueous fluid being so abundantly spread over the face of the earth, there can be no doubt that the permanently elastic or gaseous atmosphere would very speedily be saturated with its vapor, did not some cause prevent its universal diffusion. This never-failing cause is inequality of temperature, which excites, or diminishes, or suspends, in the way we have described, the process of evaporation.

The absolute quantity of moisture that air is capable of containing, may be conceived from the following statement of Mr. Leslie:—"Air, at the freezing point, is capable of holding a portion of moisture equal to the 160th part of its own weight; at the temperature of 59°, the 80th part; at that of 86°, the 40th part; at 113°, the 20th part; and at that of 140°, the 10th part; so that the air has its dryness doubled at each rise of temperature, answering to 27° of Fahrenheit. While the temperature, therefore, advances uniformly in arithmetical progression, the dissolving power, which

this communicates to the air, mounts with the accelerating rapidity of a geometrical series."

By the improved instruments and accurate observations of this gentleman and others, the total quantity of moisture which could be suspended at one time in the air can be correctly estimated. It has been stated by him, that, at 68° Fahrenheit, a cubic mass of air, measuring 40 inches every way, can retain 252 grains of water. But if a larger scale be preferred, the same numbers will express in pounds troy the quantity of water required to saturate a perfectly dry mass of air constituting a cube of twenty yards in dimension. If the greatest amount possible of the aqueous element were to be suspended in the atmosphere, and this were to pass from a state of absolute dampness into that of extreme dryness, and discharge the whole of its watery store, it would form a sheet of somewhat less than five inches in depth. To furnish the usual supply of rain, the air must, therefore, undergo very frequent changes, equal to that of from dryness to humidity in the course of the year.

The average amount of evaporation in the neighbourhood of London per annum, calculated by Mr. Daniell's hygrometer, a most elegant and perfect instrument for ascertaining the humidity of the atmosphere, is 23,974 inches. The average weight of the quantity of water raised by this process, from a circular surface of six inches diameter, 0.31 gr. per minute. The results of actual measurement by Mr. Howard accord most satisfactorily with this method of estimating the amount of evaporation, and prove most incontestably the accuracy of the calculations upon which it is founded.

The rate at which this process proceeds near London, during the several months of the year, is estimated by Mr. Daniell, and recorded in the *British Almanac*, as follows :

	in.			in.
January . . .	0.413	July		3.293
February . . .	0.733	August . . .		3.327
March	1.488	September . .		2.620
April	2.290	October . . .		1.488
May	3.286	November . .		0.770
June	3.760	December . .		0.516

The smallest quantity of water is, therefore, lifted into the atmosphere during the month of January, and the greatest in June. The mean quantity held in solution in a cubic foot of air, is 3.789 gr.

The rate of exhalation from the surface of the ground is scarcely of less consequence than the fall of rain, and a knowledge of it might often direct the most important operations. Mr. Leslie invented an instrument for measuring the quantity of moisture exhaled from a humid surface in a given time. This he called the Atmometer, and he has estimated that the daily exhalation from a sheltered surface of water would, at the mean dryness of winter, lower it 0.018 inches and at the mean of summer 0.048 inches.

And he gives the following instance of its use : Suppose a pool for the supply of a navigable canal exposed a surface equal to ten English acres, and that the atmometer sunk 80 parts during the lapse of 24 hours, the quantity exhaled in that time would be 2904 cubic feet, or about 81 tons, equal to 1700 imp. gall. per acre.

The dissipation of moisture is much accelerated by the agency of sweeping winds, the effect being sometimes augmented 5 or even 10 times. In general, this augmentation is proportional to the swiftness of the wind, the action of still air itself being reckoned equal to that produced by a celerity of eight miles each hour.

CLOUDS, FOGS, AND MISTS.

The presence of the ocean of vapor, which we have described as constantly ascending from the earth, and constituting part of the atmosphere, is, as has also been observed, not always evident to the sight; in its elastic state it is always invisible, and, therefore, it is only in some of its changes that the eye can detect it. By one of the most remarkable of these, those masses of visible aqueous vapor are formed, which, floating in the sky, or drifting through it with the wind, at different elevations, with every variety of color and form, are called *clouds ;* or which, recumbent on the surface of the land or of the water, and spread over greater or smaller portions of them, are denominated *fogs*, or *mists*, according to their intensity. In all cases, their composition is similar, and consists of the moisture deposited by a body of air, in minute globules.

Their formation, in every position, is a consequence of decrease of temperatures in some parts of the atmosphere where a certain proportion of aqueous elastic vapor is present ; but in those where the latter condition may be wanting, it is evident that the developement of cloud will not follow the decrement of temperature. Nothing is more common than the fact of the necessary conditions existing in some of the atmospheric strata, and at the same time being absent in others; and thus we can understand the causes of the alternate beds of clouds and clear air, which often diversify the sky in serene weather. We can hence also comprehend how, in stormy weather, a solitary cloud sometimes appears to stand stationary over a mountain-top, while myriads of other clouds drift past it on the gale. An observer on the summit feels the multitudinous dew-drops of the seemingly fixed cloud sweeping by with great velocity, and discovers the stationary aspect which it exhibited below to be altogether an illusion. The fact is, the inferior invisible beds of air are relatively warmer and more moist. They dash against the sloping side of the mountain, and are reflected up to the plane of condensation in the atmosphere, where they give out their excess of water in the form of clouds. Above the cooling influence of the mountain-top the temperature of the air may not be depressed to the same point, and hence it continues clear.

If the globules of water which constitute a cloud, descend, in consequence of their weight, and come once more within the influence of an elevated temperature, the aqueous vapor necessarily becomes again invisible. In this way, the under surface of a stratum of clouds becomes nearly parallel, or rather concentric, with the surface of the sub-adjacent landscape over which it floats. Above this first range of clouds the temperature may still be considerably higher, and hence another large body of air must be passed through, before a temperature sufficiently low be arrived at, to cause a second deposition of clouds.

M. Fresnel ingeniously supposes that the air contained between the minute globules of vapor, or the very fine crystals of snow, which form a mass of clouds, is always of a higher temperature than the surrounding clear air. He supports this opinion on the well known facts, already alluded to, that the rays of the sun will pass through the air without heating it, unless the air be in contact with water, land, or some other reflecting object. The cloud accordingly forms such a body as will stop the sun's rays, and force them to warm, not only the air in external contact with it, but all the air in its interstices. It follows, therefore, that though the mass of waters in a cloud be heavier than the surrounding air, the warmer air in the interior of the cloud buoys it up, and causes it to float.*

M. Gay Lussac, on the other hand, refers the mounting of clouds in the air to the impulsion of the ascending currents, which result from the difference of temperature between the surface of the earth and the air in elevated regions.

The formation of clouds may be observed with most advantage in Alpine countries, as they are there so frequently produced under the eye, upon the sides or the summits of mountains, by the condensation of the vapor in the sheet of air immediately over them. A mountain cloud is at first of but small extent, but it enlarges insensibly, and is swept by the winds into the bosom of the air, where it either meets and unites with others, or various tufts of these are scattered over the sky. These aërial groups appear, while drifting through the sky, to avoid dashing themselves upon the mountain peaks in their course, and, as if endowed with instinctive repulsion, they bound over the crest of a mountain in a concentric curve, and slide down into the valley on the other side. The French naturalists, with much plausibility, ascribe this beautiful phenomenon to electricity. M. Bory de St. Vincent thinks, that, when small tufts of cloud are carried towards the sides or the summit of a mountain, they move with less rapidity than the force (wind) which moves them, and this force consequently arriving sooner at the obstacle, is reflected, and meets and checks the cloud in its progress.

The mean height of the clouds may be conceived by the following extract from Mr. Leslie. " We shall not err much, if we estimate the position

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Annales de Chim. et de Phys. xxi. 260.

of extreme humidity at the height of two miles at the pole, and four miles and a half under the equator, or a mile and a half beyond the limit of congelation. This range is nearly parallel to the curve of perpetual congelation in the polar regions, but bends nearer to it in approaching the equatorial parts.

CLASSIFICATION OF CLOUDS.

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Infinitely diversified as the forms of clouds may appear to be, correct observers have stated that they may all be comprised in seven modifiations. Names and definitions have been given to these by Mr. Howard and Mr. Forster. By this classification and nomenclature their appearances may be noted down and transmitted to contemporary and future observers, for the purposes of comparison and record. A great advance has consequently been made in the perspicuous description which has succeeded to the vague and unintelligible generalities of preceding ages. Mr. Howard's names are in Latin; to them we annex Mr. Forster's English nomenclature.

These following modifications are arranged in the order of their ordinary elevation, but which is very frequently deranged :—

Howard.	Forster.
CIRRUS	*Curl-cloud.*
CIRROCUMULUS . . .	*Sonder-cloud.*
CIRROSTRATUS . . .	*Wane-cloud.*
CUMULOSTRATUS . . .	*Twain-cloud.*
CUMULUS	*Stacken-cloud.*
NIMBUS	*Rain-cloud.*
STRATUS	*Fall-cloud.*

In the annexed engraving are representations of the more usual forms of these genera, and we subjoin a few remarks on each to render their classification still more easy. In doing this, we shall depart from the above order, for the purpose of taking the simpler forms first.

CIRRUS—*Curl-cloud.* Fig. 1.

The *curling* and flexuous forms of this cloud constitute its most obvious external character, and from these it derives its name. It may be distinguished from all others by the lightness of its appearance, its fibrous texture, and the great and perpetually changing variety of figures which it presents to the eye. It is generally the most elevated, occupying the highest regions of the atmosphere.

The *comoid cirrus cloud*, vulgarly called the *mare's tail*, is the proper cirrus. It has, as represented in the engraving, somewhat the appearance of a distended lock of white hair, or of a bunch of wool pulled out into fine pointed ends (*a* *).

In variable and warm weather in summer, when there are light breezes, long and obliquely descending bands of cirrus are often observed, and seem sometimes to unite distinct masses of clouds together. Frequently, by means of the interposition of these cirri, between a cumulus and some other cloud (as, for example, cirrostratus), the cumulostratus, and ultimately the nimbus, is formed.

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* See Indications of Weather, p. 95.

Upon a minute examination of the cirrus, every particle is found to be in motion, while the whole mass scarcely changes its place. Sometimes the fibres which compose it, gently wave backwards and forwards, to and from each other.

After a continuance of clear, fine weather, the cirrus is often observed as a fine whitish line of cloud, at a great elevation, like a white thread stretched across the sky; the ends of which seem lost in each horizon (b *).

To this line of cirrus others are frequently added laterally; and sometimes becoming denser by degrees, and descending lower in the atmosphere, inosculate † with others from below, and produce rain. To this kind the name of *linear cirrus* has been given. Sometimes on the sides of the first line of a cirrus, clouds of the same kind are propagated, and sent off in an oblique or transverse direction, so that the whole phenomenon has the appearance of net-work; this has been denominated *reticular cirrus*.

Though the above-mentioned varieties of the cirrus are all composed of *straight* lines of cloud, either parallel, or crossing each other in different directions; they are ranged under the head of *cirrus*, or *curl-cloud*, from their analogy of texture to the substance from which this cloud is named.

CUMULUS—*Stacken-cloud.* Fig. 9.

This cloud is easily known by its irregular hemispherical or heaped superstructure, hence its name *cumulus, a heap or pile.* It has usually a flattened base. The mode of its formation is by the gathering together of detached clouds, which then appear *stacked* into one large and elevated mass, or *stacken-cloud.* The best time for viewing its progressive formation is in fine settled weather. About sunrise small thinly-scattered specks of clouds may be observed. As the sun rises, these enlarge, those near each other coalesce, and at length the cumulus is completed. It may be called *the cloud of day,* as it usually exists only during that period, dissolving in the evening, in a manner the exact counterpart of its formation in the morning. Cumuli, which are of a more regular hemispherical form, whitish-colored, and which reflect a strong silvery light when opposed to the sun, appear to be connected with electrical phenomena. Those seen in the intervals of showers are more variable in form, and more fleecy with irregular protuberances. When this kind of cloud increases so as to obscure the sky, its parts generally inosculate, and begin to assume that density of appearance which characterizes the cumulostratus.

STRATUS—*Fall-cloud.* Fig. 11.

This kind of cloud rests upon the surface of the globe. It is of variable extent and thickness, and is called *stratus, a bed or covering.* It is gen-

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* See Indications, p. 95.

† Inosculation is a union by the conjunction of the extremities.

erally formed by the subsidence of vapor in the atmosphere, and has, there-
fore, been denominated *fall-cloud.* This genus includes all fogs, and those
creeping mists, which in summer evenings fill the valleys, remain during
the night, and disappear in the morning. The best time for observing its
formation is on a fine evening, after a hot summer's day : as the cumuli
which have prevailed through the day decrease, a white mist forms by
degrees close to the ground, or extends only for a short distance above it.
This cloud arrives at its density about midnight, or between that time and
morning, and it generally disappears about sunrise. It is, for this reason,
called by some, *the cloud of night.* The coming in of autumn is generally
marked by a greater prevalence and density of this cloud. In winter it is
still denser. It has often been found to be electrified positively. The
stratus should not be confounded with that variety of the cirrostratus, which
is similar in external appearances ; the test to distinguish them is, the stra-
tus does not wet objects that it alights upon ;—the cirrostratus moistens
every thing it touches.

CIRROCUMULUS.—*Sonder-cloud.* Fig. 2.

This consists of extensive beds of a number of little, well-defined, orbicu-
lar masses of clouds, or small *cumuli,* in close horizontal opposition ; but
at the same time lying quite asunder (*sonder-cloud*), or separate from one
another. It is to be distinguished from some appearances of the cirrostratus
which resemble it, by the dense and compact form of its component nubec-
ulæ (*little clouds*). From the intermediate nature of this cloud between
the *cirrus* and *cumulus,* it has been called *cirrocumulus.* The word
sonder-cloud is of Saxon derivation.

Sometimes the nubeculæ are very dense in their structure, very round in
their form, and in very close opposition (*c* *).

At other times they are of a light, fleecy texture, and of no regular
form.

The cirrocumulus of summer is of a middle nature between the two last ;
its nubeculæ vary in size and in proximity ; and its picturesque appearance
in this season often presents, by moonlight, as Bloomfield expresses it,

The beauteous semblance of a flock at rest.

The formation of this kind of cloud is either spontaneous, that is, unpre-
ceded by any other, or results from the changes of some other modification.
Thus the cirrus or cirrostratus often changes into cirrocumulus, and *vice
versâ.* If it does not terminate with this kind of change, it subsides slowly
as if by evaporation.

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* See Indications, p. 95.

CIRROSTRATUS—*Wane-cloud.* Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

This cloud is distinguishable by its flatness, and great horizontal extension in proportion to its perpendicular height. Under all its various forms, it preserves this characteristic. It often results from the fibres of the cirrus, after descending from a higher station in the atmosphere, subsiding into strata of a more regularly horizontal direction, and hence it is called *cirrostratus.* As it is generally changing its figure, and slowly subsiding, it has received the name of *wane-cloud.* It originates more frequently from cirrus than from any other, and less from cumulostratus than cirrocumulus. Being once formed, it sometimes re-assumes the character of the modification from which it originated, but more frequently it evaporates by degrees, or by inosculating, with some other modification, produces the cumulostratus, and eventually the nimbus, falling in rain.

Sometimes this cloud is disposed in wavy bars or streaks, in close horizontal opposition, and these bars vary infinitely in size and color, generally blended in the middle, but distinct towards its edges, *fig.* 4. A variety not unlike this, is the *mackerel-back sky* of summer evenings. It is often very high in the atmosphere. Another common variety appears like a long streak, thickest in the middle, and wasting away at its edges. This, when viewed in the horizon, has the appearance of *fig.* 7. It often seems to lie on the summit of the cumulostratus, as represented in the engraving; in this case, the density of the latter increases in proportion as the former form and evaporate upon it. The result of this intermixture, and the consequent density, is the formation of the nimbus, and the fall of rain.

Another principal variety of the cirrostratus is one which consists of small rows of little clouds, curved in a peculiar manner; it is from this curvature called *cymoid. fig.* 5. (*d**.)

Fig. 6 is the representation of a similar one, less perfectly formed, having more of the character of the cirrocumulus, and is often produced when a large cumulus passes under the variety marked *fig.* 7. (*e* †.)

Another remarkable development of this varying genus is, that extensive and shallow sort of cloud, which occurs particularly in the evening and during night, through which the sun and moon but faintly appear. It is in this cloud that those peculiar refractions of the light of those bodies, called halos, mock suns, &c. usually appear. (*f* ‡.)

CUMULOSTRATUS—*Twain-cloud.* Fig. 9.

The base of this modification is generally flat, and lies on the surface of an atmospheric stratum, the superstructure resembling a bulky cumulus overhanging its base in large fleecy protuberances, or rising into the forms of rocky mountains. Considerable masses of these frequently are grouped upon

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* See Indications, p. 95.　　　† Ibid.　　　‡ Ibid.

a common stratum or base, from which it has been named *cumulostratus*. It derives the other appellation, *twain-cloud*, from the frequently visible coalescence of two other modifications, as, for example, the cirrus and the cumulus. Its density is always much greater than the cumulus. Cumulostratus sometimes forms spontaneously, but is generally produced by the retardation of the cumulus in its progress with the wind, which then increases in density and lateral dimensions, and finally protrudes over its base in large and irregular projections. Sometimes contiguous cumuli unite at their bases, and at once become cumulostratus. Sometimes the upper currents of air conduct cirrostratus near the summits of cumuli, or pierce them, as is shown in the engraving. The effects of this junction have been described under the last modification.

Cumulostratus often evaporates, sometimes changes to cumulus, but, in general, it ends in nimbus, and falls in rain. In long ranges of these clouds it has been observed that part has changed into nimbus, and the rest remained unchanged.

NIMBUS—*Rain-cloud*.   Fig. 11.

This is not a modification depending upon a distinct change of form, but rather from increase of density and deepening of shade in the cumulostratus, indicating a change of structure, which is always followed by the fall of rain. This has been, therefore, called *nimbus*, (*a rainy black cloud.*) Any one of the preceding six modifications may increase so much as to obscure the sky, and, without falling in rain, "dissolve," and "leave not a rack behind." But when cumulostratus has been formed, it sometimes goes on to increase in density, and assume a black and portentous darkness. Shortly afterwards the intensity of this blackness yields to a more grey obscurity, which is an evidence that a new arrangement has taken place in the aqueous particles of the cloud; the nimbus is formed, and rain begins to fall. The shower continues until another interior change succeeds, when the nimbus is extinct, and more or less of other modifications re-appear: the cirrus, cirrostratus, or perhaps the cirrocumulus, is seen in the higher regions of the atmosphere, and the remaining cumulus, no longer retarded, sails along in a current of wind nearer the earth. These effects may be satisfactorily observed when showers fall at a distance; the nimbus can then be seen in profile, and the process of its formation and destruction followed through all its stages.

In addition to this sketch, it may be stated, that masses of cloud may present themselves to the observation so indefinite and shapeless, as to render it difficult to refer them at once to any of the preceding modifications; but it is believed that in every case, if the observations be attentively prolonged, a tendency to resolve into some of these forms will, sooner or later, be discovered. A circumstance which not only shows their distinct nature, but proves that there are some general causes why aqueous vapor,

suspended in the air, should assume, though with great varieties of size and form, certain definable and constant modifications.

INDICATIONS OF APPROACHING CHANGES OF THE WEATHER FROM THE FORM OF THE CLOUDS.

The prognostics of coming weather must always be deduced from those clouds which ultimately prevail; for, in variable weather, all the modifica tions may be seen in a single day.

CIRRUS. The *comoid*, or *mare's tail*, variety of this cloud described *a*, p. 90, is an accompaniment of a variable state of weather, and forebodes wind and rain. In very changeable seasons, the direction of the fine and almost evanescent tails varies considerably in a few hours. When the tails have had a constant direction towards the same point of the compass for any considerable time, it has been frequently observed that a gale has sprung up from the quarter to which they had previously pointed.

The variety *b*, p. 91, is the first indication of a change to wet.

CIRROCUMULUS. When this cloud prevails, we may, in general, antici-pate, in summer, an increase of temperature; in winter, it often precedes the breaking up of a frost, and indicates warm and wet weather.

The variety *c*, p. 92, is striking before, or about the time of thunder storms in summer. It is commonly a forerunner of storms, and has been remarked as such by the poets.

CIRROSTRATUS. The prevalence of this cloud is always a sign of rain or snow.

The *cymoid* arrangement *d*, p. 93, is a sure indication of stormy weather, and the variety *e*, p. 93, is almost always so.

The variety *f*, p. 93, is the surest prognostic we are acquainted with, of an impending fall of rain or snow.

CUMULOSTRTUS may always be regarded as a stage towards the pro-duction of rain or snow, and, in this case, always ends in the nimbus.

NIMBUS is always followed by a fall of rain or snow.

Fogs and mists, when they extend over large surfaces varied with land and water, are generally produced in fine calm weather, after the sun's rays have ceased to warm the earth, by the higher masses of air, which have been rapidly cooled in the more elevated regions of the atmosphere, de-scending by their weight, and intermixing with the lower, and lighter, and still warmer strata. These are gradually chilled, until the undermost stratum is affected, first to dampness, then to a slight precipitation scarcely visible to the eye, and finally, to mist and fog. The earth, during clear nights, immediately on the withdrawing of the heat-imparting energies of the sun, begins to emit the particles of heat it had acquired during the day, or, in ordinary language, to cool. The atmosphere does the same, but at a much slower rate. In the race, therefore, between the cooling powers of these

two bodies, the start is usually made at sunset with the earth's surface warmer than the incumbent air. The first, by its more rapid descent, overtakes the latter at some point of equal temperature, and passing its sluggish competitor, becomes colder, and, of course, instead of warming the stratum of air in contact, as it did in the first part of its course, it now, on the contrary, becomes an absorber of heat, and, consequently, cools the contiguous bodies. In both these cases the process is favorable to the formation of mist, but in different modes. In the first, it assists the intermixture of the two differently warmed bodies of air, by keeping up the temperature of the lower one, and by thus increasing its disposition to ascend, the mingling and the deposition are more rapid and complete. In the latter case, it is in the same condition with relation to the air near the surface, as the strata above it, namely, cooler, and therefore it acts similarly; the surface-air being now between two cooling masses, the rate of its condensation and consequent precipitation of moisture is at least continued, and perhaps increased.

The phenomenon of mists forming over lakes and rivers, when the atmosphere of their banks and adjacent land is entirely free from visible vapor, is a very remarkable one, and has excited considerable attention. The late Sir H. Davy observed and communicated to the public some curious facts, which have contributed very much to our knowledge on the subject. The principal operating cause in producing this singular effect, is the difference of the rate of cooling, in the absence of the sun, in fluid and in solid bodies. In the surface of the former the particles, as they are cooled, sink, and give place to those beneath, which then are warmer, and therefore lighter, producing thus a renewal of surface, and a very slow decrease of its general temperature, compared with those of solid bodies, whose particles are motionless among themselves. When these on their surface are cooled, they remain in their place, and are affected by the superior warmth of the internal particles, only in the degree of the conducting power of the body. And this conducting power is found to be extremely feeble in most of the substances which form the solid crust of our globe.

These conditions being understood, it will be easy to imagine, that the portion of the atmosphere which reposes on the surface of water, will continue warmer after sunset on a clear night, than the contiguous parts which rest upon the adjacent land. From its position, too, with regard to an aqueous surface, it will also obtain a greater load of moisture. If we now suppose the cooled air of a superior stratum to descend in the usual manner upon the masses of air lying upon the earth and the water, which, though closely adjoining, are, with regard to heat and humidity, very differently compounded, we shall find that its descent might produce little or no visible change in the land-stratum, while, by its superior weight, it would fall into and partially displace that over the water, intimately intermixing with it, and condensing its moisture, and thus creating in the air a visible

river or lake of vapor, whose boundaries in a still night would exactly coincide with the banks of the water beneath, however irregular their outline. Mr. Harvey observed a mist of this kind hovering in a beautiful stratum over the stream which supplies Plymouth with water. The mist moved in the direction of the running stream, but with a velocity much greater, while it accommodated itself, in a most singular manner, in its course, to all the turns and windings of the channel. The breadth of the mist was nearly the same as that of the stream, and its average altitude about five feet. The water of the stream was observed to stand at 56°, the air over the water 47½°, the ground near the mist 45°, the air above it 49°.

The following facts also corroborate the view we have taken of the theory of the formation of mists over water. Sir H. Davy, on descending the Danube during three nights in June, 1818, observed, that the mist regularly appeared over the water in the evening, when the temperature of the air on the shore was from 3° to 6° lower than that of the stream, and that it as regularly disappeared when the temperature of the atmosphere on the banks surpassed that of the river. At six o'clock in the morning of the last day mentioned, Sir H. Davy observed, at the junction of the rivers Inn and Ilz with the Danube, the respective temperatures of the water of the three rivers, and that of the air on the land. He found them, and the existing state of the atmosphere over the waters, to be as follows :—

Temperature of the air on Land.	Temperature of the Rivers.	State of the atmosphere over the Rivers.
	62° Danube.	Thick fog on the whole breadth.
54°	56° Inn.	Dense mist ditto.
	55° Ilz.	Light mist.

This observation strikingly exhibits the precipitation in its varied proportion produced by the intermixture of the cooler air of the land with that of the floating strata of air over the rivers, at their different temperatures.

If we suppose that we have enumerated above all the causes of the formation of mists, it would be difficult to account for the fact of mists increasing in density and extent after their first formation, or for their continuance after the difference of the temperatures of the air and water had been reduced to nearly nothing. It is evident that the conditions we have mentioned are not sufficient for the production of this effect, which yet may often be observed. Sir H. Davy thinks that this increase and prolonged existence depend, not only upon the operation of the causes which originally produced them, but likewise upon heat which is evolved from the superficies of the particles of water composing the mist. This produces a descending current of cold air in the very body of the mist, whilst the warmer water continually sends up vapor. This decrease of temperature in the middle of the body of mist was remarked also by Mr. Harvey, during a dense mist, which shrouded not only over the whole of

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its surface, but the adjacent country also. As the part crossed was nearly a mile in breadth, many opportunities presented themselves of remarking the temperatures of the water and the mist. The river was uniformly 53° all over its surface; on the eastern shore, and for three hundred yards across the temperature of the air was 42°; as the middle of the river was approached, it subsided to 41°, and again gradually rose until, on the western bank, it had arrived to 43°; the air in the fields close to the river was 42°.

A current of dry air, however, appears to have the effect of suspending all these operations, even where the relative conditions of the water and the air might be supposed to be very favorable to them. Sir H. Davy, during his Danube voyage, observed, that during a strong easterly wind no mists were formed, when the water was 61°, and the air but 54°; a remarkable contrast to the case of the rivers Inn and Ilz before mentioned, where the difference of a degree or two only was marked by deposition. Mr. Harvey repeatedly observed this effect of dry air at Plymouth.

The peculiar odor which prevails in some fogs, has never yet been satisfactorily accounted for.

RAIN, HAIL, AND SNOW.

The water which we see descending from the clouds, in the fluid state of drops, or crystallized in snow, or congealed in hail, is in the final stage of that perpetually recurring journey, which some portion of this element is constantly performing through the atmosphere of our planet.

Lifted up, perhaps, from the surface of some remote ocean, by the process of evaporation, into the region of the winds, and subjected to a play of temperature infinitely varied, it may, by the changes of its locality, have presented its beautiful evanescent apparition to all the nations of the earth, before that junction of coincidences happened, which produced its fall at our feet. This last change, which preceded and terminated its aërial career, was but another effect of the same extensively operating cause which produces, in the transparent atmosphere, the deposition of those minute particles of water which constitute a cloud, and which, when greatly increased in energy, assembles and pours them in *rain*.

" The profuse precipitation of humidity which has received this appellation, is caused by a rapid commixture of opposite strata of air of different temperatures. The action of swift contending currents in the atmosphere, brings quickly into mutual contact vast fields of air over a given spot. The separation of moisture is proportionally rapid and copious; the particles conglomerate, and in temperate weather the deposition descends to the earth in the form of *rain*. In the cold season the aqueous globules, freezing in the mid air into icy spiculæ, collect together during their descent, and become converted, ere they reach the earth's surface, into flakes of *snow*. *Hail* is formed under different circumstances, and generally in sudden alternations of the fine season, the globules of rain being

congealed during their fall, by passing through a stratum of dry and cold air.

" The drops of rain vary in their size, perhaps from the 25th to the $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch in diameter. In parting from the clouds, they precipitate their descent till the increasing resistance opposed by the air, becomes equal to their weight, when they continue to fall with a uniform velocity. This velocity is, therefore, in a certain ratio, to the diameter of the drops ; hence thunder, and other showers in which the drops are large, pour down faster than a drizzling rain. A drop of the 25th part of an inch, in falling through the air, would, when it had arrived at its uniform velocity, only acquire a celerity of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second ; while one of $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch would acquire a velocity of $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

" A flake of snow being, perhaps, nine times more expanded than water, would descend thrice as slow. Hail-stones are often of considerale dimensions, exceeding sometimes the length of an inch ; they may, therefore, fall with a velocity of 70 feet per second, or at the rate of about fifty miles in the hour. Striking the ground with such impetuous force, it is easy to conceive the extensive injury which a hail shower may occasion in the hotter climates. The destructive power of these missiles in stripping and tearing the fruits and foliage, increases besides in a faster ratio than the momentum, and may be estimated by the square of their velocity multiplied into their mass. This fatal energy is hence as the fourth power of the diameter of the hail-stone."* The celebrated Volta referred the formation of hail to the play of electricity among the clouds, and upon this theory proposed the erection of *paragrêles*, or hail-rods, in countries much exposed to the ravages of hail-storms. These, upon the same principle as lightning rods, were to consist of lofty poles tipped with metallic points, and having metallic wires communicating with the earth. By thus subtracting superabundant electricity from clouds, Volta imagined that the formation of hail would be prevented. These *paragrêles* have been tried in Switzerland upon an extensive scale ; but their success has not been proportionate to the expectations which were formed from a minute experiment.

The average quantity of rain which falls in the course of a year, in the neighbourhood of London, according to Mr. Daniell's observations, amounts to $23\frac{1}{10}$ inches, or, if collected, it would form a sheet of water of that depth. The registers of the rain which have been kept in various parts of the United Kingdom, have given results which have excited some doubt of their accuracy. Mr. Leslie thinks, that " in general twice as much rain falls on the western as on the eastern side of our island, and that the average annual quantity may be reckoned at 30 inches. According to this estimate, the whole discharge from the clouds in the course of a year, on

* Leslie.

every square mile of the surface of Great Britain, would, at a medium, be 1,944,633, or nearly two millions of tons. This gives about three thousand tons of water for each English acre, a quantity equal to 630,000 imperial gallons."

The contributions of the several months to the production of this quantity, are stated by Mr. Daniell, and recorded in the British Almanac, to be in the following proportions:—

January	1.483	July	2.516
February	0.746	August	1.453
March	1.440	September	2.193
April	1.786	October	2.073
May	1.853	November	2.400
June	1.830	December	2.426

The greatest average quantity, therefore, falls in July, and the smallest in February.

In comparing quantities which fall in the twenty-four hours, which constitute a day, the result of experiment shows that a greater amount of rain falls while the sun is below, than when above the horizon.

One very remarkable circumstance attending the fall of rain, is, " that smaller quantities have been observed to be deposited in high than in low situations, even though the difference of altitude should be inconsiderable. Similar observations have been made at the summit, and near the base of hills of no great elevation. Rain-gauges, placed on both sides of a hill at the bottom, always indicate a greater fall of rain than on the exposed top."*

If the whole of the waters which fall from the heavens were to return again, the evaporation from the ground might be sufficient alone to maintain the perpetual circulation. But more than one-third of all the rains and snows are carried by the rivers into the ocean, which must hence restore this continued waste.

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* Leslie.

₊ The Natural History of the Weather embraces the phenomena of Dew and Hoar Frost, Dryness and Moisture, Heat and Cold, Thunder and Lightning, and Winds: as well as those of Evaporation, Clouds, Fogs and Mist, and Rain, to which the present article is necessarily limited by our space. The subject will be pursued in the Almanac for 1832.

II. SHAPE OF THE EARTH, AND ITS SIZE.

THE level portions of the earth's surface seem at first view perfectly flat. But if we examine them more critically, and for a considerable extent, we shall find that they are decidedly convex, or swelled out in the middle. The light of a light-house requires to be raised, in order to be seen at any considerable distance. Let it be placed on a level with the sea, and a person of the common height, or whose eyes are less than six feet above the surface of the sea, would not be able to see it at the distance of four miles, however strong and clear the light might be. But upon raising himself higher and higher, he would at length, when his eye had reached an elevation of ten or eleven feet above the surface, be able to discern it just grazing the surface of the water. The same effect would be produced if the light were raised ten or eleven feet, and the eye of the observer were on the level of the ocean. And a light 60 or 100 feet high disappears in like manner by sinking lower and lower; only the distance at which we are required to place ourselves to produce this effect, becomes greater and greater according to the elevation of the light, and according also to our own elevation above the level of the sea. The most convenient position for a nice observation of this kind is an extended lake, when covered with smooth ice. We will suppose ourselves provided with a common leveling instrument, or any long tube capable of being fixed in an exactly horizontal position, which is easily determined by a water-level, or by being at right angles to a plumb-line. Let us suppose that the line of sight through the tube is precisely four feet from the ice, and that the tube can be turned in all directions without varying from a horizontal or level position. If we now look through the tube at an upright rod or pole placed with one end on the ice at different distances, we shall be able to establish, in the most satisfactory manner, the following important facts.

1. The line of sight, or *apparent level*, as it is called, departs from the surface of the ice, or *true level*, in whatever direction we look.

2 This departure, or *difference of level*, is the same in all directions as to the points of the compass, where the distance from the observer is the same.

3. The difference of level for a distance of one mile is 8 inches.

4. If we double any distance, the difference of level is quadrupled, and if we triple the distance, the difference of level is nine times as great, and so on, according to the law of the squares; that is, the difference of level for one mile being 8 inches, that for two miles is not twice 8, but four times 8, or 32 inches, and that for three miles is 9 times 8, or 72 inches.

Similar observations being made in other places in different parts of the earth, we arrive at essentially the same results.

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The facts above given, lead to conclusions not less curious and striking.

1. The earth's surface is curved instead of being plane, or flat, and plumb-lines or lines perpendicular to the surface, are not strictly parallel, but incline more and more the further they are apart, and tend to meet at some point within.

2. The earth appears to be equally curved in all directions, and the law of the departure of the apparent from the true level, indicates a spherical surface.

3. The particular departure of 8 inches to a mile points out the dimensions of the earth, and furnishes, by means of a simple proposition in geometry, a method of calculating its diameter. Thus in the adjoining figure we have AB and BD to find AE, or BE, which does not sensibly differ from AE, since BD, by supposition, is only eight inches. It is a very familiar proposition in plane geometry, that, when from a point without a circle two lines be drawn, one cutting and the other touching it, the touching line is a mean proportional between the cutting line and the part without the circle; hence
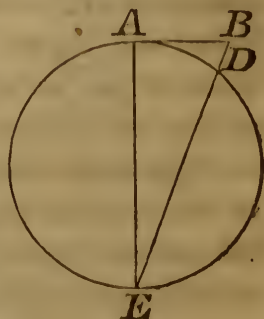
$$BD : AB : : AB : BE \text{ or } AE \text{ very nearly;}$$

that is, 8 inches being $\frac{1}{7920}$ of a mile,

$$\frac{1}{7920} : 1 : : 1 : 7920;$$

in other words, the earth's diameter is 7920 miles. This is almost precisely what it is fixed at by the most elaborate observations and calculations. As the circumference of a circle or sphere exceeds its diameter a little more than three times ($3\frac{1}{7}$), if we multiply the above result by $3\frac{1}{7}$, we have the circumference equal to 24,890 miles.

The common way of determining the magnitude of the earth, is by measuring a certain part of its circumference in the direction of the meridian. Lake Champlain, for example, when frozen over, would furnish a proper field for such an operation. Two plumb-lines being suspended, on the same meridian, one at Crown Point and the other on the boundary line between the United States and Canada, would be found to deviate from parallelism one degree, that is, they would meet near the centre of the earth, having an inclination, or forming an angle, of one degree, or $\frac{1}{360}$ part of a circumference, and the distance between these plumb-lines being actually measured with a chain, would be the 360th part of the entire circuit of the globe. The inclination of the plumb-lines above mentioned, is the same thing as the difference of latitude of the two places, and is found by taking the altitude (or angular distance above the horizon) of the pole by means of the Pole star, or other star in the neighborhood. Portions of the earth's circumference, in various countries and regions, have been determined in this way with the greatest care and exactness, and

the final result of all these operations is very nearly what we have stated above.

But while we have thus found out the general dimensions of the earth, we have discovered that the form is not exactly that of a sphere. The length of a degree increases as we proceed from the equator toward either pole. We hence infer that the earth is flattened about the polar regions, and more convex between the tropics. The average length of a degree is $69\frac{1}{15}$ miles. But the length of a degree in latitude 66°, is about two-thirds of a mile greater than at the equator. The same phenomenon is indicated also by the pendulum. A clock which keeps correct time at the equator, is found to gain more and more as it is carried toward either pole in consequence of a quicker motion of the pendulum, resulting from a nearer approach to the centre, and a greater power of gravity.

The results of calculations founded upon observations of the pendulum agree pretty nearly with those derived from actual measurement; and the conclusion from the whole is, that the degree of flattening amounts to about $\frac{1}{300}$ of the whole diameter of the earth, that is, a line drawn through the centre of the earth, from pole to pole, is $\frac{1}{300}$ (or 26 miles) shorter than a similar line in the direction of the equator.

III. DENSITY OF THE EARTH.

Is the earth solid or hollow, and if solid, how dense is it? Would it be equivalent to so much water, or would it exceed it, and how much would it exceed it? It may seem very difficult to answer these questions, and yet they have been answered most satisfactorily. It is now abundantly proved not only that the earth is solid, but that the interior parts are more and more compact the nearer we approach to the centre, as we should naturally suppose. We are able to estimate the influence which a mountain exerts upon a plumb-line by observing how much it is drawn out of the direction of an exact perpendicular; and then, by comparing the size of the mountain with the size of the earth, knowing at the same time of what materials the mountain is composed, we are able to say how much the matter of the whole earth exceeds that of the mountain. It is thus ascertained that the matter composing the earth is about five times as dense as water, or, in other words, would weigh, under the same circumstances, five times as much as the same bulk of water. Now we know that the matter near the surface, is, for the most part, either water or earthy and stony substances, only two or three times as heavy as water. The density of the interior parts, therefore, must greatly exceed that at the surface, in order that the average may amount to five times the density of water, as is ascertained by actual observation.

It may be thought, that the above method of determining the quantity of matter in a mountain is liable to great uncertainty. It should be

known that we do not rely upon a single experiment, or even upon one single method, for so important a result. A balance has been contrived, depending upon the twisting and untwisting of an extremely fine wire suspended perpendicularly,* by which the mutual tendency (or relative weight) of two balls of lead, has been accurately estimated and compared with the force exerted by the great mass of the earth; and these delicate experiments have afforded a striking confirmation of the result above stated.

IV. TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

THE circumstance of the earth's being flattened at the poles and protuberant at the equator, is the natural and necessary result of its rotation on its axis. But in order that it might yield to the force resulting from such a motion, the matter of which it is composed, must have been soft. Now, although water is capable of being compressed, and so far as we can judge, of taking any degree of density, according to the force exerted upon it, still the shape of the earth is not that which would have resulted from such a mass of water. There may be particular portions of the sea that extend to the depth of several miles, as there are particular points of the solid crust of continents, that rise to this height above the general level. Still we have reason to believe, that the average depth of the ocean does not much exceed three thousand feet. It is thought that heat may have been the original cause of the fluidity of the earth, and that there may still remain enough to keep the interior portions in the same state. The more this subject has been examined, the more the evidence has accumulated in favor of the position that the temperature increases as we descend below the surface. There are numerous instances in which we have been able, by means of natural or artificial excavations, to penetrate to the depth of from 1300 to 1600 feet. The general inference from all the observations made in different parts of the earth is, that there is an increase of heat amounting to about 1° of Fahrenheit for every 46 feet in depth; that at the depth of 10,000 feet the heat would be sufficient to boil water, and that at the depth of about 100 miles, or $\frac{1}{40}$ part of the distance to the centre, the heat would be intense enough to melt most of the earths and stones that are known to enter into the composition of the globe. These facts and inferences have an important bearing upon the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes, and open a wide field of speculation to the natural historian and geologist.

* A balance of this construction, applied to electrical forces, has been estimated to weigh to the sixty-thousandth part of a grain.

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

UNITED STATES.

I. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4, 1776.

[From the Journals of Congress.]

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident :—that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained ; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature ; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected ; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise ; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation ;

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring prov-

ince, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms : our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES ; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states,

they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, &c.

Signers of the above Declaration of Independence.

Names.		Where and when born.		*Age in* 1776.	Died.	age.
Josiah Bartlett,		N. Hampshire,	1729	47	May 19, 1795	66
William Whipple,	N. H.	Maine,	1730	40	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Matthew Thornton,		Ireland,	1714	62	June 24, 1803	89
John Hancock,		Massachusetts,	1737	39	Oct. 8, 1793	56
Samuel Adams,		Massachusetts,	Sept. 22, 1722	54	Oct. 2, 1803	81
John Adams,	Ms.	Massachusetts,	Oct. 19, 1735	41	July 4, 1826	91
Robert Treat Paine,		Massachusetts,	1731	45	May 11, 1814	83
Elbridge Gerry,		Massachusetts,	July 17, 1744	32	Nov. 23, 1814	70
Stephen Hopkins,	R. I.	Rhode Island,	March 7, 1707	69	July 13, 1785	78
William Ellery,		Rhode Island,	Dec. 22, 1727	49	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Roger Sherman,		Massachusetts,	April 19, 1721	55	July 23, 1793	72
Samuel Huntington,	Ct.	Connecticut,	July 2, 1732	44	Jan. 5, 1796	64
William Williams,		Connecticut,	April 8, 1731	45	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Oliver Wolcott,		Connecticut,	1726	50	Dec. 1, 1797	71
William Floyd,		Long Island,	Dec. 17, 1734	42	Aug. 4, 1821	87
Philip Livingston,	N. Y.	New York,	Jan. 15, 1716	60	June 12, 1778	62
Francis Lewis,		South Wales,	1713	63	Dec. 30, 1803	90
Lewis Morris,		New York,	1726	50	Jan. 1798	72
Richard Stockton,		New Jersey,	Oct. 1, 1730	46	Feb. 28, 1781	51
John Witherspoon,		Scotland,	Feb. 5, 1722	54	Nov. 15, 1794	72
Francis Hopkinson,	N. J.	Pennsylvania,	1737	39	May 8, 1791	54
John Hart,		New Jersey,			1780	
Abraham Clark,		New Jersey,	Feb. 5, 1726	50	1794	68
Robert Morris,		England,	Jan. 1733	43	May 8, 1806	73
Benjamin Rush,		Pennsylvania,	Dec. 24, 1745	31	April 19, 1812	67
Benjamin Franklin,		Massachusetts,	Jan. 17, 1706	70	April 17, 1790	84
John Morton,		Delaware,	1724	52	1777	53
George Clymer,	Pa.	Pennsylvania,	1739	37	Jan. 23, 1813	74
James Smith,		Ireland,			1806	
George Taylor,		Ireland,	1716	60	Feb. 23, 1781	65
James Wilson,		Scotland,	1742	34	Aug. 28, 1798	56
George Ross,		Delaware,	1730	46	July, 1779	49
Cæsar Rodney,		Delaware,	1730	46	1783	53
George Read,	Del.	Maryland,	1734	42	1798	64
Thomas M'Kean,		Pennsylvania,	Mar. 19, 1734	42	June 24, 1817	83
Samuel Chase,		Maryland,	April 17, 1741	35	June 19, 1811	70
William Paca,	Md.	Maryland,	Oct. 31, 1740	36	1799	59
Thomas Stone,		Maryland,	1740	36	Oct. 5, 1787	47
Charles Carroll,		Maryland,	Sept. 8, 1737	39	*Now living,*	93
George Wythe,		Virginia,	1726	50	June 6, 1806	80
Richard H. Lee,		Virginia,	Jan. 20, 1732	44	June 19, 1794	62
Thomas Jefferson,		Virginia,	April 2, 1743	33	July 4, 1826	83
Benjamin Harrison,	Va.	Virginia,			April, 1791	
Thomas Nelson,		Virginia,	Dec. 26, 1738	38	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Francis L. Lee,		Virginia,	Oct. 14, 1734	42	April, 1797	63
Carter Braxton,		Virginia,	Sept. 10, 1736	40	Oct. 10, 1797	61
William Hooper,		Massachusetts,	June 17, 1742	34	Oct., 1790	48
Joseph Hewes,	N. C.	New Jersey,	1730	46	Nov. 10, 1779	49
John Penn,		Virginia,	May 17, 1741	35	Sept., 1788	47
Edward Rutledge,		South Carolina,	Nov. 1749	27	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Thomas Heyward,	S. C.	South Carolina,	1746	30	March, 1809	63
Thomas Lynch,		South Carolina,	Aug. 5, 1749	27	About 1780	31
Arthur Middleton,		South Carolina,	1743	33	Jan. 1, 1787	44
Button Gwinnett,		England,	1732	44	May 27, 1777	45
Lyman Hall,	Geo.	Connecticut,	1731	45	About 1790	69
George Walton,		Virginia,	1740	36	Feb. 2, 1804	64

II. REVOLUTIONARY REGISTER.

FIRST CONTINENTAL ARMY, 1775.

Commander in chief.	State.	Date of Commission.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,	Virginia,	June 15, 1775.

Major Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.	Major Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.
Artemas Ward,	Ms.	June 17, 1775.	Philip Schuyler,	N. Y.	June 19, 1775.
Charles Lee,	Va.	do. 17, 1775.	Israel Putnam,	Con.	do. 19, 1775.

Adjutant General.	State.	Date of Commission.
Horatio Gates,	Virginia.	June 17, 1775.

Brigadier Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.	Brigadier Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.
Seth Pomeroy,	Ms.	June 22, 1775.	Joseph Spencer,	Con.	June 22, 1775.
Rich. Montgomery,	N. Y.	do. 22, 1775.	John Thomas,	Ms.	do. 22, 1775.
David Wooster,	Con.	do. 22. 1775.	John Sullivan,	N. H.	do. 22, 1775.
William Heath,	Ms.	do. 22, 1775.	Nathaniel Greene,	R. I.	do. 22, 1775.

CONTINENTAL ARMY IN 1783.

Commander in Chief.	State.	Date of Commission.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.	Virginia.	June 15, 1775.

Major Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.	Major Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.
Israel Putnam,	Con.	June 19, 1775.	Robert Howe,	N. C.	Oct. 20, 1777.
Horatio Gates,	Va.	May 16, 1776.	Alex. McDougall,	N. Y.	do. 20, 1777.
William Heath,	Ms.	Aug. 9, 1776.	Baron Steuben,	Pruss.	May 5, 1778.
Nathaniel Greene,	R. I.	do. 9, 1776.	Wm. Smallwood,	Md.	Sept. 15, 1780.
Wm. Lord Stirling,	N. J.	Feb. 19, 1777.	William Moultrie,	S. C.	Nov. 14, 1780.
Arthur St. Clair,	Penn.	do. 19, 1777.	Henry Knox,	Ms.	do. 15, 1780.
Benjamin Lincoln,	Ms.	do. 19, 1777.	Le Chev. du Portail,	Fran.	do. 16, 1780.
M. de Lafayette,	Fran.	July 31, 1777.			

Brigadier Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.	Brigadier Generals.	State.	Date of Comm.
James Clinton,	N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1776.	Jethro Sumner,	N. C.	Jan. 9, 1779.
Lachlan McIntosh,	Geo.	Sept. 16, 1776.	Isaac Huger,	S. C.	do. 9, 1779.
John Patterson,	Ms.	Feb. 21, 1777.	Mordecai Gist,	Md.	do. 9, 1779.
Anthony Wayne,	Penn.	do. 1777.	William Irvine,	Penn.	do. 9, 1779.
George Weeden,	Va.	do. 1777.	Daniel Morgan,	Va.	Oct. 13, 1780.
P. Muhlenburg,	do.	do. 1777.	Moses Hazen,		June 29, 1781.
George Clinton,	N. Y.	Mar. 25, 1777.	C. H. Williams,	Md.	May 9, 1782.
Edward Hand,	Penn.	April 1, 1777.	John Greaton,	Ms.	Jan. 7, 1783.
Charles Scott,	Va.	do. 2, 1777.	Rufus Putnam,	do.	do. 7, 1783.
Jed. Huntington,	Con.	May 12, 1777.	Elias Dayton,	N. J.	do. 7, 1783.
John Stark,	N. H.	Oct. 4, 1777.			

Major General Le Chevalier du Portail, *Chief Engineer.*
Major General Baron Steuben, *Inspector General.*
Colonel Walter Stewart, *Inspector of the Northern Department.*
Brigadier General Hand, *Adjutant General.*
Colonel Timothy Pickering, *Quarter Master General.*
John Cockran, Esq. *Director General of Hospitals.*
Thomas Edwards, *Judge Advocate General*
John Pierce, Esq. *Paymaster General.*

A TABLE showing the Force that Each of the *Thirteen States* supplied for the Regular Army from 1775 to 1783, inclusive.   [From Niles's Register, July 31, 1830.]

	Regulars.		*Regulars.*
New Hampshire, ...	12,497.	Delaware, ...	2,386.
Massachusetts, ...	67,907.	Maryland, ...	13,912
Rhode Island, ...	5,908.	Virginia, ...	26,678.
Connecticut, ...	31,939.	North Carolina, ...	7,263.
New York, ...	17,781.	South Carolina, ...	6,417.
New Jersey, ...	10,726.	Georgia, ...	2,679.
Pennsylvania, ...	25,678.	*Total*	231,791.

*** The total number of *Continental Troops*, according to the statement in the "Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," published in the first volume of this Almanac, was 231,971 ; *Militia*, 56,163.

Abstract of the Accounts of the respective States, for Expenses incurred during the Revolutionary War, as allowed by the Commissioners who finally settled said Accounts.—[From Pitkin's History of the U. States.]

STATES.	Sums allowed for Expenditures.	Sums charged for advances by United States, including the assumption of State debts.	Expenditures excluding all advances.	Balances found due from the U.States.	Balances found due to the U. States.
New Hampshire,	$4,278,015 02	$1,082,954 02	$3,195,061	$ 75,055	
Massachusetts,	17,964,613 03	6,258,880 03	11,705,733	1,248,801	
Rhode Island,	3,782,974 46	1,977,608 46	1,805,366	299,611	
Connecticut,	9,285,737 92	3,436,244 92	5,829,493	619,121	
New York,	7,179,982 78	1,960,031 78	5,219,951		2,074,846
New Jersey,	5,342,770 52	1,343,321 52	3,999,449	49,030	
Pennsylvania,	14,137,076 22	4,690,686 22	9,446,390		76,709
Delaware,	839,319 98	229,898 98	609,421		612,428
Maryland,	7,568,145 38	1,592,631 38	5,975,514		151,640
Virginia,	19,085,981 51	3,803,416 51	15,282,865		100,879
North Carolina,	10,427,586 13	3,151,358 13	7,276,228		501,082
South Carolina,	11,523,299 29	5,780,264 29	5,743,035	1,205,978	
Georgia,	2,993,800 86	1,415,328 86	1,578,472	19,988	

III. PRESIDENTS OF CONGRESS

from 1774 *to* 1788.

	From		*Elected*	
Peyton Randolph,	Virginia,	September	5,	1774.
Henry Middleton,*	South Carolina,	October	22,	1774.
Peyton Randolph,	Virginia,	May	10,	1775.
John Hancock,	Massachusetts,	May	24,	1775.
Henry Laurens,	South Carolina,	November	1,	1777.

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* Mr. Randolph, five or six days before the adjournment of Congress, was prevented from attending by ill health, and Mr. Middleton was chosen to supply his place. When the next Congress met, May 10th, 1775, Peyton Randolph was again chosen president, but being, on the 24th of the same month, obliged to return home, John Hancock was chosen to fill the vacancy.

		From	*Elected*		
John Jay,	New York,	December	10,	1778.
Samuel Huntington,	Connecticut,	September	28,	1779.
Thomas M'Kean,*	Delaware,	July	10,	1781.
John Hanson,	Maryland,	November	5,	1781.
Elias Boudinot,	New Jersey,	November	4,	1782.
Thomas Mifflin,	Pennsylvania,	November	3,	1783.
Richard Henry Lee,	Virginia,	November	30,	1786.
Nathaniel Gorham,†	Massachusetts,	June	6,	1786.
Arthur, St.Clair,	Pennsylvania,	February	2,	1787.
Cyrus Griffin,	Virginia,	January	22,	1788.

The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774; and the first Congress under the Constitution, assembled in New York on the 3d of March, 1789.

IV. CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II. [1.] The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

[2.] No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

[3.] Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent

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* Samuel Johnson, of North Carolina, was previously elected, but declined accepting.
† Mr. Gorham was elected " Chairman of Congress " on the 15th of May preceding.

10*

term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

[4.] When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

[5.] The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.   [1.] The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

[2.] Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

[3.] No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

[4.] The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

[5.] The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

[6.] The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments: when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

[7.] Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV. [1.] The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

[2.] The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V. [1.] Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

[2.] Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

[3.] Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

[4.] Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI. [1.] The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

[2.] No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII. [1.] All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

[2.] Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal,

and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

[3.] Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII. The Congress shall have power—

[1.] To to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States:

[2.] To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

[3.] To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

[4.] To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

[5.] To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

[6.] To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

[7.] To establish post-offices and post-roads:

[8.] To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

[9.] To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

[10.] To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

[11.] To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

[12.] To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

[13.] To provide and maintain a navy:

[14.] To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

[15.] To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

[16.] To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

[17.] To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings :—And

[18.] To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.   [1.] The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

[2.] The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

[3.] No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

[4.] No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

[5.] No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

[6.] No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another : nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

[7.] No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

[8.] No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States : and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X. [1.] No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

[2.] No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

[3.] No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I. [1.] The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

[2.] Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[3. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.] *

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* This clause is annulled. See Amendments, Art. 12.

[3.] The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

[4.] No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

[5.] In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

[6.] The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

[7.] Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :—" I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section II. [1.] The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

[2.] He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law : but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

[3.] The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II. [1.] The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more states;—between a state and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different states;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

[2.] In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

[3.] The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III. [1.] Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

[2.] No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

[3.] The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II. [1.] The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

[2.] A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

[3.] No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III. [1.] New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union : but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

[2.] The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any

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manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

[1.] All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

[2.] This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

[3.] The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

> Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.
>
>   GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
>   *and Deputy from Virginia.*

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. *Massachusetts*—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. *Connecticut*—William S. Johnson, Roger Sherman. *New York*—Alexander Hamilton. *New Jersey*—William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton. *Pennsylvania*—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris. *Delaware*—George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom. *Maryland*—James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll. *Virginia*—John Blair, James Madison, jun. *North Carolina*—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson. *South Carolina*—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler. *Georgia*—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

                Attest:
           WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

[*Congress at their first session under the Constitution, held in the city of New York, in* 1789, *proposed to the legislatures of the several States,* twelve amendments, ten *of which only were adopted. They are the first ten of the following amendments ; and they were ratified by three-fourths, the constitutional number, of the States, on the* 15th *of December,* 1791. *The* 11th amendment *was proposed at the first session of the third Congress, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, dated the* 8th *of January,* 1798, *to have been adopted by the constitutional number of States. The* 12th amendment, *which was proposed at the first session of the eighth Congress, was adopted by the constitutional number of States in the year* 1804, *according to a public notice by the Secretary of State, dated the* 25th *of September,* 1804.]

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ARTICLE I.   Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof ; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press ; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.   A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.   No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.   The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.   No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger ; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law ; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.   In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and dis-

trict wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X. The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as Presi-

dent, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President ; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[*Note* 1. Another amendment was proposed as article XIII. at the second session of the eleventh Congress, but not having been ratified by a sufficient number of the states, has not become valid, as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is erroneously given as a part of the Constitution, in page **74,** Vol. I. Laws of the United States, published by Bioren & Duane in 1815.]

[*Note* 2. The Constitution, as above printed, has been carefully compared with the copy in the Laws of the United States, published by authority, and also with one in the National Calendar for the year 1826, which was copied from the roll in the Department of State.]

[*Note* 3. The ratification of the Constitution by the state of New Hampshire, being the 9th in order, was laid before Congress, on the 2d of July, 1788, and with the ratifications of the other states, was referred to a committee, to report an act for carrying the new system into operation. An act for this purpose was reported on the 14th of the same month, and was passed on the 13th of the September following.]

V. SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION ;—1789 to 1797 ;—8 years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789.	President.
John Adams,	Massachusetts,	do. 1789.	Vice President.

Appointed.

Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789.	Secretaries of State.
Edmund Randolph,	do.	Jan. 2, 1794.	
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Dec. 10, 1795.	
Alexander Hamilton,	New York,	Sept. 11, 1789.	Secretaries of the Treasury.
Oliver Wolcott,	Connecticut,	Feb. 3, 1795.	
Henry Knox,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 12, 1789.	Secretaries of War.
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 2, 1795.	
James M'Henry,	Maryland,	Jan. 27, 1796.	
Samuel Osgood,	Massachusetts,	Sept. 26, 1789.	Post Masters General.
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	Nov. 7, 1791.	
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia,	Feb. 25, 1795.	
Edmund Randolph,	Virginia,	Sept. 26, 1789.	Attorneys General.
William Bradford,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 27, 1794.	
Charles Lee,	Virginia,	Dec. 10, 1795.	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania,	1st Congress,	1789.
Jonathan Trumbull,	Connecticut,	2d do.	1791.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Pennsylvania,	3d do.	1793.
Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey,	4th do.	1795.

Second Administration;—1797 to 1801;—4 years.

John Adams,	Massachusetts, March 4, 1797,	President.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia, 1797,	Vice President.

Appointed.

Timothy Pickering,	Penn. *(continued in Office.)*	} Secretaries of
John Marshall,	Virginia, May 13, 1800.	} State.
Oliver Wolcott,	Conn. *(continued in office.)*	} Secretaries of the
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts, Dec. 31, 1800.	} Treasury.
James M'Henry,	Md. *(continued in office.)*	}
Samuel Dexter,	Massachusetts, May 13, 1800.	} Secretaries of
Roger Griswold,	Connecticut, Feb. 3, 1801.	} War.
George Cabot,*	Massachusetts, May 3, 1798.	} Secretaries of the
Benjamin Stoddert,	Maryland, May 21, 1798.	} Navy.
Joseph Habersham,	Georgia, *(continued in office.)*	} Post Master General.
Charles Lee,	Va. *(continued in office.)*	} Attorney General.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Jonathan Dayton,	New Jersey,	5th Congress.	1797.
Theodore Sedgwick,	Massachusetts,	6th Do.	1799.

Third Administration;—1801 to 1809;—8 years.

Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801.	President.
Aaron Burr,	New York,	do. 1801.	} Vice Presidents.
George Clinton,	New York,	do. 1805.	}

Appointed.

James Madison,	Virginia, March 5, 1801.	{ Secretary of State.
Samuel Dexter,	Mass. *(continued in office.)*	} Secretaries of
Albert Gallatin,	Pennsylvania, Jan. 26, 1802.	} the Treasury.
Henry Dearborn,	Massachusetts, March 5, 1801.	{ Secretary of War.
Benjamin Stoddert,	Md. *(continued in office.)*	} Secretaries of the
Robert Smith,†	Maryland, Jan. 26, 1802.	} Navy.
Joseph Habersham,	Geo. *(continued in office.)*	} Post Masters
Gideon Granger,	Connecticut, Jan. 26, 1802.	} General.

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    * *Mr. Cabot* declined the appointment. The *Navy Department* was established in 1798.
    † *Robert Smith* was appointed Attorney General, and *Jacob Crowinshield* of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, on the 2d of March, 1805, but they both declined these appointments; and *Mr. Smith* continued in the office of Secretary of the Navy, till the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

Levi Lincoln,	Massschusetts,	March 5, 1801.	} Attorneys General.
John Breckenridge,	Kentucky,	Dec. 23, 1805.	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Delaware,	Jan. 20, 1807.	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina,	7th Congress.	1801.
Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	8th do.	1803.
Nathaniel Macon,	North Carolina,	9th do.	1805.
Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	10th do.	1807.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION ;—1809 to 1817 ;—8 years.

JAMES MADISON,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809.	President.
George Clinton,	N. Y. 1809, (d. Ap. 20, 1812.)		} Vice Presidents.
Elbridge Gerry,	Mass. 1813, (d. Nov. 23, 1814.)		

Appointed.

Robert Smith,	Maryland,	March 6, 1809.	} Secretaries of State.
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1811.	
James Monroe,*	Virginia,	Feb. 28, 1815.	
Albert Gallatin,	Penn. (continued in office.)		} Secretaries of the Treasury.
George W. Campbell,	Tennessee,	Feb. 9, 1814.	
Alexander J. Dallas,	Pennsylvania,	Oct. 6, 1814.	
William Eustis,	Massachusetts,	March 7, 1809	} Secretaries of War.
John Armstrong,	New York,	Jan. 13, 1813.	
James Monroe,	Virginia,	Sept. 27, 1814.	
William H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 2, 1815.	
Paul Hamilton,	South Carolina,	March 7, 1809.	} Secretaries of the Navy.
William Jones,	Pennsylvania,	Jan. 12, 1813	
Benj. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts,	Dec. 19, 1814.	
Gideon Granger,	Conn. (continued in office,)		} Post Masters General.
Return J. Meigs,	Ohio,	March 17, 1814.	
Cæsar A. Rodney,	Del. (continued in office.)		} Attorneys General.
William Pinkney,	Maryland,	Dec. 11, 1811.	
Richard Rush,	Pennsylvania,	Feb. 10, 1814.	

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Joseph B. Varnum,	Massachusetts,	11th Congress,	1809.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	12th do.	1811.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	} 13th do.	{ 1812.
Langdon Cheves,	South Carolina,		{ 1814.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	14th do.	1815.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION ;—1817 to 1825 ;—8 years.

JAMES MONROE,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817,	President.
Daniel D. Tompkins,	New York,	do. 1817.	Vice President.

Appointed.

John Q. Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 5, 1817.	Secr'y of State.
William H. Crawford,	Georgia,	March 5, 1817.	Secr'y of Treas.

* James Monroe was recommissioned, having for some time acted as Secretary of War.

Isaac Shelby,*   Kentucky,   March 5, 1817. ⎫ Secretaries of
John C. Calhoun,   South Carolina, Dec. 16, 1817. ⎭   War.

Benj. W. Crowninshield, Mass. *(continued in office.)* ⎫
Smith Thompson,   New York,   Nov. 30, 1818. ⎬ Secretaries of
Samuel L. Southard,   New Jersey,   Dec. 9, 1823. ⎭   the Navy.

Return J. Meigs,   Ohio, *(continued in office.)*   ⎫ Post Masters
John McLean,   do.   Dec. 9, 1823. ⎭   General.

Richard Rush,   Penn. *(continued in office.)* ⎫ Attorneys Gen-
William Wirt,   Virginia,   Dec. 16, 1817. ⎭   eral.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	15th Congress,	1817
Henry Clay,	Kentucky, ⎱	16th do.	⎰ 1819.
John W. Taylor,	New York, ⎰		⎱ 1820.
Philip P. Barbour,	Virginia,	17th do.	1821.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	18th do.	1823.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION ;—1825 to 1829 ;—4 years.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,   Massachusetts, March 4, 1825.   President.
John C. Calhoun,   South Carolina,   do.   1825.   Vice President.

Appointed.

Henry Clay,   Kentucky,   March 8, 1825.   Secretary of State.
Richard Rush,   Pennsylvania, March 7, 1825.   Sec'y of the Treasury.
James Barbour,   Virginia,   do.   1825. ⎱ Secretaries of War.
Peter B. Porter,   New York,   May 26, 1828. ⎰
Samuel L. Southard, N. J. *(continued in office.)*   Secretary of the Navy.
John McLean,   Ohio, *(continued in office.)*   Post Master General.
William Wirt,   Virginia, *(continued in office.)* Attorney General.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

John W. Taylor,	New York,	19th Congress,	1827.
Andrew Stephenson,	Virginia,	20th do.	1827.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION ;—1829.—

ANDREW JACKSON, Tennessee,   March 4, 1829.   President.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina,   do.   1829.   Vice President.

Appointed.

Martin Van Buren, New York,   March 6, 1829.   Secretary of State.
Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1829.   Sec'y of the Treasury.
John H. Eaton,   Tennessee,   March 9, 1829.   Secretary of War.
John Branch,   N. Carolina,   March 9, 1829.   Secretary of the Navy.
William T. Barry, Kentucky,   March 9, 1829.   Post Master General.
John McP. Berrien, Georgia,   March 9, 1829.   Attorney General.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Andrew Stephenson,   Virginia,   21st Congress.   1829.

Note. The dates of the appointments of the principal executive officers, in the several administrations, above exhibited, are the times when the several nominations, made by the Presidents, were confirmed by the Senate, as stated in the "Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States."

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* Isaac Shelby declined the appointment.

VI. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE term of the present administration will expire on the 3d of March, 1833.

			Salary
ANDREW JACKSON,	Tennessee, *President*,		$25,000.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,	South Carolina, *Vice-President*,		5,000.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive departments* of the government, and all hold their offices at the will of the President.

			Salary.
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	*Secretary of State*,	$6,000.
Samuel D. Ingham,	Pennsylvania,	*Secretary of the Treasury*,	6,000
John H. Eaton,	Tennessee,	*Secretary of War*,	6,000
John Branch,	N. Carolina,	*Secretary of the Navy*,	6,000
William T. Barry,	Kentucky,	*Post Master General*,	6,000
John McP. Berrien,	Georgia,	*Attorney General*,	3,500.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Department of State was created by an act of Congress of the 15th of September, 1789 : by a previous act of the 27th of July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs ; and it embraces what in some other governments are styled the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Home Department.

The Secretary of State conducts all treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers, and corresponds, officially, with the Public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident in the United States. He is entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress, and of all treaties with Foreign Powers and Indian Tribes ; preserves the originals of all laws and treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations ; is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several states ; grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries ; preserves the evidence of copy-rights, and has control of the office which issues patents for useful inventions. He has the charge of the Seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any instrument or act without the special authority of the President.

Martin Van Buren, *Secretary.*

	Salary.		Salary.
Daniel Brent, *Chief Clerk*,	$2,000	W. S. Derrick, *Clerk*,	900
W. C. H. Waddell, *Clerk*,	1,650	William Hunter, Jun. *Clerk*,	$800
Josias W. King, *do.*	1,600	Joseph R. Warren, *Messenger*,	700
Aaron Vail, *do.*	1,500	W. H. Prentiss, *Assistant do.*	650
Andrew T. McCormic, *do.*	1,400	J. N. Lovejoy, *Watchman*,	300
Nicholas P. Trist, *do.*	1,400	PATENT OFFICE.	
Arthur Shaaf, *do.*	1,400	J. D. Craig, *Superintendent*,	1,500
H. B. Trist, *do.*	1,400	J. T. Temple, *Clerk*,	1,000
Thomas P. Jones, *do.*	1,400	Alexander McIntire, *do.*	1,000
Edward Stubbs, *do.*	1,150	C. Bulfinch, Jun. *do.*	800
John M. Baker, *do.*	1,000	J. Keller, *Machinist*,	700
Wm. Hodgson, *do.*	1,000	R. P. Fenwick, *Messenger*,	400

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department was created by an act of Congress of the 2d of September, 1789. The Secretary of the Treasury superintends all the fiscal concerns of the government, and upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue.

All the accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; and for this purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who has a general superintendence of the whole), the offices of two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Treasurer, and a Register. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

Samuel D. Ingham, *Secretary*

			Salary.
A Dickins, *Chief Clerk*,			$2,000
J. L. Anthony,	*Clerk*,		1,600
Samuel M. McKean,	*do.*		1,600
Thomas Dungan,	*do.*		1,400
Robert Newell,	*do.*		1,400
John McGinnis, Jun.,	*do.*		1,400
Gilbert Rodman, Jun.,	*do.*		1,400
Francis A. Dickins,	*do.*		1,400
A. M. Laub,	*do.*		1,250
Horace E. Wolf,	*do.*		1,150
A. R. Watson,	*Messenger,*		750
Charles Petit, *Assistant do.*			350
Joseph Anderson, *1st Comptrol.*			3,500
John Laub, *First Clerk,*			1,700
Samuel Hanson,	*Clerk,*		1,400
William Williamson,	*do.*		1,400
Lund Washington,	*do.*		1,400
James Larned,	*do.*		1,400
John Woodside,	*do.*		1,150
Richard S. Briscoe,	*do.*		1,150
William Anderson	*do.*		1,150
Samuel Handy, Jun.	*do.*		1,150
Benjamin Harrison,	*do.*		1,150
Thomas B. Reiley,	*do.*		1,000
Thomas F. Anderson,	*do.*		1,000
Samuel P. Webster,	*do.*		1,000
George Johnson,	*do.*		1,000
George W. Burke,	*do.*		1,000
John N. Lovejoy,	*Messenger,*		700
Jacob Hines, *Assistant do.*			350
James Thornton, *2d Comptrol.*			3,000
E. Reynolds, *Chief Clerk,*			1,700
J. N. Moulder,	*Clerk,*		1,400
Jonathan Sevier,	*do.*		1,400
John Davis,	*do.*		1,150
James L. Cathcart,	*do.*		1,000

		Salary.
John M. Brodhead,	*do.*	$1,150
Joseph Manahan,	*do.*	1,150
James M. Cutts,	*do.*	1,000
John Sessford, *Messenger,*		700
Richard Harrison, *1st Auditor,*		3,000
W. Parker *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
J. Williams,	*Clerk,*	1,400
William Morton,	*do.*	1,400
John Coyle,	*do.*	1,150
John Coyle, Jun.	*do.*	1,150
John Underwood,	*do.*	1,150
Jerem. W. Bronaugh,	*do.*	1,150
Thomas G. Slye,	*do.*	1,150
Daniel P. Porter,	*do.*	1,150
John A. Brightwell,	*do.*	1,000
Thomas Barclay,	*do.*	800
C. B. Davis, *Messenger,*		700
W. B. Lewis, *2d Auditor,*		3,000
J. Eakin, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
J. Wells, Jun.,	*Clerk,*	1,400
John Peters,	*do.*	1,400
Samuel Lewis,	*do.*	1,150
William Stewart,	*do.*	1,150
R. M. Boyer,	*do.*	1,150
Robert Ellis,	*do.*	1,150
William Mechlin,	*do.*	1,150
Leonard Mackall,	*do.*	1,150
Andrew M. Kirk,	*do.*	1,000
O. S. Hall,	*do.*	1,000
Henry S. Gardner,	*do.*	1,000
P. Brady,	*do.*	1,000
R. T. Queen,	*do.*	800
William Ford, *Messenger,*		700
Peter Hagner, *3d Auditor,*		3,000
J. Thompson, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700

		Salary.
Charles Vinson,	*Clerk,*	$1,400
John Abbott,	*do.*	1,400
Richard Burges,	*do.*	1,400
Robert Read,	*do.*	1,400
Henry Whetcroft	*do.*	1,400
Marcus Latimer,	*do.*	1,150
Bennett Clements,	*do.*	1,150
Thomas Gunton,	*do.*	1,150
Henry C. Matthews,	*do.*	1,150
William Ramsay,	*do.*	1,150
S. B. Goddard,	*do.*	1,150
Henry Randall,	*do.*	1,150
James Davidson,	*do.*	1,150
John S. Compton,	*do.*	1,000
R. T. Washington,	*do.*	800
Thomas Dove, *Messenger,*		700
Amos Kendall, *4th Auditor,*		3,000
T. H. Gillis, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
William Hunter,	*Clerk,*	1,400
Joseph Mechlin,	*do.*	1,400
Robert Getty,	*do.*	1,150
James H. Handy,	*do.*	1,150
George Gillis,	*do.*	1,150
Richard Bennett,	*do.*	1,150
Robert Johnston,	*do.*	1,150
Robert T. McGill,	*do.*	1,000
Henry Forrest,	*do.*	1,000
John C. Rives,	*do.*	1,000
George M. Head,	*do.*	1,000
William Garrett, Jun.,	*do.*	1,000
Bailey Buckner,	*do.*	1,000
Hampton C. Williams,	*do.*	800
J. Sutherland, *Messenger,*		700
Steph. Pleasanton, *5th Auditor,*		3,000
T. Mustin, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
J. H. Houston,	*Clerk,*	1,400
Joseph Thaw,	*do.*	1,400
Nicholas Harper,	*do.*	1,150
Henry W. Ball,	*do.*	1,150
Basil Waring,	*do.*	1,150
William Dewees,	*do.*	1,150
David Easton,	*do.*	1,150
James D. King,	*do.*	1,150
Robert Barry, Jun.	*do.*	1,000
Samuel Baker,	*do.*	1,000
Samuel J. Carr,	*do.*	1,000
Edward Holland, *Messenger,*		700
James Campbell, *Treasurer,*		3,000
P. G. Washington, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
A. J. Watson,	*Clerk,*	1,400

		Salary.
G. W. Dashiell,	*Clerk,*	$1,150
Samuel Forrest,	*do.*	1,000
Andrew Smith,	*do.*	800
James Moore, *Messenger,*		700
Thomas L. Smith, *Register,*		3,000
M. Nourse, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
J. McClery,	*Clerk,*	1,400
John D. Barclay,	*do.*	1,400
James Laurie,	*do.*	1,400
John S. Hawe,	*do.*	1,400
William Mackey,	*do.*	1,400
William B. Randolph,	*do.*	1,150
Francis Lowndes,	*do.*	1,150
Lewis Salomon,	*do.*	1,000
Joseph Mountz,	*do.*	1,000
William James,	*do.*	1,000
Isaac K. Hanson,	*do.*	1,000
Benj. F. Rittenhouse,	*do.*	1,000
James D. Woodside,	*do.*	1,000
Edgar Patterson,	*do.*	1,000
Joseph Brewer,	*do.*	1,000
French T. Evans,	*do.*	1,000
John B. Blake,	*do*	1,000
John Nourse,	*do.*	800
P. W. Gallaudet,	*do.*	800
A. McDonald,	*Messenger,*	800
James Watson, *Assistant do.*		350

LAND OFFICE.

		Salary.
Elijah Hayward, *Commissioner,*		3,000
J. M. Moore, *Chief Clerk,*		1,700
Robert King,	*Clerk,*	1,150
Eugene A. Vail,	*do.*	1,400
William Simmons,	*do.*	1,150
Sterling Gresham,	*do.*	1,150
Samuel D. King,	*do.*	1,150
James R. M. Bryant,	*do.*	1,150
William Otis,	*do.*	1,150
Charles Tyler,	*do.*	1,150
Frederick Keller,	*do.*	1,150
William S. Smith,	*do.*	1,150
George Wood,	*do.*	1,150
Samuel Hanson,	*do.*	1,000
Joseph S. Collins,	*do.*	1,000
William Sinn,	*do.*	1,000
Walter B. Beall,	*do.*	1,000
Walter H. Jenifer,	*do.*	1,000
J. S. Wilson,	*Messenger,*	700
Rod. Hampton, *Assistant do.*		350
Alex. R. Watson, *Watchman,*		300
R. B. Boyd,	*do.*	300
John Kennedy,	*do.*	300

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was created by an act of Congress of the 7th of August, 1789, and at first embraced not only military, but also naval affairs.

The Secretary of War superintends every branch of military affairs, and has, under his immediate direction, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty Land Office, a Pension Bureau, a Bureau of Indian Affairs, an Engineer Office, an Ordnance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, a Paymaster General's Office, and a Surgeon General's Office.

This Department has the superintendence of the erection of fortifications, of making topographical surveys, of surveying and leasing the national lead mines, and of the intercourse with Indian tribes.

John H. Eaton, *Secretary.*

		Salary.
P. G. Randolph,	*Chief Clerk,*	$2,000
Gideon Davis,	*Clerk,*	1,400
James L. Addison,	*do.*	1,000
William Markward,	*Messenger,*	650
Francis Datcher,	*Assist. do.*	400

PENSION OFFICE.

James L. Edwards,	*First Clerk,*	1,600
Benjamin L. Beall,	*Clerk,*	1,400
William S. Allison,	*do.*	1,000
Anthony G. Glynn,	*do.*	1,000
Daniel Brown,	*do.*	800

REQUISITION BUREAU.

		Salary.
L. L. Van Kleeck,	*Principal,*	$1,600

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

	Principal,	1,600
Sam'l. S. Hamilton,	*Chief Clerk,*	1,400
Daniel Kurtz,	*Book-keeper,*	1,000
Hezekiah Miller,	*Clerk,*	1,000

BOUNTY LAND OFFICE.

William Gordon,	*First Clerk,*	1,400
Edward Stephens,	*Clerk,*	1,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Office of the Secretary of the Navy was created by an act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1798. The Secretary issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Navy Establishment generally.

A *Board of Navy Commissioners* was established by an act of Congress of the 7th of February, 1815, and consists of three officers of the Navy, in rank not below that of a Post Captain. This Board is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, is under his superintendence, and discharges all the ministerial duties of that office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the Navy.

John Branch, *Secretary.*

		Salary.			Salary
J. W. Clark,	*Chief Clerk,*	$2,000	John D. Simms,	*Clerk,*	$1,000
John Boyle,	*Clerk,*	1,600	R. H. Bradford,	*Secretary N.*	
Christopher Andrews,	*do.*	1,400	*Pen. and Hospital Funds*		
Richard B. Maury,	*do.*	1,400	John S. Nevius,		800
Thomas L. Ragsdale,	*do.*	1,000	Nathan Eaton,	*Messenger,*	700
Thomas Miller,	*do.*	1,000	Lindsay Muse,	*Assist. do.*	350

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NAVY.					Salary.
			John Green,	Clerk,	$1,150
		Salary.	Joseph P. McCorkle,	do.	1,000
John Rogers,		$3,500	James Hutton,	do.	1,000
Ch. Stewart,	Commissioners.	3,500	Robert A. Slye,	do.	1,000
D. T. Patterson,		3,500	B. S. Randolph,	do.	1,000
C. W. Goldsborough, Secretary,		2,000	C. Schwartz,	Draftsman,	1,000
Wm. G. Ridgely, Chief Clerk,		1,600	R. Elliott,	Messenger,	700

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

This Department is under the superintendence of the Post Master General, who has two Assistants.

The Post Master General has the sole appointment of all the Post Masters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and the direction of every thing relating to the Department.

The revenue arising from the General Post Office has been principally expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the regular conveyance, by mail, of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., has been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the remotest territorial settlements.

William T. Barry, *Post Master General.*

Charles K. Gardner,		Salary.
Selah R. Hobbie,	Assistant Post Masters General,	$2,500
		2,500

		Salary.			
O. B. Brown,	Chief Clerk,	$1,700	Lemuel W. Ruggles,	Clerk,	1,000
Thomas B. Dyer,	Clerk,	1,400	John W. Overton,	do.	1,000
Joseph W. Hand,	do.	1,400	Samuel Gwin,	do.	1,000
John Suter,	do.	1,400	George L. Douglass,	do.	1,000
John McLeod.	do.	1,200	P. L. Loughborough,	do.	1,000
William G. Eliot,	do.	1,200	Alexander G. Morgan,	do.	1,000
M. T. Simpson,	do.	1,200	Francis G. Blackford,	do.	800
David Saunders,	do.	1,200	John G. Whitwell,	do.	800
Richard Dement,	do.	1,100	Thomas E. Waggoman,	do.	800
Nicholas Tastet,	do.	1,100	John A. Collins,	do.	800
William Blair,	do.	1,100	Joseph Sherrill,	do.	800
William Deming,	do.	1,100	John F. Boone,	do.	800
Thomas Arbuckle,	do.	1,000	Edmund F. Brown,	do.	800
Josiah F. Caldwell,	do.	1,000	John G. Johnson,	do.	800
Joseph Haskell,	do.	1,000	William French,	do.	800
Samuel Fitzhugh,	do.	1.000	John L. Storer,	do.	800
William C. Ellison,	do.	1,000	James H. Doughty,	do.	800
William C. Lipscomb,	do.	1,000	James Coolidge,	do.	800
Matthias Ross,	do.	1,000	Charles S. Williams,	do.	800
Thomas B. Addison,	do.	1,000	John Taylor,	do.	800
David Koones,	do.	1,000	Estwick Evans,	do.	800
Presley Simpson,	do.	1,000	Richard Emmons,	do.	800
Grafton D. Hanson,	do.	1,000	J. Borrows,	Messenger,	700
Walter D. Addison,	do.	1,000	Nathaniel Herbert, As't. do.		350
Andrew McD. Jackson,	do.	1,000	William Jackson,	do. do.	350
Arthur Nelson,	do.	1,000			

NOTE.—The information relating to the *Executive government* has been derived principally from the " National Calendar," the " Register of Officers and Agents in the Service of the United States," and the " Directory of the Twenty-first Congress."

VII. THE LEGISLATURE OR CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least, once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each state; and of course the present regular number is 48. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several states, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several states, elected by the people for the term of two years. The representatives are apportioned among the different states according to population; and in accordance with an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823, one representative is now returned for every 40,000 persons, computed according to the Constitution. The present number is 216, including 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been $8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and $8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is $16 a day.

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—THE SENATE.

John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The Senators with the expiration of their respective terms.

Names.		Residence.	Names.		Residence.
Maine.			*Rhode Island.*		
John Holmes,	1833,	Alfred.	N. R. Knight,	1835,	Providence.
Peleg Sprague,	1835,	Hallowell.	Asher Robbins,	1833,	Newport.
New Hampshire.			*Connecticut.*		
Samuel Bell,	1835,	Chester.	Samuel A. Foot,	1833,	Cheshire.
Levi Woodbury,	1831,	Portsmouth.	Calvin Willey,	1831,	Tolland.
Vermont.			*New York.*		
Horatio Seymour,	1833,	Middlebury.	Nathan Sanford,	1833,	Albany.
Dudley Chase,	1831,	Randolph.	Charles E. Dudley,	1831,	Albany.
Massachusetts.			*New Jersey.*		
Nathaniel Silsbee,	1835,	Salem.	Mahlon Dickerson,	1833,	Suckas'y.
Daniel Webster,	1833,	Boston.	Th. Frelinghuysen,	1833,	Newark.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
Pennsylvania.		*Mississippi.*	
Isaac D. Barnard, 1833,	W. Chester.	Powhatan Ellis, 1833,	Winchester.
William Marks, 1831,	Pittsburg.	*George Adams, deceased.*	
Delaware.		*Louisiana.*	
John M. Clayton, 1835,	Dover.	Josiah S. Johnson, 1831,	Alexandria.
Arnold Naudain, 1833,	Wilmington.	Edward Livingston, 1833,	N. Orleans.
Maryland.		*Tennessee.*	
E. F. Chambers, 1831,	Chestertown.	Hugh L. White, 1835,	Knoxville.
Samuel Smith, 1833,	Baltimore.	Felix Grundy, 1833,	Nashville.
Virginia.		*Kentucky.*	
John Tyler, 1833,	Charles City.	George M. Bibb, 1835,	Yellow Banks.
Litt. W. Tazewell, 1835,	Norfolk.	John Rowan, 1831,	Bardstown.
North Carolina.		*Ohio.*	
James Iredell, 1831,	Raleigh.	Jacob Burnet, 1831,	Cincinnati.
Bedford Brown, 1835,	Milton.	Benj. Ruggles, 1833,	St. Clairsville.
South Carolina.		*Indiana.*	
Robert Y. Hayne, 1835,	Charleston.	William Hendricks, 1831,	Madison.
William Smith, 1831,	York.	James Noble, 1833,	Brookville.
Georgia.		*Illinois.*	
George M. Troup, 1835,	Dublin.	John K. Kane, 1831,	Kaskaskia.
John Forsyth, 1831,	Augusta.	John McLean, 1833,	Shawneetown.
Alabama.		*Missouri.*	
William R. King, 1835,	Selma.	David Barton, 1831,	St. Louis.
John McKinley, 1831,	Florence.	Thomas H. Benton, 1833,	St. Louis.

Officers of the Senate.

		Salary.		Salary.
Walter Lowrie,	*Secretary,*	$3,000	Mountjoy Bailey, *Sergeant at*	
J. G. McDonald,	*Chief Clerk,*	1,800	*Arms and Door-keeper,*	$1,500
Lewis H. Machen,	*Clerk,*	1,500	Henry Tims, *Assistant Door-*	
William Hickey,	*do.*	1,500	*keeper,*	1,450
M. S. Lowrie,	*do.*	800	Rev. H. Van D. Johns, *Chaplain,*	500
James Hickey,	*do.*	700	John L. Club, *Messenger,*	700

THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The term of the 21st Congress will expire on the 3d of March, 1831.

Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, Speaker.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
Maine.		Rufus McIntyre,	Parsonsfield.
John Anderson,	Portland.	James W. Ripley,	Fryeburg.
Samuel Butman,	Dixmont.	Joseph F. Wingate,	Bath.
George Evans,	Gardiner.	*One vacancy.*	

Names.	Residence.

New Hampshire.

John Brodhead,	New Market.
Thomas Chandler,	Bedford.
Joseph Hammons,	Farmington.
Jonathan Harvey,	Sutton.
Henry Hubbard,	Charlestown.
John W. Weeks,	Lancaster.

Vermont.

William Cahoon,	Lyndon.
Horace Everett,	Windsor.
Jonathan Hunt,	Brattleboro'.
Rollin C. Mallory,	Poultney.
Benjamin Swift,	St. Alban's.

Massachusetts.

John Bailey,	Milton.
Isaac C. Bates,	Northampton.
B. W. Crowninshield,	Salem.
John Davis,	Worcester.
Henry W. Dwight,	Stockbridge.
Edward Everett,	Charlestown.
George Grennell, jun.	Greenfield.
Benjamin Gorham,	Boston.
James L. Hodges,	Taunton.
Joseph G. Kendall,	Leominster.
John Reed,	Yarmouth.
Joseph Richardson,	Hingham.
John Varnum,	Haverhill.

Rhode Island.

Tristam Burges,	Providence.
Dutee J. Pearce,	Newport.

Connecticut.

Noyes Barber,	Groton.
William W. Ellsworth,	Hartford.
Jabez W. Huntington,	Litchfield.
Ralph J. Ingersoll,	New Haven.
William L. Storrs,	Middletown.
Ebenezer Young,	Killingly.

New York.

William G. Angel,	Burlington.
Benedict Arnold,	Amsterdam.
Thomas Beckman,	Peterboro'.
Abraham Bockee,	Fed. Store.
Peter I. Borst,	Middleburgh.
C. C. Cambreling,	New York.
Timothy Childs,	Rochester.
Henry B. Cowles,	Carmel.
Hector Craig,	Craigsville.
Jacob Crocheron,	Richmond.
Charles G. Dewitt,	Kingston.
John D. Dickinson,	Troy.

Names.	Residence.
Jonas Earll, jun.	Onondago.
Isaac Finch,	Essex.
Jehiel H. Halsey,	Lodi.
George Fisher,	Oswego.
Joseph Hawkins,	Henderson.
Michael Hoffman,	Herkimer.
Perkins King,	Freehold.
James W. Lent,	New Town.
John Magee,	Bath.
Henry C. Martindale,	Sandy Hill.
Thomas Maxwell,	Elmira.
Robert Monell,	Greene.
Ebenezer F. Norton,	Buffalo.
Gershom Powers,	Auburn.
Robert S. Rose,	Geneva.
Ambrose Spencer,	Albany.
James Strong,	Hudson.
Henry R. Storrs,	Whitestown.
John W. Taylor,	Bal'n Springs
Phineas L. Tracy,	Batavia.
Gulian C. Verplanck,	New York.
Campbell P. White,	New York.

New Jersey,

Lewis Condict,	Morristown.
Richard M. Cooper,	Camden.
Thomas H. Hughes,	Cape May
Isaac Pierson,	Orange.
James F. Randolph,	N. Brunswick.
Samuel Swan,	Boundbrook.

Pennsylvania.

James Buchanan,	Lancaster.
Thomas H. Crawford,	Chambersburg.
Richard Coulter,	Greensburg.
Harmar Denny,	Pittsburg.
Joshua Evans,	Paoli.
James Ford,	Tioga.
Chauncey Forward,	Somerset.
Joseph Fry, Jr.	Fryburg.
John Gilmore,	Butler.
Innis Green,	Dauphin.
Joseph Hemphill,	Philadelphia.
Peter Ihrie, Jr.	Easton.
Thomas Irwin,	Union Town.
Adam King,	York.
George G. Leiper,	Leiperville.
Alem Marr,	Danville.
William McCreery,	B's X Roads.
Daniel H. Miller,	Philadelphia.
Henry A. Muhlenburg,	Reading.
William Ramsay,	Carlisle.
John Scott,	Alexandria.
Thomas H. Sill,	Erie.
Samuel Smith,	Doylestown.

Names.	Residence.
Philander Stephens,	Montrose.
John B. Sterigere,	Norristown.
Joel B. Sutherland,	Philadelphia.

Delaware.

Kensey Johns, Jr.	Newcastle.

Maryland.

Elias Brown,	Freedom.
Clement Dorsey,	Howard's R.
Benjamin C. Howard,	Baltimore.
George E. Mitchell,	Elkton.
Benedict I. Semmes,	Piscataway.
Richard Spencer,	Easton.
Michael C. Sprigg,	Frostburgh.
George C. Washington,	Rockville.
Ephraim K. Wilson,	Snow Hill.

Virginia.

Mark Alexander,	Lombardy Grove
Robert Allen,	Mount Jackson.
William S. Archer,	Elkhill.
William Armstrong	Romney.
Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville.
John S. Barbour,	Culpeper C. H.
Thomas T. Bouldin,	Charlotte.
Nath. H. Claiborne,	Rocky Mount.
Richard Coke, Jr.	Williamsburg.
Robert Craig,	Montgomery.
Thomas Davenport,	Meadsville.
Philip Doddridge,	Wheeling.
William F. Gordon,	Albemarle.
Lewis Maxwell,	Weston.
William McCoy,	Franklin.
Charles F. Mercer,	Leesburg.
Thomas Newton,	Norfolk.
John Roane,	Rumford Acad.
A. Smythe, deceased.	
Andrew Stephenson,	Richmond.
John Taliaferro,	Fredericksburg.
James Trezvant,	Jerusalem.

North Carolina.

Willis Alston,	Fortune's Fork.
Daniel L. Barringer,	Raleigh.
Samuel P. Carson,	Pleas. Garden.
Henry W. Conner,	Sherrillsford.
Edmund Deberry,	Lawrenceville.
Edward B. Dudley,	Wilmington.
Thomas H. Hall,	Tarborough.
Robert Potter,	Oxford.
Abraham Rencher,	Pittsborough.
William B. Shepard,	Elizabeth City.
Augus. H. Shepperd,	Germantown.
Jesse Speight,	Speightsbridge.
Lewis Williams,	Panther Creek.

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South Carolina.

Names.	Residence.
Robert W. Barnwell,	Beaufort.
James Blair,	Camden.
John Campbell,	Brownsville.
Warren R. Davis,	Pendleton C.H.
William Drayton,	Charleston.
William D. Martin,	Barnwell C. H.
George McDuffie,	Edgefield C. H.
William T. Nuckolls,	Hancocksville.
Starling Tucker,	Mount. Shoals.

Georgia.

Thomas F. Foster,	Greensborough.
Charles E. Haynes,	Sparta.
Henry G. Lamar,	Macon.
Wilson Lumpkin,	Monroe.
Wiley Thompson,	Elberton.
James M. Wayne,	Savannah.
Richard H. Wilde,	Augusta.

Alabama.

R. E. B. Baylor,	Tuscaloosa.
C. C. Clay,	Huntsville.
Dixon H. Lewis,	Montgomery.

Mississippi.

Thomas Hinds,	Greenville.

Louisiana.

Henry H. Gurley,	Baton Rouge.
Walter H. Overton,	Alexandria.
Edward D. White,	Donaldsonville.

Tennessee.

John Bell,	Nashville.
John Blair,	Jonesborough.
David Crockett,	Crockett's P. O.
Robert Desha,	Gallatin.
Jacob C. Isacks,	Winchester.
Cave Johnson,	Clarksville.
Pryor Lea,	Knoxville.
James K. Polk,	Columbia.
James Standifer,	Mount Airy.

Kentucky.

Thomas Chilton,	Elizabethtown.
James Clarke,	Winchester.
Nic'las D. Coleman,	Washington.
Henry Daniel,	Mount Sterling.
Nathan Gaither,	Columbia.
Richard M. Johnson,	Great Crossings
John Kincaid,	Stanford.
Joseph Lecompte,	Newcastle.
Robert P. Letcher,	Lancaster.
Chittenden Lyon,	Eddyville.
Charles A. Wickliffe,	Bardstown.
Joel Yancey.	Glasgow.

Names.	Residence.	Names.	Residence.
Ohio.		Jonathan Jennings,	Charleston.
		John Test,	Lawrenceburg.
Mordecai Bartley,	Mansfield.		
Joseph H. Crane,	Dayton.	*Illinois.*	
William Creighton, Jr.	Chillicothe.		
James Findlay,	Cincinnati.	Joseph Duncan,	Brownsville.
John M. Goodenow,	Steubenville.		
William W. Irwin,	Lancaster.	*Missouri.*	
William Kennon,	St. Clairsville.	Spencer Pettis,	Fayette.
William Russell,	West Union.		
James Shields,	Dick's Mills.	DELEGATES.	
William Stanberry,	Newark.	*Michigan Territory.*	
John Thompson,	Columbiana.	John Biddle,	Detroit.
Joseph Vance,	Urbanna.		
Samuel F. Vinton,	Gallipolis.	*Arkansas Territory.*	
Elisha Whittlesey,	Canfield.	Ambrose H. Sevier,	Little Rock.
Indiana.		*Florida Territory.*	
Ratliff Boon,	Boonsville.	Joseph M. White,	Monticello.

Officers of the House of Representatives.

		Salary.			Salary.
M. St. C. Clarke,	*Cl'k of House,*	$3,000	J. Oswald Dunn, *Sergeant at Arms,*		$1,500
Samuel Burch,	*Chief Clerk,*	1,800	Benjamin Burch, *Door-keeper,*		1,500
John T. Frost,	*Clerk,*	1,500	Overton Carr, *As't. Door-keep.*		1,450
Benjamin Sprigg,	*do.*	1,500	Rev. Reuben Post, *Chaplain,*		500
Brooke M. Berry,	*do.*	1,500	Wm. J. McCormick, *Post Master,*		$3 per day,
Thomas Patterson,	*do.*	1,500			
Noah Fletcher,	*do.*	1,500			
Robert N. Johnson,	*do.*	1,500	James Barron, *Messenger,*		700

VIII. THE JUDICIARY.

The Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States since 1789, with the dates of their appointment, as stated in the " Journals of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate."

Chief Justices.

John Jay,	N. Y.	Sept. 26, 1789.	Oliver Elsworth,	Mass.	March 4, 1796.
John Rutledge,*	S. C.	July 1, 1795.	John Jay,†	N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1800.
William Cushing,	Mass.	Jan. 27, 1796.	John Marshall,	Va.	Jan. 27, 1801.

Associate Justices.

John Rutledge,	S. C.	Sept. 26, 1789.	Brockh. Livingston,	N. Y.	Dec. 17, 1806.
William Cushing,	Mass.	do. do.	Thomas Todd,	Va.	March 2, 1807.
R. H. Harrison,	Md.	do. do.	Levi Lincoln,†	Mass.	Jan. 3, 1811.
James Wilson,	Pa.	do. do.	John Q. Adams,†	"	Feb. 22, 1811.
John Blair,	Va.	do. do.	Gabriel Duvall,	Md.	Nov. 18, 1811.
James Iredell,	N. C.	Feb. 10, 1790.	Joseph Story,	Mass.	do. do.
Thomas Johnson,	Md.	Nov. 7, 1791.	Smith Thompson,	N. Y.	Dec. 9, 1823.
William Patterson,	N. J.	March 4, 1793.	Robert Trimble,	Ken.	May 9, 1826.
Samuel Chase,	Md.	Jan. 27, 1796.	John McLean,	Ohio.	March 7, 1829.
Bush. Washington,	Va.	Dec. 20, 1798.	Henry Baldwin,	Pa.	Jan. 6, 1830.
William Johnson,	S. C.	March 24, 1804.			

* Appointed by the President, July 1, 1795 ; nominated to the Senate Dec. 10, 1795 ; but not confirmed.   † Declined the appointment.

The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, establish. The present judicial establishment of the United States, consists of a Supreme Court, thirty-one District Courts, and seven Circuit Courts, which are thus organized: the Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice, and six Associate Justices, who hold a court in the city of Washington, annually; besides which, each of these justices attends in a certain circuit, comprising two or more districts, appropriated to each, and, together with the judge of the district, composes a Circuit Court, which is held in each district of the circuit.

The District Courts are held, respectively, by the District Judge alone. Appeals are allowed from the District to the Circuit Courts in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars, and from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court, in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum or value of two thousand dollars; and in some cases, where the inconvenience of attending a court by a justice of the Supreme Court is very great, the District Courts are invested with Circuit Court powers. Each state is one district, for the purpose of holding District and Circuit Courts therein, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, each of which is divided into two Districts. There are, besides, Territorial Courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State. In addition to the District Court for the District of Columbia, there is a Circuit Court for that District, which exercises, under the authority of Congress, common law and equity jurisdiction similar to that of the County Courts of Maryland and Virginia.

Each court has a clerk, a public attorney, or prosecutor, and a marshal; all of whom are appointed by the President of the United States, with the exception of the clerks, who are appointed by the courts. The compensation of the judges is fixed by law; that of the clerks, attorneys, and marshals, consists of fees, and in a few instances, as it regards attorneys, and marshals, of a yearly salary of about 200 dollars. It is very difficult to ascertain the amount *per annum* of the fees received in each case, as the payment of them is frequently procrastinated, and in some cases they are entirely lost. The appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

By an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, district attorneys are to be appointed for four years only, removable at pleasure. Marshals have always held their offices for four years, removable at pleasure, in pursuance of the 27th section of an act of the 24th of September, 1789; so that the Marshals who have held their places from an earlier date, have been re-commissioned many times. The judges hold their offices during good behavior, and can be removed only on impeachment.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.			Salary.
John Marshall,	Richmond,	Va.	*Chief Justice,*	$5,000
William Johnson,	Charleston,	S. C	*Associate Justice,*	4,500
Gabriel Duvall,	Marietta,	Md.	*do.*	4,500
Joseph Story,	Cambridge,	Mass.	*do.*	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York,	N. Y.	*do.*	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	*do.*	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg,	Pa.	*do.*	4,500
John McP. Berrien,	Washington,	Ca.	*Attorney General,*	3,500
William T. Carroll,	do.		*Clerk,*	Fees, &c.
Tench Ringgold,	do.		*Marshal.*	

The Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens; and except also between a state and citizens of other states, or aliens; in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction. It has, exclusively, all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, in which a consul, or vice-consul, is a party. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from final decrees and judgments of the Circuit Courts in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum or value of 2,000 dollars, and from final decrees and judgments of the highest courts of the several states in certain cases, as hereinafter mentioned. It has power to issue writs of prohibition to the District Courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of *mandamus*, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States. —The trial of issues in fact in the Supreme Court, in all actions at law against citizens of the United States, is by jury.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a state in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission; may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United

States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the Chief Justice, or Judge, or Chancellor, of the Court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court: and the proceeding upon the reversal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before-mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities, in dispute.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several states, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of 500 dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the state where the suit is brought and a citizen of another state. They have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States (except where the laws of the United States otherwise direct), and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person can be arrested in one district for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought, before either of said courts, against an inhabitant of the United States, by any original process, in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ : and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other *chose* in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange.

The Circuit Courts have appellate jurisdiction from final decrees and judgments of the District Courts in all cases where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars. They also have jurisdiction of certain cases, which may be removed into them before trial from the State Courts. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal, or error, from his own decision ; but may assign the reasons of such his decision.—The trial of issues in fact in the Circuit Courts in all suits, except those of equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is by jury.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The District Courts of the United States, have, exclusively of the courts of the several states, cognizance of all crimes and offences that are cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted, and also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons' burden, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas, saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it ; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And they also have cognizance, concurrent with

DISTRICT COURTS :—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Pay.
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	$1,800.	Ether Shepley,	$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,			1,000.	D. M. Durell,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200.	Daniel Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500.	Andrew Dunlap,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500.	R. W. Green,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	William Bristol,	New Haven,	1,500.	Asa Child,	200 do.
N.Y. { N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000.	Sam. Beardsley,	200 do.
{ W. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500.	J. A. Hamilton,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500.	G. D. Wall,	200 do.
Pa. { W. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500.	G. M. Dallas,	Fees.
{ E. Dist.	Wm. Wilkins,	Pittsburg,	1,800.	A. Brackenridge,	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Belmont,	1,500.	Geo. Read, Jun.	200 do.
Maryland,	Elias Glenn,	Baltimore,	2,000.	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. { E. Dist.	P. P. Barbour,	Gordonsville,	1,800.	R. Stannard,	200 & fees.
{ W. Dist.	Alex. Caldwell,	Clarksburg,	1,600.	W. A. Harrison,	200 do.
North Carolina,	H. Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000.	T. P. Devereaux,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500.	John Gadsden,	Fees, &c.
Georgia,	Jer. Cuyler,	Savannah,	2,500.	M. H.M'Allister,	200 & fees.
Ala. { S. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500. {	John Elliot,	200 do. }
{ N. Dist.				Joseph Scott,	200 do. }
Mississippi,	Peter Randolph,	Natchez,	2,000.	George Adams,	200 do.
La. { E. Dist.	S. H. Harper,	New Orleans,	3,000. {	John Slidell,	600 do.
{ W. Dist.				B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. { E. Dist.	J. McNairy,	Nashville,	1,500. {	J. A. M'Kinney,	200 do
{ W. Dist.				J. Collinsworth,	200 do.
Kentucky,	John Boyle,	Harrodsburg,	1,500.	J. S. Smith,	200 do.
Ohio,	J. W. Campbell,	West Union,	1,000.	Samuel Herrick,	200 do.
Indiana,	Benj. Parke,	Salem,	1,000.	Samuel Judah,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,		S. McRoberts,	
Missouri,	James H. Peck,	St. Louis,	1,200.	George Shannon,	200 do.
Territory of Michigan.	W.Woodbridge,	Detroit,	1,200.	Daniel Leroy,	200 do.
	Solomon Sibley,	do.	1,200.		
	H. Chapman,	do.	1,200.		
	James D. Doty,	do.	1,200.		
Territory of Arkansas.	Benj. Johnson,	P. of Arkansas,	1,200.	S. C. Roane,	200 do.
	T. P. Eskridge,	do.	1,200.		
	Wm. Trimble,	do.	1,200.		
	J. W. Bates,	do.	1,200.		
East Florida,	J. L. Smith,	St. Augustine,	1,500.	Th. Douglass,	200 do.
Middle Florida,	T. Randal,	Tallahassee,	1,500.	J. G. Ringgoto,	200 do.
West Florida,	H.M.Brackenridge,	Pensacola,	1,500.	B. D. Wright,	200 do.
South Florida,	James Webb,	Webbville,	1,500.	J. K. Campbell,	200 do.

with the courts of the several states, or their circuit courts, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a *tort* only in violation of the law of nations, or a treaty of the United States. They also have cognizance, concurrent as last-mentioned, of all suits at common law, where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars. They also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the courts of the several states, of all suits against consuls or vice-consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. The trial of issues in fact, in the district courts, in all causes, except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, is by jury.

An act of the 18th of December, 1812, requires the district and territorial judges of the United States to reside within the districts and territories, respectively, for which they are appointed; and makes it unlawful for any judge, appointed under the authority of the United States, to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the injunction or prohibition of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

Marshals.	Residence.	Pay.	Clerks.	Residence.	Pay.
Albert Smith,	Portland,	$Fees, &c.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Pearson Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	200 & fees.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowry,	Burlington,	200 & fees.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
S. D. Harris,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	J. W. Davis,	Boston,	do.
B. Anthony,	Providence,	do.	Benjamin Cowell,	Providence,	do.
James Mitchell,	New Haven,	do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
J. W. Livingston,	Skeneateles,	200 & fees.	R. R. Lansing,	Utica,	do.
Thomas Morris,	New York,	Fees, &c.	F. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
Zeph. Drake,	N. Germantown	do.	W. Pennington,	Newark,	do.
John Conrad,	Philadelphia,	do.	D. Caldwell,	Philadelphia,	do.
John M. Davis,	Pittsburg,	200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts.	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	T. Witherspoon,	Wilmington,	do.
Thomas Finley,	Baltimore,	Fees, &c.	Philip Moore,	Baltimore,	do.
John Pegram,	Richmond,	do.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
Benjamin Reeder,	Clarksburg,	200 & fees.	John Webster,	Clarksburg,	do.
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
M. A. Waring,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
J. H. Morel,	Savannah,	do.	George Glen,	Savannah,	do.
F. W. Armstrong,	Claiborne,	do.	J. Austin,	Mobile,	do.
John H. Norton,	Natchez,	200 & fees.	Wm. Burns,	Natchez,	do.
J. Nicholson,	New Orleans,	200 do.			
F. H. Duperier,	New Iberia,	Fees, &c.			
William Lyon,	Chucky Bend,	200 & fees.	W. C. Mynott,	Knoxville,	do.
Robert Purdy,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy.	Nashville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Steubenville,	200 do.	W. K. Bond,		do.
William Marshall,	Vernon,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Charles Slade,	Kaskaskia,	200 do.			
Augustus Jones,	St. Louis,	200 do.	Isaac Barton,	St. Louis,	do.
Thomas Rowland,	Detroit,	200 do.			
G. W. Scott,	P. of Arkansas,	200 do.			
Waters Smith,	St. Augustine,	200 do.			
Alexander Adair,	Tallahassee,	200 do.			
J. W. Exum,	Pensacola,	200 do.			
L. M. Stone,	Key West,	200 do.			

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE SUPREME, DISTRICT, AND CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session every year, commencing on the second Monday in January.

District Court.

MAINE.	*Wiscasset*—Last Tuesday in Feb., and 2d Tuesday in Sept.;—*Portland*—First Tuesday in June and Dec.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	*Portsmouth*—3d Tuesday in March and Sept.;—*Exeter*—3d Tuesday in June and Dec.
VERMONT.	*Windsor & Rutland*—1st Monday in Feb. and Aug.; and 2d Monday in May and Nov.
MASSACHUSETTS.	*Boston*—3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
RHODE ISLAND.	*Newport*—2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in October;—*Providence*—1st Tuesday in Aug., and February.
CONNECTICUT.	*New Haven*—4th Tuesday in Feb. and Aug.;—*Hartford*—4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT.	*New York*—1st Tuesday of each month.
NEW YORK, N. DISTRICT.	*Albany*—3d Tuesday in Jan.;—*Utica*—Last Tuesday in August.
NEW JERSEY.	*New Brunswick*—2d Tuesday in March and Sept.;—*Burlington*—3d Tuesday in May and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT.	*Philadelphia*—3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PENNSYLVANIA, W. DISTRICT.	*Pittsburg*—1st Monday in May, and 3d Monday in October.
DELAWARE.	*Newcastle & Dover*—alternately, on the 4th Tuesday in Nov. 1789; and three other sessions, progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
MARYLAND.	*Baltimore*—on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, Sept., and Dec.
COLUMBIA.	*Washington*—1st Monday in June and December.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT.	*Richmond*—15th of May, and 15th of November;—*Norfolk*—1st of May, and 1st of November.
VIRGINIA, W. DISTRICT.	*Staunton*—2d Monday in April and September;—*Wythe Court House*—3d Monday in April and Sept.;—*Lewisburg*—4th Monday April and Sept.;—*Clarksburg*—4th Monday in May and Oct.
N. CAROLINA.	*Edenton*—3d Monday in April and Oct.;—*Newbern*—4th Monday in April and Oct.;—*Wilmington*—1st Monday after the 4th Monday in April and Oct.
S. CAROLINA.	*Charleston*—3d Monday in March and Sept.; 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in Dec.;—*Laurens Court House*—the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.

GEORGIA.	*Savannah*—2d Tuesday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA. N. DISTRICT.	*Huntsville*—1st Monday in March and October.
ALA. S. DISTRICT.	*Mobile*—1st Monday in May and December.
MISSISSIPPI.	*Adams Co. Court House*—4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA. E. DISTRICT.	*New Orleans*—2d Monday in December.
LA. W. DISTRICT.	*Opelousas Court House*—3d Monday in August.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	*Knoxville*—3d Monday in April, and 2d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	*Nashville*—4th Monday in May and November.
KENTUCKY.	*Frankfort*—1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	*Columbus*—3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
INDIANA.	*Indianopolis*—1st Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	*Vandalia*—3d Monday in June and November.
MISSOURI.	*Jefferson*—1st Monday in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	*Portland*—1st May ;—*Wiscasset*—1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	*Portsmouth*—8th May ;—*Exeter*—8th October.
VERMONT.	*Windsor*—20th May ;—*Rutland*—3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	*Boston*—15th May, and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	*Newport*—15th June ;—*Providence*—15th November.
CONNECTICUT.	*New Haven*—last Wednesday in April ;—*Hartford,* 17th September.
NEW YORK.	*New York*—last Monday in Feb., May, July, and Oct.
NEW JERSEY.	*Trenton*—1st April, and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA.	*Philadelphia*—11th April, and 11th October.
DELAWARE.	*Newcastle & Dover*, alternately, 3d June, & 27th Oct.
MARYLAND.	*Baltimore*—8th April, and 1st November.
COLUMBIA.	*Washington*—1st Monday in April—*Alexandria*—1st Monday in November and May.
VIRGINIA.	*Richmond*—22d May, and 22d November.
N. CAROLINA.	*Raleigh*—12th May, and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	*Charleston*—2d Tuesday, April ;—*Columbia*—4th Monday, November.
GEORGIA.	*Savannah*—Thursday after the 1st Monday in May ; —*Milledgeville*—Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
TENNESSEE.	*Nashville*—1st Monday, Sept. ;—*Knoxville*—2d Monday in October.
KENTUCKY.	*Frankfort*—1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	*Columbus*—2d Monday in July, & 3d Monday in Dec.

IX. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN STATES.

MINISTERS Plenipotentiary receive an annual salary of $9,000, besides $9,000 for an outfit. A Chargé d'Affaires receives a salary of $4,500, and a Secretary of Legation one of $2,000. These several officers are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PUBLIC MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign States.	Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.	State.	Date.	Salary.	Secretaries of Legation.	Salary.
Great Britain,	Louis McLane,	Del.	1829.	9,000.	Washington Irving, N.Y.	2,000.
France,	Wm. C. Rives,	Va.	1829.	9,000.	Charles C. Harper, Md.	2,000.
Russia,	Henry Middleton,	S. C.	1820.	9,000.	B. T. Watts, S. C.	2,000.
Spain,	C. P. Van Ness,	Vt.	1829.	9,000.	Charles S. Walsh, Md.	2,000.
Netherlands,	Wm. P. Preble,	Me.	1829.	9,000.	Auguste Davezac, La.	2,000.
Colombia,	Th. P. Moore,	Ken.	1829.	9,000.	J. C. Pickett, Ken.	2,000.
	Ch'gé d'Affaires.					
Portugal,	Th. L. L. Brent,	Va.	1825.	4,500.		
Sweden,	Christo. Hughes,	Md.	1819.	4,500.		
Denmark,	Henry Wheaton,	N. Y.	1827.	4,500.		
Mexico,	Anthony Butler,			4,500.	John Mason,	2,000.
Brazil,				4,500.		
Cent. Rep. Am.				4,500.		
Buenos Ayres,	J. M. Forbes,	Fl.	1825.	4,500.		
Chili,	Samuel Larned,	R. I.	1828.	4,500.		
Peru,	Eman. J. West,	Il.	1829.	4,500.		

FOREIGN MINISTERS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES.

From

Great Britain.	Rt. Hon. Ch. R. Vaughan, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip.
France.	Count de Menou, Chargé d'Affaires.
Russia.	Baron Krudener, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Spain.	Don Francisco Tacon, Minister Resident.
Netherlands.	Chevalier Bengeman Huygens, Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip.
Portugal.	Chevalier Torlade D'Azambuja, Chargé d'Affaires.
Prussia.	L. Neiderstetter, Chargé d'Affaires.
Sweden.	Baron Stackleburg, Chargé d'Affaires.
Mexico.	Don J. M. Tornell, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenipotentiary.
Chili.	Don Joaquin Campino, Minister Extr. and Plenipotentiary.
Brazil.	De Araujo Ribeiro, Chargé d'Affaires.
Colombia.	Don Xavier de Medina, Consul General, New York.

X. THE ARMY.

THE military peace establishment of the United States was reduced by an act of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1821, from ten to six thousand men. The law went into operation the same year, on the first of June, and it remains unaltered. The army, as organized according to this law, is under the command of one major general and two brigadier generals ; and it consists of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, comprising of the general staff, 119, of artillery 2,240, and of infantry 3,829—total 6,188 men

GENERAL AND PRINCIPAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Alexander Macomb,	Major General,	Chief in command.
Edmund P. Gaines,	Brigadier General,	Major Gen. Brevet.
Windfield Scott,	do.	do.
Roger Jones,	Colonel,	Adjutant General.
Thomas S. Jesup,	Brig. Gen., Maj. Gen. Bvt.	Quarter Mast. Gen.
John E. Wool,	Colonel, Brig. Gen. Bvt.	Inspector General.
George Croghan,	Colonel,	do.
George Gibson,	Col., Br. Gen. Bvt.	Com. Gen. of Subsist
Charles Gratiot,	Colonel, Brig. Gen. Bvt.	Chief Engineer.

Compensation to Officers of the Army, including Pay, Subsistence, Forage, Fuel, Quarters, and Expense for Servants.

	Per month.	Per ann.		Per month.	Per. ann.
Major General,	544,58⅓,	6,535,00.	Maj. of Staff,	176,49⅓,	2,117,92.
Brigadier General,	370,12½,	4,441,50.	Major,	182,83⅓,	2,194,00.
Adjutant General,	269,54,	3,234,48.	Surgeon,	125,83⅓,	1,510,00.
Inspector General,	233,04,	2,796,48.	As't Surgeon,	102,37½,	1,228,50.
Com'y Gen. of Sub.	261,54,	3,138,48.	Capt. of Ord.	142,87½,	1,714,50.
Col. of Ordnance,	261,54,	3,138,48.	Captain,	132,87½,	1,594,50.
Lieut. Col. of Ord.	220,00,	2,640,00.	Lieut. of Ord.	115,89½,	1,390,74.
Colonel,	246,54,	2,958,48.	1stLieutenant,	112,56¼,	1,350,75.
Lieut. Colonel,	205,00,	2,460,00.	2d Lieutenant,	107,56¼,	1,290,75.

XI. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Military Academy consists of the Corps of Engineers ; of one professor and an assistant professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy ; one professor and an assistant professor of Mathematics ; one professor and an assistant professor of the Art of Engineering in all its branches ; a chaplain and professor of ethics ; a teacher of drawing ; a surgeon ; and a swordmaster. The number of cadets is limited to two hundred and fifty. They may be attached, at the discretion of the President of the United States, as students to the military academy, and become subject to its regulations. They are arranged in companies of non-commissioned officers and privates, for the purposes of military instruction. There are four musicians to each company ; and the corps is trained and taught all the duties of a private, a non-commissioned officer, and an officer ; is encamped at least three months of each year, and instructed in all the duties incident to a regular camp. Candidates for cadets must not be under fourteen, nor above twenty-one years of age ; and each cadet, previously to his appointment by the President, must be versed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and must sign articles, with the consent of his parent and guardian, thereby engaging to serve five years, unless sooner discharged. The pay of a cadet is sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day. When any cadet has received a regular degree from the academic staff, after going through all

the classes, he is considered as among the candidates for a commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform ; and if there is not, at the time, a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it at the discretion of the President, by brevet of the lowest rank until a vacancy shall happen.   The military academy is seated at West Point, in the State of New York, on the river Hudson.   The chief engineer is, *ex officio*, inspector of the military academy.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Sylvanus Thayer, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, of the Corps of Engineers *Superintendent and Commandant.*

David B. Douglass, A. M. *Professor of Engineering.*

Charles Mason, Brevet 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers, *Assistant do.*

Charles Davies, A. M. *Professor of Mathematics.*

E. C. Ross, 1st Lieut. 4th Artillery, *Assist. Professor of Mathematics.*

L. B. Webster, 2d Lieut. 1st Artillery,	*do.*	*do.*
A. E. Church, 2d Lieut. 3d Artillery,	*do.*	*do.*
J. B. Smith, Brevet 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery,	*do.*	*do.*
C. W. Hackley, Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery,	*do.*	*do.*
O. McK. Mitchell, Brevet 2d Lieut. 3d Artillery,	*do.*	*do.*
Roswell Park, Cadet, 2d Class,	*do.*	*do.*

Rev. Thomas Warner, *Chaplain and Professor of Ethics.*

Joseph A. Smith, Brevet 2d Lieut. 3d Artillery, *Assistant Professor.*

Edward H. Courtenay, *Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

Thomas J. Cram, 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery, *Assistant Professor.*

Claudius Berard, 1st *Teacher of the French Language.*

Joseph Du Commun, 2d *Teacher of the French Language.*

James Barnes, Brevet 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery, *Assistant Teacher.*

Thomas Gimbrede, *Teacher of Drawing.*

Theophilus B. Brown, 2d Lieut. 3d Artillery, *Assistant Teacher.*

Ethan A. Hitchcock, Capt. 1st Infantry, *Instructer in Tactics and Commandant of the Corps of Cadets.*

Charles F. Smith, 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, *Assistant Instructer.*

Lucian J. Bibb, 2d Lieut. 1st Artillery,   *do.*

Joseph L. Locke, Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery,   *do.*

Z. J. D. Kinsley, 1st Lieut. 3d Artillery, *Instructer in Artillery.*

William F. Hopkins, 2d Lieut. 4th Artillery, *Acting Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*

William W. Mather, 2d Lieut. 7th Infantry, *Assistant Professor.*

Louis S. Simon, *Sword-master.*

MILITARY STAFF.

John L. Gardner, Captain, 4th Artillery, *Quarter Master.*

Thomas J. Leslie, 1st Lieut. Corps of Engineers, *Paymaster and Treas.*

F. L. Griffith, 1st Lieut. 2d Artillery, *Adjutant.*

Doctor Walter V. Wheaton, *Surgeon.*

XII. VESSELS OF WAR.

Name and Rate.		Where and when built.		Where employed.
Ships of the Line.	*Guns.*			
Independence,	74	Charlestown,	1814	In ordinary, at Boston.
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia,	1815	do. at New York.
Washington,	74	Portsmouth,	1816	do. at New York.
Columbus,	74	Washington,	1819	do. at Boston.
Ohio,	74	New York,	1820	do. at New York.
North Carolina,	74	Philadelphia,	1820	do. at Gosport.
Delaware,	74	Gosport, Va.	1820	do. at Norfolk.
Frigates, 1st Class.				
United States,	44	Philadelphia,	1797	In ordinary, at New York.
Constitution,	44	Charlestown,	1797	do. at New York.
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia,	1814	In the Pacific.
Java,	44	Baltimore,	1814	In the Mediterranean.
Potomac,	44	Washington,	1821	In ordinary, at Washington.
Brandywine,	44	Washington,	1825	In the West Indies.
Hudson,	44	Purchased,	1826	On the coast of Brazil.
Frigates, 2d Class.				
Congress,	36	Portsmouth,	1799	Receiving Ship at Norfolk.
Constellation,	36	Baltimore,	1797	In the Mediterranean.
Macedonian,	36	Captured,	1812	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Sloops of War.				
John Adams,	24	Charleston, S.C.	1799	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Cyane,	24	Captured,	1815	do. at Philadelphia.
Erie,	18	Baltimore,	1813	In the West Indies.
Ontario,	18	Baltimore,	1813	In the Mediterranean.
Peacock,	18	New York,	1813	In the West Indies.
Boston,	18	Charlestown,	1825	In ordinary, at New York.
Lexington,	18	New York,	1825	In the Mediterranean.
Vincennes,	18	New York,	1826	In the Pacific.
Warren,	18	Boston,	1826	In the Mediterranean.
Natchez,	18	Norfolk,	1827	In the West Indies.
Falmouth,	18	Charlestown,	1827	In the West Indies.
Fairfield,	18	New York,	1828	In the Mediterranean.
Vandalia,	18	Philadelphia,	1828	On the coast of Brazil.
St. Louis,	18	Washington,	1828	In the Pacific.
Concord,	18	Portsmouth,	1828	Fitting out at Portsmouth.
Schooners, &c.				
Dolphin,	12	Philadelphia,	1821	In the Pacific.
Grampus,	12	Washington,	1821	In the West Indies.
Porpoise,	12	Portsmouth,	1820	In ordinary, at Norfolk.
Shark,	12	Washington,	1821	In the West Indies.
Fox,	3	Purchased,	1823	Used as a receiv'g ship at Balt.
Alert, (store ship)		Captured,	1812	do. Norfolk.
Sea Gull, (galliot)		Purchased,	1823	do. Phil.

The number of *Captains* in the Navy List is 37; *Masters Commandant* 33; *Lieutenants* 253.

The United States have 7 *Navy Yards*, viz. at Portsmouth, N. H., Charlestown, Mass., on Long Island near the city of New York, at Philadelphia, at Washington, at Gosport, Va., and at Pensacola.

XIII. THE CUSTOMS.

THE principal officer employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, is the Collector, to whom the Naval Officer is at once an aid and a check.   The Surveyor superintends and directs the inferior officers of the customs; and all three are appointed by the President and Senate.— They formerly held their offices for an indefinite period ; but, by an act of the 15th May, 1820, their appointment is now limited to four years.

Weighers, gaugers, measurers, and inspectors, are appointed by the Collector, with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department.   For the duties of these several officers, see the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1799.   Public appraisers are authorized by an act of the 20th of April, 1818.   Their business is to appraise imported goods subject to duty *ad valorem*, when they are suspected to have been invoiced below the true value.   They are appointed by the President and Senate, and hold their commissions during the pleasure of the President.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

NAMES.	Where employed.	Date of appointment.	Compensation.
	Maine.		$
Leonard Jarvis,	Passamaquoddy,	April 1, 1830,	1652 88.
Samuel A. Morse,	Machias,	January 28, 1828,	471 77.
Edward S. Jarvis,	Frenchman's Bay,	March 2, 1827,	431 72.
Joshua Carpenter,	Penobscot,	March 19, 1830,	956 00.
Denny McCobb,	Waldoborough,	March 3, 1829,	1285 15.
Thomas McCrate,	Wiscasset,	March 11, 1829,	843 88.
William King,	Bath,	March 23, 1830,	2084 97.
John Chandler,	Portland,	March 11, 1829,	3400 00.
John F. Scamman,	Saco,	March 11, 1829,	590 57.
Barnabas Palmer,	Kennebunk,	March 11, 1829,	717 96.
Mark Dennet,	York,	March 11, 1829,	296 03.
Daniel Lane,	Belfast,	Nov. 30, 1826,	906 84.
	New Hampshire.		
William Pickering,	Portsmouth,	April 8, 1830,	2186 39.
	Vermont.		
Archibald W. Hyde,	Allburg,	February 15, 1830,	1368 53.
	Massachusetts.		
Samuel Phillips,	Newburyport,	March 24, 1830,	1154 45.
William Beach,	Gloucester,	March 24, 1830,	2992 24.
Timothy Souther,	Ipswich,	April 1, 1830,	250 00.
James Miller,	Salem,	January 3, 1829,	2381 04.
Benjamin Knight,	Marblehead,	February 19, 1830,	1238 42.
David Henshaw,	Boston,	April 7, 1829,	4000 00.
Schuyler Sampson,	Plymouth,	March 11, 1829,	1068 41.
William Wood,	Dighton,	March 22, 1830,	513 48.
Isaiah L. Greene.	Barnstable,	March 3, 1830,	887 57.
Lemuel Williams,	New Bedford,	March 8, 1830,	2588 45.
John P. Norton,	Edgartown,	February 19, 1830,	779 22.
M. T. Morton,	Nantucket,	January 28, 1830,	574 00.

NAMES.	Where employed.	Date of appointment.	Compensation.
	Rhode Island.		$
Walter R. Danforth,	Providence,	March 11, 1829,	2518 79.
Nathaniel Bullock,	Bristol & Warren,	January 2, 1828,	1169 17.
Christopher Ellery,	Newport,	April 5, 1828,	431 33.
	Connecticut.		
Noah A. Phelps,	Middletown,	March 11, 1829,	2451 52.
Richard Law,	New London,	Dec. 24, 1826,	922 42.
William H. Ellis,	New Haven,	March 11, 1829,	2305 09.
Walter Bradley,	Fairfield,	January 28, 1830,	880 26.
	New York.		
Thomas Loomis,	Sackett's Harbor,	March 23, 1830,	836 07.
Jacob Gould,	Genesee,	March 23, 1830.	767 21.
John Grant, Jun.	Oswego,	May 2, 1830,	680 03.
Seymour Scovell,	Niagara,	March 23, 1830,	416 40.
Pierce A. Barker,	Buffalo Creek,	March 22, 1830,	1031 58.
Baron S. Doty,	Oswegatchie,	March 23, 1830,	980 94.
John P. Osborne,	Sag Harbor,	March 10, 1830,	594 79.
Samuel Swartwout,	New York,	March 29, 1830,	4000 00.
Aaron Ogden, (assistant)	Jersey City,	March 23, 1830,	1000 00.
David B. McNeil,	Champlain,	May 2, 1830,	1104 34.
Jere Carrier,	Cape Vincent,	March 23, 1830,	480 00.
	New Jersey.		
James Parker,	Perth Amboy,	March 11, 1829,	2459 04.
Ebenezer Elmer,	Bridgetown,	May 6, 1830,	463 03.
Gresham Mott,	Burlington,	March 28, 1828,	188 42.
Mahlon D. Canfield,	Great Egg Harbor,	January 28, 1830,	482 71.
George W. Tucker,	Little Egg Harbor,	March 11, 1829,	300 82.
	Pennsylvania.		
James N. Barker,	Philadelphia,	March 11, 1829,	4000 00.
Thomas Forster,	Presque Isle,	March 9, 1729,	436 13.
	Delaware.		
Henry Whiteley,	Newcastle,	February 16, 1830,	344 89.
	Maryland.		
J. H. McCulloch,	Baltimore,	May 1, 1830.	3672 48.
Alexander Randall,	Annapolis,	Dec. 19, 1826,	365 71.
George Hudson,	Snowhill,	January 26, 1829,	383 42.
John Willis,	Oxford,	March 9, 1829,	537 63.
John Ennalls,	Vienna,	January 4, 1829,	200 00.
Thomas R. Johnson,	St. Mary's,	April 9, 1829,	278 00.
	Dist. of Columbia.		
Thomas Turner,	Georgetown,	March 1, 1830,	1304 91.
George Brent,	Alexandria,	February 16, 1830,	....
	Virginia.		
James Gibbon,	Richmond,	January 4, 1829,	1702 96.
Robert S. Garnet,	Tappahannock,	January 9, 1830,	685 79.
Conway Whittle,	Norfolk,	March 19, 1830,	904 83.
John B. Roberts,	East River,	January 28, 1830,	330 82.
Nathaniel Holland,	Cherry Stone,	March 3, 1829,	315 33.
William Nelson,	York Town,	April 3, 1830,	251 91.
Charles McIndoe,	Petersburg,	March 23, 1830,	666 90.
William P. Curtis,	Folly Landing,	January 10, 1829,	253 46.
	North Carolina.		
Stephen Charles,	Camden,	March 23, 1830,	200 00.

NAMES.	Where employed.	Date of appointment.	Compensation.
Duncan McDonald,	Edenton,	February 29, 1826,	772 82.
Levi Fagan,	Plymouth,	February 19, 1830,	354 84.
Thomas H. Blount,	Washington,	February 19, 1830,	250 00.
Francis Hawks,	Newbern,	March 3, 1829,	1394 77.
Joshua Tayloe,	Ocracoke,	January 10, 1829,	1140 04.
Henry M. Cook,	Beaufort,	March 23, 1830,	367 00.
James Owen,	Wilmington,	January 10, 1829,	1500 00.
	South Carolina,		
James R. Pringle,	Charleston,	January 29, 1828,	3013 00.
Thomas L. Shaw,	Georgetown,	January 3, 1830,	380 79.
William Joyner,	Beaufort,	March 22, 1830,	250 00.
	Georgia.		
John Stephens,	Savannah,	April 1, 1830,	1596 83.
Samuel S. Law,	Sunbury,	March 17, 1830,	365 00.
John N. McIntosh,	Brunswick,	January 19, 1829,	545 52.
Archibald Clark,	St. Mary's,	May 6, 1830,	535 32.
Alexander Netherclitt,	Hardwick,	Dec. 23, 1826,	200 00.
	Florida.		
John Rodman,	St. Augustine,	March 3, 1827,	517 60.
Gabriel J. Floyd,	Apalachicola,	March 23, 1830,	900 00.
Algernon S. Thruston,	Key West,	March 23, 1830,	2000 00.
Jesse H. Willis,	St. Marks,	February 20, 1829,	544 74.
Robert Mitchell,	Pensacola,	April 3, 1830,	652 22.
	Alabama.		
George W. Owen,	Mobile,	March 11, 1829,	2844 87.
	Mississippi.		
P. R. R. Pray,	Pearl River,	March 11, 1829,	250 00.
	Louisiana.		
Martin Gordon,	New Orleans,	March 23, 1830,	4000 00.
Joseph Aborn,	Teche,	February 9, 1828,	252 61.
	Ohio.		
Lemuel T. Lloyd,	Miami,	March 23, 1830,	250 00.
William Hunter,	Sandusky,	March 23, 1830,	474 41.
Samuel Starkweather,	Cuyahoga,	March 11, 1829,	477 86.
	Michigan.		
Adam D. Stewart,	Michilimackinac,	January 28, 1830,	897 85.
Andrew Mack,	Detroit,	March 23, 1830,	772 56.

XIV. LAND OFFICES

with the Names of the Registers and Receivers of the Public Moneys.

Office.		Registers.	Receiv's of Public Moneys.
Steubenville,	Ohio,	David Hoge,	Samuel S. Stokely.
Marietta,	do.	Joseph Wood,	David C. Skinner.
Cincinnati,	do.	Peyton S. Symmes,	Moses Dawson.
Chillicothe,	do.	Thomas Scott,	Isaiah Ingham.
Zanesville,	do.	Thomas Flood,	Bernard Van Horne.
Wooster,	do.	Joseph S. Lake,	Samuel Quinby.
Piqua,	do.	Thomas B. Van Horne,	Robert Young.
Tiffin,	do.	James B. Gardner,	Joseph H. Larwill.

Office.	Registers.	Receiv's of Public Moneys.
Jeffersonville, Indiana,	William Lewis,	William H. Hurst.
Vincennes, do.	John Badollet,	John D. Wolverton.
Indianopolis, do.	Arthur St. Clair,	James P. Drake.
Crawfordsville, do.	Samuel Milroy,	Israel T. Canby.
Fort Wayne, do.	Robert Brackenridge,	Jonathan McCarty.
Kaskaskia, Illinois,	Shadrach Bond,	Edward Humphreys.
Shawneetown, do.	James C. Sloo,	John Caldwell.
Edwardsville, do.	William P. McKee,	Benjamin F. Edwards.
Vandalia, do.	Charles Prentice,	William L. D. Ewing.
Palestine, do.	Joseph Kitchell,	Guy W. Smith.
Springfield, do.	William L. May,	John Taylor.
Detroit, Mich. Ter.	John Biddle,	Jonathan Kearsley.
Monroe, do.	Robert Clark,	Charles J. Lanman.
St. Louis, Missouri,	William Christy,	Bernard Pratte.
Franklin, do.	Hampton L. Boon,	Uriel Sebree.
Cape Girardeau, do.	George Bullit,	John Hays.
Lexington, do.	Jonathan S. Findlay,	Andrew S. McGirk.
Palmyra, do.	William Carson,	Henry Lane.
Batesville, Ark. Ter.	Hartwell Boswell,	John Redman.
Little Rock, do.	Bernard Smith,	Benjamin Desha.
Ouachita, Louisiana,	John Hughes,	Henry Bry.
Opelousas, do.	Valentine King,	Benj'n Robert Rogers.
New Orleans, do.	Hilary B. Cenas;	William L. Robeson.
St. Helena, C. H.	Thomas P. Davidson,	Alexander Gordon.
Washington, Mississippi,	B. L. C. Wailes,	James Duncan.
Augusta, do.	William Howze,	George B. Dameron.
Mount Salus, do.	Gideon Fitz,	James C. Dickson.
St. Stephens, Alabama,	John B. Hazard,	John Henry Owen.
Huntsville, do.	Benjamin S. Pope,	Samuel Cruse.
Tuscaloosa. do.	John H. Vincent,	William G. Parrish.
Cahawba, do.	Gurdon Saltonstall,	Uriah G. Mitchell.
Sparta, do.	Wade H. Greening,	John S. Hunter.
Tallahassee, Flor. Ter.	George W. Ward,	Richard K. Call.
St. Augustine, do.	Charles Downing,	William H. Allen.

XV. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE charter of the Bank of the United States was granted on the 10th of April, 1816; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1836. The original capital amounted to $35,000,000; and the government became a stockholder of $7,000,000, or one fifth of the whole stock.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE of Philadelphia,   *President.*
WILLIAM McILVAINE,   do.   *Cashier.*

The bank is in Philadelphia; and besides the principal bank, there were in January, 1830, 22 offices of discount; namely, at Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Providence, Hartford, New York, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

State of the Bank, April 1, 1830.

Notes discounted,	$32,138,270 89.	Specie,	$9,043,748 97.
Domestic bills discounted,	10,506,882 54.	Public deposits,	8,905,501 87.
Funded debt held by the Bank,	11,122,530 90.	Private deposits,	7,704,256 87.
Real estate,	2,891,890 75.	Circulation,	16,083,894 00.
Funds in Europe, equal to specie,	2,789,498 54.		

XVI. PUBLIC DEBT.

A TABLE *showing the amount of the Public Debt of the United States,
at several periods, from* 1791 *to* 1830, *reckoned on the* 1st *of January
of the different years.*   [Partly from Niles's Register.]

In 1791	$75,169,974	There was some increase of the Debt in each of these six years, except 1794, in which there was a reduction of it.
1796	81,642,272	
1799	77,399,909	The Debt was increased in consequence of the military preparations against France, before the year 1801, when Mr. Jefferson's administration commenced.
1801	82,000,167	
1803	74,731,922	
1804	85,353,643	The Debt was increased by the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, for the sum of $15,000,000. Mr. Jefferson's administration ended March 3d, 1809.
1809	56,732,379	
1810	53,156,532	The Debt was at its lowest amount in 1812, in Mr. Madison's administration, and before the war.
1812	45,035,123	
1813	55,907,452	The Debt greatly augmented by the war :—highest amount in 1816.
1816	123,016 375	
1817	115,807,805	Mr. Monroe's administration. Rapid reduction of the Debt since 1816, the receipts from the customs, &c. being large.
1820	91,015,566	
1821	89,987,427	The Debt increased in consequence of the purchase of Florida, in 1821, for the sum of $5,000,000 ; and a diminution in the receipts from the customs &c. in the years 1820, 1821, &c. Mr. Monroe's administration ended in 1825.
1822	93,546,676	
1823	90,375,877	
1824	90,269,777	
1825	83,788,432	
1826	81,054,059	Mr. Adams's administration commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, and ended on the 3d of March, 1829.
1827	73,987,357	
1828	67,475,622	
1829	58,362,135	
1830	48,565,405	General Andrew Jackson's administration began on the 4th of March, 1829.

LEAD

Produced at the United States Lead Mines, annually, from 1823 *to the*
30th *of September,* 1829.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
To 30th of September, 1823,	335,130	. .	335,130
To do. do. 1824,	175,220	. .	175,220
To do. do. 1825,	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
To do. do. 1826,	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
To do. do. 1827,	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
To do. do. 1828,	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
To do. do. 1829,	13,343,150	1,193,160	14,541,310
Total pounds,	31,764,862	5,076,012	36,840,874

XVII. POST OFFICES AND POSTAGE.

Post Offices in	1790,	75 ;	Extent of Post Roads in miles	1,875.
Do. do.	1800,	903 ;	Do. do. do.	20,817.
Do. do.	1810,	2,300 ;	Do. do. do.	36,406.
Do. do.	1820,	4,500 ;	Do. do. do.	72,492.
Do. do.	1829,	8,004 ;	Do. do. do.	115,000.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For Single Letters, composed of One Piece of Paper.

Any distance, not exceeding	30 miles,	6	cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10	"
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½	"
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18¾	"
Over 400 miles . . .		25	"

Double Letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double the above rates.

Triple Letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple the above rates.

Quadruple Letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple the above rates.

All Letters, weighing one ounce *avoirdupois,* or more, are charged at the rate of single postage for each quarter of an ounce, or quadruple postage for each ounce, according to their weight ; and no letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless its weight exceeds one ounce *avoirdupois.*

The postage on *Ship Letters,* if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents ; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspaper Postage.

For each Newspaper, not carried out of the state in which it is published, or if carried out of the state, but not carried over 100 miles,   1   cent.

Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published,   1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically,	dist. not exceeding 100 miles,	1½	cents p. sheet.
Ditto do.	distance over 100 "	2½	" "
If *not* pub. periodically,	dist. not exceeding 100 "	4	" "
Ditto do.	distance over 100 "	6	" "

Small Pamphlets, containing not more than a half sheet royal, are charged with half the above rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet,* and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets in a pamphlet sent by mail must be printed or written on one of the outer pages. When the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

UNITED STATES.

XVIII. RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

As stated in a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the

Years. From March 4, 1789, to	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Taxes.	Postage.
Dec. 31, 1791	$4,399,473 09	. .	. .	.
" " 1792	3,443,070 85	$ 208,942 81	. .	. .
" " 1793	4,255,306 56	337,705 70	. .	$ 11,020 51
" " 1794	4,801,065 28	274,089 62	. .	29,478 49
" " 1795	5,588,461 26	337,755 36	. .	22,400 00
" " 1796	6,567,987 94	475,289 60	. .	72,909 84
" " 1797	7,549,649 65	575,491 45	. .	64,500 00
" " 1798	7,106,061 93	644,357 05	. .	39,500 00
" " 1899	6,610,449 31	779,136 44	. .	41,000 00
" " 1800	9,080,932 73	809,396 53	$ 734,223 97	78,000 00
" " 1801	10,750,778 93	1,048,033 43	534,343 38	79,500 00
" " 1802	12,438,235 74	621,898 89	206,565 44	35,000 00
" " 1803	10,479,417 61	215,179 69	71,879 20	16,427 26
" " 1804	11,098,565 33	50,941 29	50,198 44	26,500 00
" " 1805	12,936,487 04	21,747 15	21,883 91	21,342 50
" " 1806	14,667,698 17	20,101 45	55,763 86	41,117 67
" " 1807	15,845,521 61	13,051 40	34,732 56	3,514 73
" " 1808	16,363,550 58	8,210 73	19,159 21	. .
" " 1809	7,296,020 58	4,044 39	7,517 31	. .
" " 1810	8,583,309 31	7,430 63	12,448 68	. .
" " 1811	13,313,222 73	2,295 95	7,666 66	37 70
" " 1812	8,958,777 53	4,903 06	859 22	85,039 70
" " 1813	13,224,623 25	4,755 04	3,805 52	35,000 00
" " 1814	5,998,772 08	1,662,984 82	2,219,497 36	45,000 00
" " 1815	7,282,942 22	4,678,059 07	2,162,673 41	135,000 10
" " 1816	36,306,874 88	5,124,708 31	4,253,635 09	149,787 74
" " 1817	26,283,348 49	2,678,100 77	1,834,187 04	29,371 91
" " 1818	17,176,385 00	955,279 20	264,333 36	20,070 00
" " 1819	20,283,608 76	229,593 63	83,650 78	71 32
" " 1820	15,005,612 15	106,260 53	31,586 82	6,465 95
" " 1821	13,004,447 15	69,027 63	29,349 05	516 91
" " 1822	17,589,761 94	67,665 71	20,961 56	602 04
" " 1823	19,088,433 44	34,242 17	10,337 71	110 69
" " 1824	17,878,325 71	34,663 37	6,201 96	. .
" " 1825	20,098,713 45	25,771 35	2,330 85	469 56
" " 1826	23,341,331 77	21,589 93	6,638 76	300 14
" " 1827	19,712,283 29	19,885 68	2,626 90	101 00
" " 1828	23,205,523 64	17,451 54	2,218 81	20 15
" " 1829	22,681,965 91	14,404 74	11,321 29	. .
	520,296,996 89	22,204,438 03	12,702,597 11	1,090,275 91

FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO DECEMBER 31, 1829;

Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment ; April 9, 1830.

Public Lands.	Loans and Treasury Notes, &c.	Dividends and sales of Bank Stock and Bonds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
. .	$ 5,791,112 56	. .	$ 19,440 10	$10,210,025 75
. .	5,070,806 46	$ 8,028 00	9,918 65	8,740,766 77
. .	1,067,701 14	38,500 00	10,390 37	5,720,624 28
. .	4,609,196 78	303,472 00	23,799 48	10,041,101 65
. .	3,305,268 20	160,000 00	5,917 97	9,419,802 79
$ 4,836 13	362,800 00	1,240,000 00	16,506 14	8,740,329 65
83,540 60	70,135 41	385,220 00	30,379 29	8,758,916 40
11,963 11	308,574 27	79,920 00	18,692 81	8,209,070 07
. .	5,074,646 53	71,040 00	45,187 56	12,621,459 84
443 75	1,602,435 04	71,040 00	74,712 10	12,451,184 14
167,726 06	10,125 C0	88,800 00	266,149 15	12,945,455 95
188,628 02	5,597 36	1,327,560 00	177,905 86	15,001,391 31
165,675 69	. .	. .	115,518 18	11,064,097 63
487,526 79	9,532 64	. .	112,575 53	11,835,840 02
540,193 80	128,814 94	. .	19,039 80	13,689,508 14
765,245 73	48,897 71	. .	10,004 19	15,608,823 78
466,163 27	. .	. .	34,935 69	16,398,019 26
647,939 06	1,822 16	. .	21,802 35	17,062,544 09
442,252 33	. .	. .	23,638 51	7,773,473 12
696,548 82	2,759,992 25	. .	84,476 84	12,144,206 53
1,040,237 53	8,309 05	. .	60,068 52	14,431,838 14
710,427 78	12,837,900 00	. .	41,125 47	22,639,032 76
835,685 14	26,184,435 00	. .	236,571 00	40,524,844 95
1,135,971 09	23,377,911 79	. .	119,399 81	34,559,536 95
1,287,959 28	35,264,320 78	. .	150,282 74	50,961,237 60
1,717,935 03	9,494,436 16	. .	123,994 61	57,171,421 82
1,991,226 06	734,542 59	202,426 30	80,389 17	33,833,592 33
2,606,564 77	8,765 62	525,000 00	37,547 71	21,593,936 66
3,274,422 78	2,291 00	675,000 00	57,027 10	24,605,665 37
1,635,871 61	3,040,824 13	1,000,000 00	54,872 49	20,881,493 68
1,212,966 46	5,000,324 00	105,000 00	152,072 52	19,573,703 72
1,803,581 54	. .	297,500 00	452,355 15	20,232,427 94
916,523 10	. .	350,000 00	141,019 15	20,540,666 26
984,418 15	5,000,000 00	350,000 00	127,603 60	24,381,212 79
1,216,090 56	5,000,000 00	367,500 00	129,982 25	26,840,858 02
1,393,785 09	. .	402,500 00	94,288 52	25,260,434 21
1,495,845 26	. .	420,000 00	1,315,621 83	22,966 363 96
1,018,308 75	. .	455,000 00	65,106 34	24,763,629 23
1,457,004 66	. .	490,000 00	112,425 62	24,767,122 22
32,403,527 80	156,181,578 57	9,413,506 30	4,672,744 17	758,965,664 78

XIX. EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES,

As stated in a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the

Years.	Civil List.	Foreign Intercourse.	Miscellaneous.	Public Debt.	Naval Establishment.
From March 4, 1789, to					
Dec. 31, 1791	$757,134 45	$ 14,733 33	$ 311,533 83	$5,287,949 50	$ 570 00
" " 1792	380,917 58	78,766 67	194,572 32	7,263,665 99	53 02
" " 1793	358,241 08	89,500 00	24,709 46	5,819,505 29	. .
" " 1794	440,946 58	146,403 51	119,248 30	5,801,578 09	61,408 97
" " 1795	361,633 36	912,685 12	92,718 50	6,084,411 61	410,562 03
" " 1796	447,139 05	184,859 64	150,476 14	5,835,846 44	274,784 04
" " 1797	483,233 70	669,788 54	103,880 82	5,792,421 82	382,631 89
" " 1798	504,605 17	457,428 74	149,004 15	3,990,294 14	1,381,347 76
" " 1799	592,905 76	271,374 11	175,111 81	4,596,876 78	2,858,081 84
" " 1800	748,688 45	395,288 18	193,636 59	4,578,369 95	3,448,716 03
" " 1801	549,288 31	295,676 73	269,803 41	7,291,707 04	2,111,424 00
" " 1802	596,981 11	550,925 93	315,022 36	9,539,004 76	915,561 87
" " 1803	526,583 12	1,110,834 77	205,217 87	7,256,159 43	1,215,230 53
" " 1804	624,795 63	1,186,655 57	379,558 23	8,171,787 45	1,189,832 75
" " 1805	585,849 79	2,798,028 77	384,720 19	7,369,889 79	1,597,500 00
" " 1806	684,230 53	1,760,421 30	445,485 18	8,989,884 61	1,649,641 44
" " 1807	655,524 65	577,826 34	464,546 52	6,307,720 10	1,722,064 47
" " 1808	691,167 80	304,992 83	427,124 98	10,260,245 35	1,884,067 80
" " 1809	712,465 13	166,306 04	337,032 62	6,452,554 16	2,427,758 80
" " 1810	703,994 03	81,367 48	315,783 47	8,008,904 46	1,654,244 20
" " 1811	644,467 27	264,904 47	457,919 66	8,009,204 05	1,965,566 39
" " 1812	826,271 55	347,703 29	509,113 37	4,449,622 45	3,959,365 15
" " 1813	780,545 45	209,941 01	738,949 15	11,108,128 44	6,446,600 10
" " 1814	927,424 23	177,179 97	1,103,425 50	7,900,543 94	7,311,290 60
" " 1815	852,247 16	290,892 04	1,755,731 27	12,628,922 35	8,660,000 25
" " 1816	1,208,125 77	364,620 40	1,416,995 00	24,871,062 93	3,908,278 30
" " 1817	994,556 17	281,995 97	2,242,384 62	25,423,036 12	3,314,598 49
" " 1818	1,109,559 79	420,429 90	2,305,849 82	21,296,201 62	2,953,695 00
" " 1819	1,142,180 41	284,113 94	1,640,917 06	7,703,926 29	3,847,640 42
" " 1820	1,248,310 05	253,370 04	1,090,341 85	8,628,494 28	4,387,990 00
" " 1821	1,112,292 64	207,110 75	903,718 15	8,367,093 62	3,319,243 06
" " 1822	1,158,131 58	164,879 51	644,985 15	7,848,949 12	2,224,458 98
" " 1823	1,058,911 65	292,118 56	671,063 78	5,530,016 41	2,503,765 83
" " 1824	1,336,266 24	5,140,099 83	678,942 74	16,568,393 76	2,904,581 56
" " 1825	1,330,747 24	371,666 25	1,046,131 40	12,095,344 78	3,049,083 86
" " 1826	1,256,745 48	232,719 08	1,110,713 23	11,041,082 19	4,218,902 45
" " 1827	1,228,141 04	659,211 87	826,123 67	10,003,668 39	4,263,877 45
" " 1828	1,455,490 58	1,001,193 66	1,219,368 40	12,163,438 07	3,918,786 44
" " 1829	1,323,966 86	207,060 35	1,570,656 66	12,383,800 77	3,312,931 87
	32,400,706 44	23,225,074 49	26,991,517 23	362,719,701 34	101,656,137 64

FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO DECEMBER 31, 1829;

Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment ; April 9, 1830.

Military Establishment.				Total.	Balances in the Treasury at the end of each Year.
Military services, including Fortifications, Arsenals, Armories, Ordnances, Internal Improvements, &c.	Revolutionary Pensions.	Other Pensions.	Indian Department.		
$ 632,804 03	· ·	$ 175,813 88	$ 27,000 00	$7,207,539 02	$ 973,905 75
1,100,702 09	· ·	109,243 15	13,648 85	9,141,569 67	783,444 51
1,130,249 08	· ·	80,087 81	27,282 83	7,529,575 55	753,661 69
2,639,097 59	· ·	81,399 24	13,042 46	9,302,124 74	1,151,924 17
2,480,910 13	· ·	68,673 22	23,475 68	10,435,069 65	516,442 61
1,260,263 84	· ·	100,843 71	113,563 98	8,367,776 84	888,995 42
1,039,402 66	· ·	92,256 97	62,396 38	8,626,012 78	1,021,899 04
2,009,522 30	·	104,845 33	16,470 09	8,613,517 68	617,451 43
2,466,946 98	· ·	95,444 03	20,302 19	11,077,043 50	2,161,867 77
2,560,878 77	· ·	64,130 73	31 22	11,989,739 92	2,623,311 99
1,672,944 08	· ·	73,533 37	9,000 00	12,273,376 94	3,295,391 00
1,179,148 25	· ·	85,440 39	94,000 00	13,276,084 67	5,020,697 64
822,055 85	· ·	62,902 10	60,000 00	11,258,983 67	4,825,811 60
875,423 93	· ·	80,092 80	116,500 00	12,624,646 36	4,037,005 26
712,781 28	· ·	81,854 59	196,500 00	13,727,124 41	3,999,388 99
1,224,355 38	· ·	81,875 53	234,200 00	15,070,093 97	4,538,123 80
1,288,685 91	· ·	70,500 00	205,425 00	11,292,292 99	9,643,850 07
2,900,834 40	· ·	82,576 04	213,575 00	16,764,584 20	9,941,809 96
3,345,772 17	· ·	87,833 54	237,503 84	13,867,226 30	3,848,056 78
2,294,323 94	· ·	83,744 16	177,625 00	13,319,986 74	2,672,276 57
2,032,828 19	· ·	75,043 88	151,875 00	13,601,808 91	3,502,305 80
11,817,798 24	· ·	91,402 10	277,845 00	22,279,121 15	3,862,217 41
19,652,013 02	· ·	86,989 91	167,358 28	39,190,520 36	5,196,542 00
20,350,806 86	· ·	90,164 36	167,394 86	38,028,230 32	1,727,848 65
14,794,294 22	· ·	69,656 06	530,750 00	39,582,493 35	13,106,592 88
16,012,096 80	· ·	188,804 15	274,512 16	48,244,495 51	22,033,519 19
8,004,236 53	· ·	297,374 43	319,463 71	40,877,646 04	14,989,465 48
5,622,715 10	$300,000 00	590,719 90	505,704 27	35,104,875 40	1,478,526 74
6,506,300 37	1,847,900 85	568,039 00	463,181 39	24,004,199 73	2,079,992 38
2,630,392 31	2,766,440 00	441,936 31	315,750 01	21,763,024 85	1,198,461 21
4,461,291 78	· ·	242,817 25	477,005 44	19,090,572 69	1,681,592 24
3,111,981 48	1,642,590 94	305,608 46	575,007 41	17,676,592 63	4,237,427 55
3,096,924 43	1,449,097 04	331,491 48	380,781 82	15,314,171 00	9,463,922 81
3,340,939 85	1,267,600 41	231,726 18	429,987 90	31,898,538 47	1,946,597 13
3,659,914 18	1,308,810 57	· ·	724,106 44	23,585,804 72	5,201,650 43
3,943,194 37	1,305,194 82	251,399 01	743,447 83	24,103,398 46	6,358,686 18
3,938,977 88	796,012 52	180,126 34	760,624 88	22,656,765 04	6,668,286 10
4,145,544 56	723,134 80	127,438 77	705,084 24	25,459,479 52	5,972,435 81
4,730,605 03	767,492 38	185,344 26	589,159 41	25,071,017 59	5,668,540 44
175,489,957 86	14,174,274 33	6,119,172 44	10,520,582 57	753,297,124 34	

XX. IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TONNAGE

Of each State and Territory: the Imports and Exports during the Year ending September 30, 1829; and the Tonnage reckoned on the 31st of December, 1828.

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		Total value of Domestic and Foreign Produce.	Tons and 95ths.
		Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.		
Maine . . .	$ 742,781	$ 729,106	$ 8,726	$ 737,832	232,939 37
N. Hampshire	179,889	98,264	7,476	105,740	26,253 18
Vermont . .	205,392	808,079	. .	808,079	764 61
Massachusetts	12,520,744	3,949,751	4,305,186 ·	8,254,937	424,511 99
Rhode Island	423,811	337,468	52,913	390,381	43,406 61
Connecticut	309,538	450,985	6,895	457,970	60,859 57
New York	34,743,307	12,036,561	8,082,450	20,119,011	365,534 55
New Jersey	786,247	8,022	. .	8,022	48,772 19
Pennsylvania	10,100,152	2,617,152	1,472,873	·4,089,935	104,114 43
Delaware . .	24,179	7,195	. .	7,195	13,213 41
Maryland . .	4,804,135	3,662,273	1,142,192	4,804,465	170,947 71
Columbia Dist.	205,921	914,285	13,812	928,097	23,232 72
Virginia . .	395,352	3,783,493	3,938	3,787,431	67,302 10
North Carolina	283,347	564,506	. .	564,506	54,094 45
South Carolina	1,139,618	8,134,676	40,910	·8,175,586	33,688 73
Georgia . .	380,293	4,980,642	734	4,981,376	13,959 24
Alabama . .	233,720	1,679,385	14,573	1,693,958	10,473 02
Louisiana . .	6,857,209	10,898,183	1,487,877	12,386,060	51,903 83
Ohio . . .	293	2,004	. · .	2,004	2,388 85
Michigan Ter.	2,957	. .	. .	. .	470 93
Florida . .	153,642	38,163	17,923	56,086	2,781 91
Total .	74,492,527	55,700,192	16,658,478	72,358,671	1,741,391

STEAM-BOAT TONNAGE,

In the different States in 1827.

	Tons. 95ths.		Tons. 95ths.
Maine	350 00	Maryland . . .	2,207 49
Rhode Island. . .	178 07	District of Columbia	873 12
Connecticut . .	1,652 72	Virginia . . .	946 57
New York . . .	10,264 88	South Carolina .	3,233 79
New Jersey . .	1,078 92	Georgia . . .	719 43
Pennsylvania . .	1,580 04	Alabama . .	3,100 21
Delaware . . .	372 56	Louisiana . : .	17,003 37

Total, 43,558 17

XXI. COMMERCE.

Value of Imports and Exports of the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1829, from and to each Foreign Country.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
		Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total
Russia	$2,218,995	$ 51,684	$334,542	$ 386,226
Prussia	22,935	14,411	. .	14,411
Sweden and Norway .	1,020,910	122,663	126,971	249,634
Swedish West Indies .	283,049	684,523	23,791	708,314
Denmark . . .	32,911	73,597	13,166	86,763
Danish West Indies . .	2,053,266	1,942,010	282,401	2,224,411
Netherlands . . .	1,057,854	3,095,857	889,330	3,985,187
Dutch East Indies . .	121,348	62,074	176,318	238,392
Dutch West Indies . .	438,132	379,874	18,667	398,541
England	23,892,763	21,281,334	1,767,457	23,048,791
Scotland	1,024,215	895,315	19,493	914,808
Ireland	362,511	327,728	366	328,094
Gibraltar	247,471	301,132	160,130	461,262
British East Indies . .	1,229,569	69,070	477,629	546,699
British West Indies . .	240,224	1,463	5,058	6,521
British American Colonies	577,542	2,724,104	40,805	2,764,909
Hanse Towns, &c. .	2,274,375	1,998,176	1,278,984	3,277,160
France	8,838,978	8,895,045	2,854,350	11,749,395
French West Indies .	777,992	1,056,639	15,768	1,072,407
Bourbon	. .	10,502	. .	10,502
Hayti	1,799,809	814,987	160,171	975,158
Spain	803,529	731,605	185,432	917,137
Teneriffe and other Canaries	25,283	42,839	23,317	66,156
Manilla & Philippine Islands	209,206	10,802	66,430	77,232
Cuba	4,866,524	3,719,263	1,859,626	5,578,889
Other Spanish West Indies	898,832	209,780	38,900	248,680
Portugal	237,351	42,088	628	42,716
Madeira	403,056	175,074	15,089	190,163
Italy and Malta . .	1,409,588	289,755	611,257	901,012
Trieste & other Adriatic Ports	191,896	409,288	280,200	689,488
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	293,237	27,600	47,384	74,984
Mexico	5,026,761	495,626	1,835,525	2,331,151
Central Republic of America	311,931	123,631	116,223	239,854
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	64,847	12,693	8,229	20,922
Colombia . . .	1,255,310	525,783	241,565	767,348
Brazil	2,535,467	1,510,260	419,767	1,929,927
Argentine Republic . .	912,114	444,716	181,336	626,052
Chili	416,118	890,356	530,778	1,421,134
Peru	1,004,458	91,542	119,615	211,157
China	4,680,847	260,759	1,094,103	1,354,862
Other Countries . .	433,623	884,445	337,777	1,222,222
Total . .	74,492,527	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671

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XXII. EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1829.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th of September, 1829.

THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries		$747,541	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel		220,527	
Whale (common) oil, and whalebone . .		495,163	
Spermaceti oil and candles		353,869	
			$1,817,100
THE FOREST.			
Skins and furs		526,507	
Ginseng		114,396	
Product of wood—			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c. .	$1,680,403		
Oak bark, and other dye . .	165,406		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine	377,613		
Ashes, pot and pearl . . .	817,434		
		3,040,856	
			3,681,759
AGRICULTURE.			
Product of Animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle	674,955		
Butter and cheese . . .	176,205		
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,493,629		
Horses and mules	207,858		
Sheep	10,644		
		2,563,291	
Vegetable food—			
Wheat, flour, and biscuit . .	5,972,920		
Indian corn and meal . . .	974,535		
Rye meal	127,004		
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	74,896		
Potatoes	30,079		
Apples	15,958		
Rice	2,514,370		
		9,709,762	
			12,273,053
Tobacco			4,982,974
Cotton			26,575,311
All other agricultural products—			
Flaxseed		113,040	
Hops		6,917	
Brown sugar		3,289	
			123,246
MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles		692,691	
Leather, boots, and shoes		356,658	
Saddlery		35,765	
Hats		270,780	
Wax		132,939	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter . .		215,494	

Wood (including coaches and other carriages)		$501,946	
Snuff and tobacco		202,396	
Lead		8,417	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine . .		30,442	
Cordage		7,984	
Iron		223,705	
Spirits from molasses		166,740	
Sugar refined		50,739	
Chocolate		1,759	
Gunpowder		171,924	
Copper and brass		129,647	
Medicinal drugs		101,524	
			$3,301,550
Cotton piece goods—			
Printed and colored . . .	145,024		
White	981,370		
Nankeens	1,878		
Twist, yarn, and thread . . .	3,849		
All other manufactures of . .	127,336		
Flax and hemp—		1,259,457	
Cloth and thread		2,166	
Bags, and all manufactures of .		14,954	
Wearing apparel		91,108	
Combs and buttons		76,250	
Brushes		3,150	
Billiard tables and apparatus . .		3,443	
Umbrellas and parasols . . .		22,067	
Leather and morocco skins, not sold, per pound		80,173	
Fire engines and apparatus . .		2,832	
Printing presses and types . .		12,908	
Musical instruments . . .		8,868	
Books and maps		29,010	
Paper, and other stationery . .		25,629	
Paints and varnish		21,133	
Vinegar		5,953	
Earthen and stone ware . . .		5,592	
Manufactures of glass . . .		49,900	
Do. tin . . .		1,757	
Do. pewter and lead .		5,185	
Do. marble and stone .		2,647	
Do. gold and silver, and gold leaf . .		11,250	
Gold and siver coin		612,886	
Artificial flowers and jewelry . .		21,627	
Molasses		1,992	
Trunks		11,248	
Brick and lime		3,717	
Salt		27,648	
			2,414,550
Articles not distinguished in returns—			
Manufactured		309,100	
Raw produce . . .		221,544	
			530,650
		Total	$55,700,193

XXIII. POPULATION

Of the different States and Territories, according to Four Enumerations.

States and Territories.	Pop. 1790.	Pop. 1800.	Pop. 1810.	Pop. 1820.	Increase per cent. for ten years.	Slaves. 1820.
Maine . . .	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	30·4	· ·
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	13·8	· ·
Vermont . .	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	8·2	· ·
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	10·9	· ·
R. Island . .	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	7·9	48
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	5·1	97
New York .	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	43·1	10,088
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	13	7,557
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	29·5	211
Delaware . . .	59,094	64,273	72,674	72,749	0·1	4,509
Maryland . .	319,728	345,824	380,546	407,350	7	107,398
Virginia . .	747,610	880,200	974,622	1,065,366	9·3	425,153
N. Carolina .	393,951	478,103	555,500	638,829	15	205,417
S. Carolina .	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	21·1	258,075
Georgia . .	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	35·1	149,656
Alabama } . Mississippi } .	· ·	8,850	40,352	{ 127,901 { 75,448	404	{ 41,879 { 32,814
Louisiana . .	· ·	· ·	76,556	153,407	100·3	69,064
Tennessee .	· ·	105,602	261,727	420,813	61	80,107
Kentucky .	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	38·8	126,732
Ohio . . .	· ·	45,365	230,760	581,434	152	· ·
Indiana . .	· ·	4,651	24,520	147,178	500	190
Illinois . .	· ·	215	12,282	55,211	351	917
Missouri . .	· ·	· ·	19,783	66,586	236	10,222
Michigan Ter.	· ·	551	4,762	8,896	88	· ·
Arkansas Ter.	· ·	· ·	1,062	14,273	1244	1,617
D. of Columb.	· ·	14,093	24,023	33,039	37·6	6,377
Total .	3,929,326	5,309,758	7,239,903	9,638,166	33·1	1,538,036

Free white inhabitants.

	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years,	1,345,220.	1,280,550.
From 10 to 16,	612,535.	605,348.
From 16 to 26,	776,150.	781,371.
From 26 to 45,	766,083.	736,600.
Over 45,	495,065.	462,788.
	3,995,053.	3,866,657.

Slaves.

Under 14 years,	343,852.	324,344.
From 14 to 26,	203,088.	202,436.
From 26 to 45,	163,723.	152,693.
Over 45,	77,365.	70,627.
	788,028.	750,160.

Free white inhabitants,	7,861,710.
Free people of color,	233,510,
Slaves,	1,538,036.
	9,633,256.

Other persons, except Ind'a, not taxed, 4,631.
Foreigners not naturalized, 53,687.

Total pop. in U. S. except Indians, } 9,691,674
according to the census of 1820,

TABLE showing the increase of the total population, of the slaves, and also of the free people of color, for each period of 10 years, from 1790 to 1800, from 1800 to 1810, and from 1810 to 1820.

Total pop.			Increase in 10 yrs.	Rate pr. ct.
1790	3,929,326			
1800	5,309,558	1790 to 1800	1,308,232	35·1
1810	7,239,903	1800 to 1810	1,930,345	36·3
1820	9,638,166	1810 to 1820	2,398,263	33·1

Slaves.

1790	697,696			
1800	896,849	1790 to 1800	199,153	28·7
1810	1,191,364	1800 to 1810	294,515	32·1
1820	1,538,036	1810 to 1820	346,672	29·1

Free Blacks.

1790	59,512			
1800	104,880	1790 to 1800	45,368	76·2
1810	186,446	1800 to 1810	81,566	76·8
1820	223,510	1810 to 1820	37,064	19·8

Note. The *Fifth Census* of the U. S. is to be completed on or before the 1st of Dec., 1830. A full account of this may be expected in the next volume of the Almanac.

XXIV. NUMBER OF INDIANS

within the United States, as estimated by the War Department.

Within		
New England and Va.	-	2,573
New York,	- -	4,820
Pennsylvania,	- -	300
North Carolina,	-	3,100
South Carolina,	- -	300
Georgia,	- -	5,000
Tennessee,	- -	1,000
Alabama,	- -	19,200
Mississippi,	- -	23,400
Louisiana,	- -	939
Ohio,	- - -	1,877
Indiana,	-	4,050
Illinois,	- - -	5,900
Missouri,	- -	5,631

Within
Michigan Peninsula, - 9,340
Arkansas Territory, - 7,200
Florida Territory, - - 4,000
North-west or Huron Ter. 20,200
Between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of the states of Louisiana and Missouri, and Arkansas Territory, 94,300
Within the Rocky Mountains, 20,000
West of the Rocky Mountains between Lat. 44° & 49°, - - - 80,000

Total within the United States, - - 313,130.

XXV. BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

NAME.	*Presidents.*	For-ma.	Income, 1828-9.	Income, 1829-30.
Connecticut Miss. Soc.	Hon. Jonathan Brace,	1798	$2,070 33	$3,013 06
Philadelphia Bible Soc.	Rt. Rev. Wm. White, D. D.	1808	7,724 41	
Am. Board. For. Miss.	John C. Smith, LL. D.	1810	102,000 00	106,928 26
Am. Bap. Bd. For. Miss.	Rev. Jesse Mercer,	1814	16,061 90	20,000 00
Am. Tract Society, *Bost.*	Hon. William Reed,	1814	13,896 18	11,102 06
Am. Education Society,	Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.	1816	30,434 18	30,710 14
Am. Asy. Deaf and Dumb,	Hon. Nathaniel Terry,	1816	2,341 55	
American Bible Society,	Col. Richard Varick,	1816	143,184 33	170,067 55
Presby. Br. Am. Ed. Soc.	Arthur Tappan, Esq.	1817		12,632 00
Board Miss. Gen. Assem.	A. Green, D. D. LL. D.	1818	8,000 00	12,632 43
Methodist Miss. Society,	Rev. Elijah Hedding,	1819	14,176 11	13,128 00
Board Edu. Gen. Assem.	Th. McAuley, D. D.	1819		
Am. Colonization Soc.	Charles Carroll,	1819	19,561 93	20,295 00
Dutch Ref. Miss. Soc.		1822	4,470 71	4,604 00
American S. S. Union,	Alexander Henry, Esq.	1824	18,527 00	70,521 70
Baptist Gen. Tract Soc.	Rev. Wm. T. Brantly,	1824	5,256 76	5,536 39
Prison Discipline Soc.	Hon. William Jay,	1825	3,531 00	3,353 52
Mass. S. S. Union,	Hon. William Reed,	1825	1,018 80	1,465 46
American Tract Society,	S. V. S. Wilder, Esq.	1825	60,000 00	60,210 00
Am. Temperance Society,	Marcus Morton, LL. D.	1826		
Am. Home Miss. Society,	S. Van Rensselaer, LL. D.	1826	26,997 31	33,229 00
Am. Seamen's Friend So.	S. Thompson, LL. D.	1826	1,214 38	4,159 87
Mass. Miss Soc. *reorg.*	Leonard Woods, D. D.	1827	5,247 32	
American Peace Society,		1828		495 85
African Education Soc.	Rt. Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D.	1830		
			$485,714 20	$584,084 29

XXVI. COLLEGES IN THE

The Statements are mostly given for the Year 1830; *and are*

	Name.	Place.		Presidents.	Found-ed.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick,	Me.	William Allen, D. D.	1794
2	Waterville,	Waterville,	do.	Jeremiah Chaplin, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover,	N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1770
4	Univ. of Vermont,	Burlington,	Vt.	James Marsh, A. M.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury,	do.	Joshua Bates, D. D.	1800
6	Harvard University,	Cambridge,	Mass.	Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1638
7	Williams,	Williamstown,	do.	Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	1793
8	Amherst,	Amherst,	do.	Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1821
9	Brown University,	Providence,	R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
10	Yale,	New Haven,	Conn.	Jeremiah Day, D. D.	1700
11	Washington,	Hartford,	do.	T. C. Brownell, D. D.	1826
12	Columbia,	New York,	N. Y.	William A. Duer, LL. D.	1754
13	Union,	Schenectady,	do.	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
14	Hamilton,	Clinton,	do.	Henry Davis, D. D.	1812
15	Geneva,	Geneva,	do.	R. S. Mason,	1823
16	College of N. J.	Princeton,	N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
17	Rutgers,	N. Brunswick,	do.	Philip Milledoller, D. D.	1770
18	Univ. of Pennsylv.	Philadelphia,	Penn.	W. H. De Lancey, D. D.	1755
19	Dickinson,	Carlisle,	do.	Samuel B. How, D. D.	1783
20	Jefferson,	Canonsburg,	do.	M. Brown, D. D.	1802
21	Western Univers.	Pittsburg,	do.	R. Bruce,	1820
22	Washington,	Washington,	do.		1806
23	Alleghany,	Meadville,	do.	Timothy Alden,	1815
24	Madison,	Union Town,	do.	Henry B. Bascom,	1829
25	St. Mary's,	Baltimore,	Md.	E. Damphoux, D. D.	1804
26	Columbian,	Washington,	Ca.	Stephen Chapin, D. D.	1821
27	William & Mary,	Williamsburg,	Va.	Adam Empie,	1693
28	Hampden Sydney,	Prince Ed. Co.	do.	J. P. Cushing, A. M.	1774
29	Washington,	Lexington,	do.	G. A. Baxter,	1812
30	University of Va.	Charlottesville,	do.	James Madison, LL. D.	1819
31	University of N. C.	Chapel Hill,	N. C.	J. Caldwell, D. D.	1791
32	Charleston,	Charleston,	S. C.	Jasper Adams, D. D.	1785
33	College of S. C.	Columbia,	do.	Thomas Cooper, M. D.	1801
34	Univ. of Georgia,	Athens,	Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
35	Greenville,	Greenville,	Tenn.	Henry Hoss, Esq.	. .
36	Univ. of Nashville,	Nashville,	do.	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
37	E. Tennessee,	Knoxville,	do.	Charles Coffin, D. D.	. .
38	Transylvania,	Lexington,	Ken.	Alva Woods, D. D.	1798
39	Centre,	Danville,	do.	Gideon Blackburn, D. D.	1822
40	Augusta,	Augusta,	do.	Martin Ruter, D. D.	1823
41	Cumberland,	Princeton,	do.	F. R. Cossit,	1825
42	Univers. of Ohio,	Athens,	Ohio.	R. G. Wilson, D. D.	1802
43	Miami University,	Oxford,	do.	R. H. Bishop, D. D.	1824
44	Western Reserve,	Hudson,	do.	. . . .	1826
45	Kenyon,	Gambier,	do.	Philander Chase, D. D.	1828
46	Bloomington,	Bloomington,	Ind.	A. Wylie, D. D.	1828

*** There are several other colleges, besides the above, in operation or founded, as at *Middletown*, Conn.; *Georgetown*, Ca.; *Tuscaloosa*, Al.; *Washington*, Miss.; *New Orleans* and *Jackson*, La.; *Bardstown* and *Georgetown*, Ken.; *Jacksonville*, Il., &c.

UNITED STATES.

derived chiefly from the " Journal of the American Education Society."

	Inst-ruct-ers.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis-ters.	*Stu-dents.	Vols. in College Library.	Vols. in Students' Libraries	Commencement.
1	7	392	35	112	8,000	4,300	First Wednesday in Sept.
2	4	54	17	31	1,700	300	Last Wednesday in July.
3	8	1,637	397	137	3,500	8,000	Last Wed. but one in August.
4	4	178	. .	39	1,000	. .	First Wednesday in August.
5	5	508	193	86	1,846	2,322	Third Wednesday in August.
6	24	5,079	1377	247	35,000	4,605	Last Wednesday in August.
7	7	721	196	90	2,250	1,769	First Wednesday in Sept.
8	8	209	36	207	2,200	3,780	Fourth Wednesday in August.
9	6	1,788	237	105	6,100	5,562	First Wednesday in Sept.
10	14	4,428	1257	359	8,500	9,000	Second Wednesday in Sept.
11	9	25	. .	74	5,000	1,200	First Wednesday in August.
12	9	880	. .	140	4,000	580	First Tuesday in August.
13	11	1,202	248	227	5,100	8,250	Fourth Wednesday in July.
14	. .	160	20	. .	. .	. .	Fourth Wednesday in August.
15	9	15	6	29	520	630	First Wednesday in August.
16	7	1,913	403	73	8,000	. .	Last Wednesday in Sept.
17	5	. .	. .	60	. .	. .	Third Wednesday in August.
18	9	. .	. .	97	. .	. .	Last day, not Sunday, in July.
19	. .	. .	. .	20	2,000	5,000	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
20	5	319	136	116	700	1,800	Last Thursday in September.
21	4	34	10	50	. .	50	Last Friday in June.
22	3	143	26	31	400	525	Last Thursday in September.
23	3	9	. .	6	8,000	. .	First Wednesday in July.
24	5	. .	. .	70	. .	. .	July 15th.
25	18	. .	. .	120	10,000	. .	. . .
26	. .	. .	. .	60	4,000	. .	Fourth Wednesday in Dec.
27	7	. .	. .	100	3,600	600	July 4th.
28	4	. .	. .	90	. .	. .	Fourth Wednesday in Sept.
29	. .	380	9	23	700	1,500	Third Wednesday in April.
30	9	538	. .	131	8,000	. .	. . .
31	9	434	. .	69	1,800	3,000	Fourth Thursday in June.
32	8	19	3	69	3,000	1,000	Last Tuesday in October.
33	8	470	11	97	7,000	. .	3d Mon. after 4th Mon. Nov.
34	7	231	10	117	2,500	2,250	First Wednesday in August.
35	. .	30	. .	. . .	3,500	. .	Third Wednesday in Sept.
36	4	85	. .	71	2,000	500	First Wednesday in October.
37	2	. .	. .	21	340	200	First Wednesday in October.
38	6	. .	. .	81	2,350	1,500	Last Wednesday in Sept.
39	4	19	9	66	1,258	108	July 4th.
40	7	. .	. .	102	1,500	550	Thursday after 1st Wed. Aug.
41	5	18	5	120	1,000	600	Second Thursday in Sept.
42	5	. .	. .	45	. .	. .	Wed. after 3d Tuesday Sept.
43	12	42	29	56	1,000	1,200	Last Wednesday in Sept.
44	. .	. .	. .	17	800	. .	Fourth Wednesday in August.
45	4	. .	. .	80	. .	. .	. . .
46	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .
	285	21,955	4,670	3,941	148,164	70,681	Total.

* Undergraduates, not including medical, theological, and law students.

VACATIONS IN COLLEGES.

Bowdoin. 1. Com., 3 weeks ;—2. Fri. af. 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks ;—3. Fri. af. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.

Waterville. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. last Wed. Nov., 9 weeks.

Dartmouth. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. last Mond. Dec., 6½ weeks ;—3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2½ weeks.

Vt. Univ. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.

Middlebury. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. Jan., 7 weeks ;—3. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.

Harvard. 1. Wed. preceding 25th Dec., 2 weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. April, 2 weeks ;—3. preceding Commencement, 6 weeks.

Williams. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. Wed. after 4th Wed. Dec., 6 weeks ;—3. 3d Wed. May, 3 weeks.

Amherst. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 4th Wed. Dec., 6 weeks ;—3. 2d Wed. May, 3 weeks.

Brown. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. last Friday in Dec., 6 weeks ;—3. 2d Friday in May, 3 weeks.

Yale. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks ;—3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.

Washington. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Thurs. before Christmas, 2 weeks ;—3. Thurs. before 20 April, 3 weeks.

Columbia. 1. Com. to the 1st Monday in October.

Union. 1. Com., 7 w. ;—2. in Dec. 3 or 4 w. ;—3. in April, 3 w.

Hamilton. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2d Wed. Jan., 3 weeks ;—3. 2d Wed. May, 4 weeks.

Geneva. 1. Com., 5 weeks ;—2. at Christmas and New Year, 2 weeks ;—3. in April, 3 weeks.

Coll. N. J. 1. Com., 6 w. ;—2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. April, 6 w.

Rutgers. 1. Com. to Sept. 15 ;—2. Dec. 21. to Jan. 7 ;—3. Ap. 7 to May 1.

Penn. Univ. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. 2 weeks ;—3. 2 weeks.

Dickinson. 1. in Sept. and Oct., 5 weeks ;—2. in April and May, 5 weeks.

Jefferson. 1. 1st Mond. Oct., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Mond. May, 4 w.

Madison. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Dec. 25th to Jan. 15.

Washington. 1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.

Columbian. 1. Com. to 2d Wed. Jan. ;—2. 2d Wed. June to 2d July.

Wm. & M'y. 1. Com. to the last Monday in October.

Hamp. S'y 1. Month of October ;—2. Month of May.

Washington. 1. Com. to 3d Wed. May ;—2. 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.

Univ. Va. 1. July 20 to September 1.

Univ. N. C. 1. Com., 6 weeks ;—2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.

Charleston. 1. Month of December ;—2. in April, 3 weeks

Coll. S. C. 1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.

Univ. of Ga. 1. Com., 1 week ;—2. Wed. before 2d Mond. Nov. to Jan. 1. ; —3. April 1 to April 15.

Greenville. 1. Com., 5 weeks ;—2. 3d Wed. March, 5 weeks.

Nashville. 1. Com., 5½ weeks ;—2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.

E. Tenn. 1. Com., 4 weeks ;—2. 1st Thurs. April, 4 weeks.

Transylva. 1. Com., to 1st. Mond. Nov. ;—2. 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.

Centre. 1. Com., to 1st. Mond. Sept. ;—2. a recess in March.

Augusta. 1. Com., 6 wks ;—2. in Feb. 21 wks from 1st vacation, 4 wks.

Cumberl'd. 1. Com. to the last day of October.

Univ. Ohio. 1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov. ;—2. 2d Tues. April, 4 weeks.

Miami. 1. Com. to 1st Mo. Nov. ;—2. last. Wed. Mar. to 1st Mo. May.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College ; 1st *from Commencement, 3 weeks ;—2d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in Dec. 8 weeks ;—3d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.*

XXVII. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Name.	Place.		Denomina-tion.	Com. oper-ation.	No. edu-cated	Stud. in 1830.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bangor,	Me.	Cong.	1816	50	14	1,200
Acad. & Theol. Inst.	N. Hampton,	N. H.	Baptist,	1829		14	100
Theological Seminary,	Andover,	Mass.	Cong.	1808	505	138	6,000
Theological School,	Cambridge,	do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	87	36	1,500
Theol. Institution,	Newton,	do.	Baptist,	1825	25	16	
Theol. Dep. Yale Col.	New Haven,	Con.	Cong.	1822	53	49	8,000
Theol. Ins. Epis. Ch.	New York,	N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	131	20	3,650
Th. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn,	do.	Presbyt.	1821	122	58	3,550
HamiltonLit.&Th.Ins.	Hamilton,	do.	Baptist,	1820	92	76	1,300
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick,	do.	Lutheran,	1816	16	9	900
Th. Sem. Du. Ref. Ch.	N. Brunswick,	N. J.	Dutch Ref.			24	
Th. Sem. Pr.Ch.U.S.	Princeton,	do.	Presbyt.	1812	501	124	6,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. S.	Gettysburg,	Pa.	Evang. L.	1826			6,000
German Reformed,	York,	do.	G.Ref. Ch.	1825	8	8	3,500
West. Th. Seminary,	Alleghany T.	do.	Presbyt.	1828			
Epis. Th. School Va.	Fairfax Co.	Va.	Prot. Epis.			14	
Union Th. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co.	do.	Presbyt.	1824	24	35	
South. Th. Seminary,	Columbia,	S. C.	do.	1829			
South. West. Th. Sem.	Maryville,	Ten.	do.	1821	41	22	550
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	do.	1829			
Rock Spring,	Rock Spring,	Il.	Baptist,	1827			1,200
Hanover,	New Madison,	In.	Presbyt.	1829			
			Total,		1,655	657	43,450

XXVIII. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Prof.	Students.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	4	99
New Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	3	103
Medical Society Univ. Vermont,	Burlington,	3	40
Vermont Academy of Med.	Castleton,	4	
Mass. Med. Col. Harv. Univ.	Boston,	5	91
Berkshire Med. Ins., Wm. Col.	Pittsfield,	7	100
Med. Dep. Yale College,	New Haven,	5	61
Col. Phys. & Surg. N. Y.	New York,	7	113
Rutgers Med. Fac. Gen. Col.	New York,	6	
Col. Phys. & Surg. W. Dist.	Fairfield, N. Y.	5	160
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia,	9	420
Med. Dep. Jefferson College,	Canonsburg,	5	121
Med. Dep. Univ. Md.	Baltimore,	6	
Med. Col. Charleston, S. C.	Charleston,		130
Med. Dep. Transylvania, Univ.	Lexington,	6	200
Med. College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	6	113

٭*٭ Law Schools. At *Cambridge;* 2 professors, and 31 students; *New Haven*, 2 professors, and 21 students; *Litchfield*, Ct.; *Philadelphia; Williamsburg*, Va., 9 students; *Charleston*, S. C.; *Lexington*, Ken., 20 students.

٭*٭ *Students in college in proportion to population, according to the " Journal of the American Education Society."*

Eastern States,	1	student to	1,231	inhabitants.
Middle States,	1	do.	3,465	do.
Southern States,	1	do.	7,232	do.
Western States,	1	do.	6,060	do.

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XXIX. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

	Minis-ters.	Church-es.	Members or Com-muni-cants.
Calvinistic or Associated Baptists, �	2,914	4,384	304,827
Christian Society,	300	1,000	30,000
Mennonites,	250	. .	30,000
Free-will Baptists,	300	. .	16,500
Free Communion Baptists, Baptists	30	40	3,500
Seventh Day Baptists,	30	. .	3,000
Tunkers,	40	. .	3,000
Six Principle Baptists,	25	. .	1,700
Emancipators,	10	. .	400
Methodist Episcopal Church, 17 *Conferences,*	1,900	. .	476,000
Presbyterians, (*Gen. Assem.*) 19 *Synods* 98 *Presbyt.*	1,491	2,158	173,329
Reformed Dutch Church, 1 *Gen. Synod;* 16 *Classes*	150	185	11,713
German Reformed Church, 1 *Synod,* 7 *Classes,*	120	500	. .
Associate Presbyterians,	72	104	15,000
Congregationalists, (*N. E. Orthodox,*)	800	1,000	120,000
Protestant Episcopal Church, 15 *Dioceses,*	528	. .	. .
Roman Catholic Church, 1 *Archbishop,*	230	. .	. .
Friends or Quakers,	. .	500	. .
Evangelical Lutheran Church, *One General Synod,*	200	800	. .
Universalists,	150	300	. .
Unitarians (Congregationalists),	150	160	. .
United Brethren or Moravians,	23	23	2,000
New Jerusalem Church,	29	30	. .
Millennial Church or Shakers,	45	16	. .
Cumberland Presbyterians.	. .	. .	. .

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	M	Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	M.
E. Diocese,	A. V. Griswold, D. D.	1811	63	Virginia,	R. C. Moore, D. D.	1814	43
Connec't,	Th. C. Brownell, D.D.	1819	57	Virginia,	Wm. Meade, D. D.	1829	43
N. York,	B.T.Onderdonk, D.D.	. .	134	S. Carolina,	N. Bowen, D. D.	1818	36
N. Jersey,	John Croes, D. D.	1815	19	Georgia,	. .	. .	2
Pennsyl.	William White, D. D.	1787	67	Mississippi,	. .	. .	4
Pennsyl.	H. U.Onderdonk, D.D.	1827	67	Tennessee,	. .	. .	3
Delaware,	. . .	. .	6	Kentucky,	. .	. .	4
Maryland,	Wm. M. Stone, D. D.	1830	58	Ohio,	Phil.Chase, D. D.	1819	14
N. Carol.	. .	. .	11				

Roman Catholic Bishops. J. Whitfield, D. D., abp., Baltimore ; B. Fenwick, D. D. Boston; J. Dubois, D. D., New York ; H. Conwell, D. D., Philadelphia ; ——— ———, Richmond ; J. England, D. D., Charleston ; M. Portier, Mobile ; — ———, New Orleans ; B. Flaget, D. D., Bardstown ; E. Fenwick, D. D., Cincinnati ; Dr. Rosati, St. Louis ; Richard, Detroit.

Bishops of the Methodist Church. Wm. McKendree, R. H. Roberts, Joshua Soule, and Elijah Hedding.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

THE first permanent settlement in Maine was formed about the year 1630; and for several years the government of the colony was administered in the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges as proprietor of the country.

In 1652, the inhabitants of Maine were placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The country was, however, afterwards claimed by the heirs of Gorges, but was, in 1677, purchased by the colony of Massachusetts. From that time the territory formed a part of the colony and afterwards of the state of Masssachusetts, and was styled, the District of Maine, till the year 1820, when it was erected into an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

Wm King, *entered upon office*	1820	E. Lincoln, *entered upon office*	1826
Albion K. Paris, *do.*	1821	Jonathan G. Hunton, *do.*	·1830

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was formed in 1819, and went into operation in 1820.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, both elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September. These two bodies are together styled *The Legislature of Maine*.

The number of representatives cannot be less than 100, nor more than 200. A town having 1,500 inhabitants is entitled to send 1 representative; having 3,750, 2; 6,775, 3; 10,500, 4; 15,000, 5; 20,250, 6; 26,250, 7; but no town can ever be entitled to more than 7 representatives.—The number of senators cannot be less than 20, nor more than 31.

The Legislature meets (at *Portland*,—after the present year, 1831, at *Augusta*) annually, on the first of Wednesday in January.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected annually by the people, on the second Monday in September, and his term of office commences on the first Wednesday in January. A Council of seven members is elected annually on the first Wednesday in January, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, to advise the governor in the executive part of government.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen aged 21 years or upwards (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed), having had his residence established in the state for the term of three months next preceding an election.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Judicial Court, and such other

courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. All the judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; and they hold their offices during good behavior, but not beyond the age of 70 years.

Government for the Year ending December 31, 1830.

			Salary.
Jonathan G. Hunton,	*Governor,*		$1,500
Edward Russell,	*Secretary of State,*		900
Elias Thomas,	*Treasurer of State,*		900
Samuel Cony,	*Adjutant General,*		700
Joel Miller,	*Warden of the State Prison,*		700
Joshua Hall,	*President of the Senate.*		
Daniel Goodenow,	*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*		

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives receive each $2 a day; and the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, $4.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Salary.
Prentiss Mellen	of Portland,	*Chief Justice,*	$1,800
Nathan Weston	of Augusta,	*Associate Justice,*	1,500
Albion K. Paris	of Portland,	*do.*	1,500
Erastus Foote	of Wiscasset,	*Attorney General,*	1,000
Simon Greenleaf	of Portland,	*Reporter,*	600

Court of Common Pleas.

Ezekiel Whitman	of Portland,	*Chief Justice,*	1,200
Samuel E. Smith	of Wiscasset,	*Associate Justice,*	1,200
Daniel Perham	of Brewer,	*do.*	1,200

BANKS.

Bank	Location	Capital
Bank of Portland,	Portland,	200,000
Canal Bank,	do.	300,000
Casco Bank,	do.	200,000
Cumberland Bank,	do.	200,000
Merchants' Bank,	do.	150,000
Saco Bank,	Saco,	120,000
Manufacturers' B'k	do.	100,000
Bath Bank,	Bath,	100,000
Lincoln Bank,	do.	100,000
Kennebunk B'k	Kenneb.	100,000
Augusta Bank,	Augusta,	100,000
Gardiner Bank,	Gardiner,	100,000
Waterville Bank,	Waterville,	75,000
Bangor Bank,	Bangor,	75,000
Thomaston Bank,	Thomaston,	50,000
S. Berwick B'k	S. B.	50,000
Union Bank,	Bruns'k,	50,000
Vassalboro' B'k	Vassalboro'	50,000
Winthrop Bank,	Winthrop,	50,000

The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *Portland.*

EDUCATION.

The principal literary seminaries in Maine are Bowdoin College at Brunswick; Waterville College at Waterville; the Bangor Theological Seminary at Bangor; the Gardiner Lyceum at Gardiner, which was established " for the purpose of giving to farmers and mechanics, such a scientific education as may enable them to become skilful in their professions "; the Marine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield; and 29 incorporated academies.

Every town is required by law to raise annually, for the support of common schools, a sum equal at least to 40 cents for each person in the town, and to distribute this sum among the several school districts according to the number of scholars in each. According to the reports made in 1826, there were, in the state, 2,499 school districts; 137,931 children between the ages of 4 and 21; of which 101,325 usually attended school; the sum required by law to be annually raised, $119,334; annual expenditure $137,878,57.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE earliest grant of the territory of New Hampshire was made in 1622, to John Mason and Ferdinando Gorges; and the first settlements were begun, in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth.

In 1641, the settlements in New Hampshire voluntarily put themselves under the government of the colony of Massachusetts, and were allowed to send representatives to the General Court at Boston, till 1679, when a new government was formed, and New Hampshire was made a separate province.

In 1686, New Hampshire was placed, together with the rest of New England, under the government of Sir Edmund Andros; in 1689, the union with Massachusetts was revived, and continued till 1692. From 1699 to 1702, it was united with Massachusetts and New York; in 1702, it was again united with Massachusetts, and so continued till 1741, when a final separation took place.

GOVERNORS, &c.

Under the Royal Government.

John Cutt,	*President,*	1680	Walter Barefoot,	*Dep. Gov.*	1685
Richard Waldron,	*do.*	1681	Joseph Dudley,	*President,*	1686
Edward Cranfield,	*Lieut. Gov.*	1682			

In 1686 under the government of Sir Edmund Andros.
In 1689 the union with Massachusetts revived.

John Usher,	*Lieut. Gov.*	1692	Samuel Allen,	*Governor,*	1698
William Partridge,	*do.*	1697			

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In 1699 *united with Massachusetts and New York.*
In 1702 *united with Massachusetts.*

Benning Wentworth,   *Gov.*   1741 | John Wentworth,   *Gov.*   1767

The English government terminated in 1775, *and in* 1776 *a temporary government was formed, which continued during the war;* Meshech Weare *being annually elected* President.

Presidents under the Constitution of 1784.

Meshech Weare,	*elected*	1784	John Langdon,	*elected*	1788
John Langdon,	*do.*	1785	John Sullivan,	*do.*	1789
John Sullivan,	*do.*	1786	Josiah Bartlett,	*do.*	1790

Governors under the Constitution of 1792.

Josiah Bartlett,	*elected*	1792	Samuel Bell,	*elected*	1819
John Taylor Gilman,	*do.*	1794	Levi Woodbury,	*do.*	1823
John Langdon,	*do.*	1805	David L. Morril,	*do.*	1824
Jeremiah Smith,	*do.*	1809	Benjamin Pierce,	*do.*	1827
John Langdon,	*do.*	1810	John Bell,	*do.*	1828
William Plumer,	*do.*	1812	Benjamin Pierce,	*do.*	1829
John Taylor Gilman,	*do.*	1813	Matthew Harvey,	*do.*	1830
William Plumer,	*do.*	1816			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A Constitution was established in 1784; and in 1792, this Constitution was altered and amended, by a convention of delegates held at Concord, and is now in force.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which, together, are styled *The General Court of New Hampshire.*

Every town, or incorporated township, having 150 ratable polls, may send one representative; and for every 300 additional polls, it is entitled to an additional representative.

The Senate consists of 12 members, who are chosen by the people in districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor and a Council, which consists of five members.

The governor, council, senators, and representatives are all elected annually, by the people, on the second Tuesday in March; and their term of service commences on the first Wednesday in June.

The General Court meets annually (at *Concord*) on the first Wednesday in June.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male inhabitant of 21 years of age, excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

The judiciary power is vested in a Superior Court and a Court of Common Pleas. The judges are appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behavior, but not beyond the age of 70 years.

Government for the Year ending on the first Tuesday in June, 1831.

EXECUTIVE.

Matthew Harvey, of Hopkinton, *Governor,* Salary $1,200.

			Districts.
Francis N. Fisk	of Concord,	*Counsellor* for	Rockingham.
Thomas E. Sawyer	of Dover,	*do.* for	Strafford.
Jesse Bowers	of Dunstable,	*do.* for	Hillsborough.
Joseph Healy	of Washington,	*do.* for	Cheshire
Stephen P. Webster	of Haverhill,	*do.* for	Grafton.

Dudley S. Palmer	of Concord,	*Secretary of State,*	Salary $800
William Pickering	do.	*Treasurer,*	Do. 600

LEGISLATURE.

Senators.	Residence.	Senators.	Residence.
1. John F. Parrot,	Portsmouth.	7. William Bixby,	Francestown.
2. Jacob Freeze,	Deerfield.	8. Benjamin Evans,	Warner.
3. Frederic G. Stark,	Manchester.	9. Levi Chamberlain,	Fitzwilliam.
4. Joseph M. Harper,	Canterbury.	10. Eleazar Jackson, Jr.	Cornish.
5. Henry B. Rust,	Wolfeborough.	11. Elijah Miller,	Hanover.
6. Ezekiel Wentworth,	Ossipee.	12. Samuel Cartland,	Haverhill.

Joseph M. Harper, *President of the Senate.*

Samuel C. Webster, of Plymouth, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Pay of the counsellors, senators, and representatives, $2,00 a day, for attendance during the session of the legislature, and 10 cents a mile for travel: of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, also the counsellors (when in service, except during the session of the legislature,) $2,50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
William M. Richardson	of Chester,	*Chief Justice,*	1816	$1,400
Samuel Green	of Concord,	*Associate Justice,*	1819	1,200
John Harris	of Hopkinton,	*do.*	1823	1,200
George Sullivan	of Exeter,	*Attorney General,*		800

Court of Common Pleas.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Arthur Livermore,	of Campton,	*Chief Justice,*	1825	$1,200
Timothy Farrar,	of Hanover,	*Associate Justice,*	do.	1,000
Josiah Butler,	of Deerfield,	*do.*	do.	1,000

BANKS.

Name.	Place.	Capital stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie in Vaults.
New Hampshire Bank,	*Portsmouth,*	$165,500	60,764	7,578 23
N. Hampshire Union Bank,	*do.*	150,000	24,514	6,579 00
Rockingham Bank, -	*do.*	100,000	16,034	6,571 00
Portsmouth Bank, - -	*do.*	100,000	26,623	20,814 71
Piscataqua Bank, - -	*do.*	160,900	56,419	19,713 03
Commercial Bank, - -	*do.*	100,000	16,000	5,249 48
Exeter Bank, - -	*Exeter,*	100,000	26,401	10,620 67
Derry Bank, - - -	*Derry,*	100,000	61,171	42,837 96
Strafford Bank, - -	*Dover,*	100,000	28,018	4,825 22
Dover Bank, - - -	*do.*	125,000	15,774	4,335 70
Winnipiseogee Bank, -	*Meredith,*	84,000	34,737	19,131 35
Concord Bank, - -	*Concord,*	100,000	37,590	10,946 44
Merrimack Co. Bank, -	*do.*	100,000	35,012	32,057 53
Farmers' Bank, - -	*Amherst,*	65,000	32,489	8,694 27
Manufacturers' Bank, -		83,265	48,063	22,486 29
Cheshire Bank, - -	*Keene,*	100,000	51,365	11,236 41
Connecticut River Bank,	*Charlestown,*	60,000	50,516	12,076 40
Claremont Bank, - -	*Claremont,*	60,000	28,465	7,816 79
Grafton Bank, - - -	*Haverhill,*	100,000	34,405	43,413 88
Pemigewasset Bank, -	*Plymouth,*	50,000	17,479	3,912 69
Lebanon Bank, - -	*Lebanon,*	100,000	35,705	10,983 49

⁎ The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *Portsmouth*

EDUCATION.

New Hampshire has a college at Hanover, styled Dartmouth College, with which a medical school is connected; a small academical theological institution at New Hampton; and about 30 incorporated academies, of which the oldest and best endowed is Phillips Academy at Exeter.

Common schools are established throughout the state, and for their support a sum, amounting, each year since 1818, to $90,000, is annually raised by a separate tax. The state has a Literary Fund amounting to $64,000, formed by a tax of one half per cent. on the capital of the banks. The proceeds of this fund, and also an annual income of $9,000 derived from a tax on banks, are appropriated to aid the support of schools.

III. VERMONT.

FORT DUMMER, in the southeast part of Vermont, was built in 1724; and Bennington, the oldest town in the state, was chartered in 1749, by Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire.

The territory of Vermont was originally claimed both by New Hampshire and New York; and its political condition was, for a considerable time,

unsettled ; but the people preferring to have a separate government, formed a Constitution in 1777, under which a government was organized in March, 1788 ; and in 1791, Vermont was admitted into the Union.

GOVERNORS.

Thomas Chittenden,	*elected*	1778	Martin Chittenden,	*elected*	1813
Moses Robinson,	*do.*	1789	Jonas Galusha,	*do.*	1815
Thomas Chittenden,	*do.*	1790	Richard Skinner,	*do.*	1820
Isaac Tichenor,	*do.*	1797	C. P. Van Ness,	*do.*	1823
Israel Smith,	*do.*	1807	Ezra Butler,	*do.*	1826
Isaac Tichenor,	*do.*	1808	Samuel C. Crafts,	*do.*	1828
Jonas Galusha,	-	1809			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The first Constitution of this state was formed in 1777 ; the one now in operation was adopted on the 4th of July, 1793.

The legislative power is vested in a single body, a House of Representatives, elected annually, on the first Tuesday in September, every town in the state being entitled to send one representative. The representatives meet (at *Montpelier)* annually on the second Thursday of the October succeeding their election, and are styled *The General Assembly of the State of Vermont.*

The executive power is vested in a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a Council of 12 persons, who are all chosen annually by the freemen on the first Tuesday in September, and their term of office commences on the second Thursday in October. They are empowered to commission all officers ; to sit as judges to consider and determine on impeachments ; to prepare and lay before the General Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary ; and have power to revise and propose amendments to the laws passed by the House of Representatives.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to every man of the full age of 21 years, who has resided in the state for the space of one whole year, next before the election of representatives, and is of quiet and peaceable behavior.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of three judges ; and of a County Court of three judges for each county. The judges of the Supreme, County, and Probate Courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace, are elected annually by the General Assembly.

A Council of Censors, consisting of 13 persons, are chosen every seven years (first elected in 1799) on the last Wednesday in March, and meet on the first Wednesday in June. Their duty is to inquire whether the Constitution has been preserved inviolate ; whether the legislative and executive

branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people; whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected; in what manner the public moneys have been disposed of; and whether the laws have been duly executed.

GOVERNMENT

for the Year ending October, 1831.

Samuel C. Crafts,	of Craftsbury,	*Governor,*	Salary $750
Mark Richards,		*Lieut. Governor,*	

Myron Clark,	Bennington	Jedediah H. Harris,	Orange
Samuel Clark,	Windham	John C. Thompson,	Chittenden
Wm. G. Hunter,	Rutland	George Worthington,	Washington
Robert Pierpoint,	do.	Benj. F. Deming,	Caledonia
Henry F. Jones,	Windsor	James Davis,	Franklin
Ezra Hoyt,	Addison	Ira H. Allen,	Orleans

			Salary.
Norman Williams	of Woodstock,	*Secretary of State,*	$450
Benjamin Swan	do.	*Treasurer of the State,*	400

Robert B. Bates,	*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*		
Timothy Merrill,	*Clerk of the Assembly.*	Salary	$375.

The Counsellors and Representatives receive $1,50 a day, during attendance, and six cents a mile for travel in going and returning. The Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the House receive $2,50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Titus Hutchinson,	*Chief Justice,* - -	$1,050
Charles K. Williams,	*Assistant Justice,* - -	1,050
Stephen Royce,	*do.* - - -	1,050
Ephraim Paddock,	*do.* - - -	1,050
John C. Thompson	*do.* - - -	1,050

The Supreme Court is a court for the determination of questions of law and petitions, and other matters not triable by jury. Each Judge receives, in addition to his salary, $125 *per annum,* for preparing reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, to be published by the state.

The Legislature appoints annually two assistant judges in each county, who, with one judge of the Supreme Court, compose the County Court. The County Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases triable by

jury, where the matter or thing in question exceeds the value of one hundred dollars; and in some cases where smaller damages are claimed. The assistant judges of this court have no salaries, but are paid by fees, which vary probably from $50 to $250 per annum, according to the amount of business done in the thirteen different County Courts.

BANKS IN VERMONT.

The several items are taken from the Report submitted to the Legislature, October 13, 1829.

Name.	Nominal capital.	Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Depos. & div. due.	Funds & Property on hand.
Bank of Burlington, - -	$ 150,000	63,000	122,273	36,807	251,739
" of Windsor, - -	100,000	80,000	81,050		176,175
" of Brattleborough, -	100,000	50,000	67,044	22,415	148,687
" of Rutland, - -	100,000	60,000	125,003	33,993	221,548
" of Montpelier, - -	100,000	30,000	52,831	4,141	91,472
" of St. Albans, - -	100,000	20,000	64,634	9,577	95,526
" of Caledonia, - -	100,000	30,000	25,506	11,617	69,056
" of Vergennes, - -	100,000	30,000	40,218	5,277	77,091
" of Orange County, -	100,000	29,625	21,959	11,536	65,761
" of Bennington, - -	100,000	40,000	79,763	4,073	128,031

*** The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposite at *Burlington.*

EDUCATION.

There are two colleges in Vermont, at Burlington and Middlebury; medical schools at Burlington and Castleton; and about 20 incorporated academies in the state, where young men may be fitted for college.

Common schools are supported throughout the state. The money raised by the general law for the support of schools, at 3 per cent. on the Grand List [the valuation for taxes], would be about $51,119 42; and about as much more is supposed to be raised by school district taxes. The state has a Literary Fund, derived principally from a tax of 6 per cent. on the annual profits of the banks; the amount on loan in September, 1829, was $23,763 32.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

THE territory of Massachusetts comprised, for many years after its first settlement, two separate colonies, styled the *Plymouth Colony* and the *Colony of Massachusetts Bay.*

The first English settlement that was made in New England, was formed by 101 persons who fled from religious persecution in England, landed at Plymouth on the 22d of December, 1620, and laid the foundation of Plymouth Colony.

The settlement of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was commenced at Salem in 1628. Boston was settled in 1630.

The two colonies continued separate and elected their own governors annually till 1685–6, when they were deprived of their charters, and were placed under the government of Joseph Dudley, and afterwards of Sir Edmund Andros. In 1692, they were united into one colony under a new charter; and the governors were afterwards appointed by the king.

GOVERNORS.

Colonial Governors elected annually by the People.

Plymouth Colony.			Colony of Massachusetts Bay.		
John Carver,	elected	1620	John Winthrop,	elected	1630
William Bradford,	do.	1621	Thomas Dudley,	do.	1634
Edward Winslow,	do.	1633	John Haynes,	do.	1635
Thomas Prince,	do.	1634	Henry Vane,	do.	1636
William Bradford,	do.	1635	John Winthrop,	do.	1637
Edward Winslow,	do.	1636	Thomas Dudley,	do.	1640
William Bradford,	do.	1637	Richard Bellingham,	do.	1641
Thomas Prince,	do.	1638	John Winthrop,	do.	1642
William Bradford,	do.	1639	John Endicott,	do.	1644
			Thomas Dudley,	do.	1645
Edward Winslow,	do.	1644	John Winthrop,	do.	1646
William Bradford,	do.	1645	John Endicott,	do.	1649
Thomas Prince,	do.	1657	Richard Bellingham,	do.	1654
			John Endicott,	do.	1655
Josiah Winslow,	do.	1673	Richard Bellingham,	do.	1665
			John Leverett,	do.	1673
Thomas Hinckley,	do.	1680	Simon Bradstreet,	do.	1679

After the Dissolution of the First Charter.

[Joseph Dudley, appointed President of New England, Oct. 8, 1685.
Sir Edmund Andros assumes the government of New England, Dec. 20, 1686—is deposed by the people, April 18, 1689.]
Thomas Hinckley,   elected   1689 | Simon Bradstreet,   elected   1689

Governors of Massachusetts under the Second Charter, appointed by the King.

	Appointed.		Appointed.
Sir William Phips,	1692	William Taylor, Lieut. Gov.	1715
Wm. Stoughton, Lieut. Gov.	1694	Samuel Shute,	1716
Earl of Bellamont,	1699	William Dummer, Lieut. Gov.	1723
Wm. Stoughton, Lieut. Gov.	1700	William Burnet,	1728
Joseph Dudley,	1702	William Dummer, Lieut. Gov.	1729

	Appointed.		Appointed.
William Taylor, *Lieut. Gov.*	1730	Thomas Hutchinson, *Lt. Gov.*	1760
Jonathan Belcher,	1730	Francis Bernard,	1760
William Shirley,	1741	Thomas Hutchinson, *Lt. Gov.*	1770
Spencer Phips, *Lieut. Gov.*	1749	Thomas Hutchinson,	1771
Thomas Pownall,	1757	Thomas Gage,	1774

[*In October, 1774, a Provincial Congress assumed the government, and in July, 1775, elected counsellors; in 1780, the Constitution was formed.*]

Governors under the Constitution.

John Hancock,	*elected*	1780	Christopher Gore,	*elected*	1809
James Bowdoin,	*do.*	1785	Elbridge Gerry,	*do.*	1810
John Hancock,	*do.*	1787	Caleb Strong,	*do.*	1812
Samuel Adams,	*do.*	1794	John Brooks,	*do.*	1816
Increase Sumner,	*do.*	1797	William Eustis,	*do.*	1823
Caleb Strong,	*do.*	1800	Levi Lincoln,	*do.*	1825
James Sullivan,	*do.*	1807			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was formed in 1780, and amended in 1821.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled *The General Court of Massachusetts.*

The members of the House of Representatives are elected annually in May; and they must be chosen ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month. Every corporate town having 150 ratable polls may elect one representative, and another for every additional 225 ratable polls.

The Senate consists of 40 members, who are chosen, by districts, annually, on the first Monday in April.

The supreme executive magistrate is styled *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,* and has the title of "*His Excellency.*" The Governor is elected annually by the people on the first Monday of April, and at the same time a Lieutenant Governor is chosen, who has the title of "*His Honor.*" The Governor is assisted in the executive part of government by a Council of nine members, who are chosen by the joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives, from the Senators; and in case the persons elected, or any of them, decline the appointment, the deficiency is supplied from among the people at large.

The General Court meets (at *Boston*) on the last Wednesday of May, and also in January.

The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen, 21 years of age and upwards (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship), who has resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district

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in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any election, and who has paid a state or county tax, assessed upon him within two years next preceding such election; and also every citizen who may be by law exempted from taxation, and who may be, in all other respects qualified as above mentioned.

The judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court, a Court of Common Pleas, and such other courts as the Legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold their offices during good behavior.

Government for the Year ending on the last Tuesday in May, 1831.

EXECUTIVE.

			Salary.
Levi Lincoln,	of Worcester,	*Governor,*	$3,666 67
Thomas L. Winthrop,	of Boston,	*Lieut. Governor,*	533 33
Edward D. Bangs,	of Boston,	*Sec. of the Common'th,*	2,000 00
Joseph Sewall,	of Boston,	*Treas. & Receiver Gen.*	2,000 00
William H. Sumner,	of Boston,	*Adjutant General,*	1,500 00

Counsellors.	Residence.	Counsellors.	Residence
Samuel C. Allen,	Greenfield.	George Hull,	Sandisfield.
Nathan Brooks,	Concord.	James Savage,	Boston.
John Endicott,	Dedham.	Joseph E. Sprague,	Salem.
Russell Freeman,	N. Bedford.	Bezaleel Taft, Jun.	Uxbridge.
Aaron Hobart,	E. Bridgewater.		

LEGISLATURE.

The Senate.

Samuel Lathrop, *President of the Senate.*

Francis C. Gray,	
Alexander H. Everett,	
Thomas Motley,	Suffolk
Charles Wells,	District
Pliny Cutler,	
Daniel Baxter,	
Amos Spalding,	
John Merrill,	
William Thorndike,	Essex
James H. Duncan,	District.
Stephen White,	
Stephen Phillips,	
Benj. F. Varnum,	
Asahel Stearns,	
John Locke,	Middlesex
Francis Winship,	District.
Thomas J. Goodwin,	

Solomon Lincoln, Jun.	Plymouth
Charles J. Holmes,	District.
Elisha Pope,	Barnstable District.
Christopher Webb,	Norfolk
Henry A. S. Dearborn,	District.
Moses Thacher,	
Elijah Ingraham,	
Howard Lothrop,	Bristol
John A. Parker,	District,
John W. Lincoln,	
Lovell Walker,	
David Wilder,	Worcester
Samuel Mixter,	District.
William S. Hastings,	
Oliver Warner,	Hampshire
John Warner,	District.

John Fowler,	} Hampden	Samuel M. McKay,	} Berkshire
Samuel Lathrop,	} District.	Russell Brown,	} District.
Elihu Hoyt,	} Franklin	Barker Burnell,	} Nantucket
Sylvester Maxwell,	} District.		} District.

Charles Calhoun,   *Clerk.*
W. P. Gragg,   *Assistant Clerk.*

The House of Representatives.

William B. Calhoun,   -   -   -   *Speaker.*
Pelham W. Warren,   -   -   -   *Clerk.*
Present number of members 389.

The pay of each member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, is $2 for each day's attendance, and $2 for every ten miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	*Chief Justice,*	$3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Salem,	*Associate Justice,*	3,000
Sam'l S. Wilde,	of Newburyport,	do.	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	do.	3,000
Perez Morton,	of Dorchester,	*Attorney General,*	2,000
Daniel Davis,	of Cambridge,	*Solicitor General,*	2,000
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	*Reporter,*	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	*Chief Justice,*	2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	*Associate Justice,*	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	do.	1,800
David Cummins,	of Salem,	do.	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

| Peter O. Thacher, | -   - | *Judge,* | - | 1,200 |

1. *Justices of the Peace* have *original* and *exclusive* jurisdiction in all *civil* cases in which the debt or damages demanded do not exceed $20, except where the title to real estate comes in question. They have *concurrent criminal* jurisdiction as to breaches of the peace, not aggravated in their nature, and in cases of larceny, where the goods stolen do not exceed the value of $5.

2. The *Court of Common Pleas* has *appellate* jurisdiction in all *civil* and *criminal* cases tried originally before a justice of the peace. It has *original* and *exclusive* jurisdiction in all *civil, common-law* cases, where the debt or damage demanded exceeds the sum of $20; and *final* jurisdiction where the damages demanded do not exceed $100. Its *criminal* jurisdiction depends generally on particular statutes. In relation to offen-

ces at common law, its jurisdiction includes every thing, where the punishment does not extend to life, member, or banishment, except where the punishment is, by statute, to be administered by the Supreme Court. In case of mortgages and forfeitures annexed to contracts, this court has a *concurrent chancery* jurisdiction.

3. The *Supreme Judicial Court* has *appellate* jurisdiction in all civil cases where the debt or damage exceeds $100, and in all criminal cases originally tried in the Court of Common Pleas or the Municipal Court of the city of Boston. It has *concurrent* jurisdiction in all *criminal* cases cognizable by the inferior courts, and *original* and *exclusive* jurisdiction in all *capital* cases. It has also *original* and *exclusive* jurisdiction in all cases of *alimony* and *divorce ;* and *chancery powers* in cases of *trusts, specific performance of contracts in writing, mortgages, settlement of partnership accounts, waste, nuisance, and forfeitures annexed to contracts.* It is the *Supreme Court of Probate,* entertains appeals from the Probate Courts of the counties, and has a general superintending power over all inferior tribunals by *writ of error, certiorari, quo warranto,* &c.

4. The *Probate Courts,* of which there is one in each county, consisting of a single judge, have *original* and *exclusive* jurisdiction in the probate of wills, settlement of estates, and guardianship of minors, idiots, lunatics, &c.

5. There is, in Boston, a court consisting of three justices, styled the *Police Court* for the city of Boston, and a *Justices' Court* for the county of Suffolk, which has the same *civil* jurisdiction as justices of the peace in other counties, and the same *criminal* jurisdiction as justices of the peace, *concurrently* with the Municipal Court.

6. There is also in Boston a *Municipal Court,* consisting of one judge, which has cognizance of all crimes, not capital, committed within the county of Suffolk, and *appellate* jurisdiction in all criminal cases tried before the Police Court.

BANKS.

The state of the Banks as reported to the General Court in January,
1830.

Place.	Name.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.	Rate pr. ct. & amount of the last dividend.	
Andover,	Andover,	100,000	44,252	4,403 79	3	3,000
Beverly,	Beverly,	100,000	35,016	2,366 96	3	3,000
Belchertown,	Farmers',	100,000	42,527	422 31	3	3,000
Boston,	State,	1,800,000	256,886	59,728 55	2½	45,000
Boston,	New England,	1,000,000	97,704	37,121 63	3	30,000
Boston,	Globe,	1,000,000	255,164	51,595 17	3	30,000
Boston,	City,	1,000.000	152,741	19,624 44	2½	25,000
Boston,	Boston,	900,000	94,441	26,785 03	2⅔	24,000
Boston,	Massachusetts,	800,000	106,818	66,056 71	2½	20,000
Boston,	Union,	800,000	108,930	51,796 79	2½	20,000
Boston,	Manu. and Mec.	750,000	50,790	32,355 03	3	22,500
Boston,	North Bank,	750,000	144,255	20,340 05	3¼	24,375
Boston,	Suffolk,	750,000	192,879	154,313 04	3	22,500

Place.	Name.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in circulation.	Specie.	Rate pr. ct. & amount of the last dividend.	
Boston,	American,	750,000	69,542	35,579 19	3¼	24,375
Boston,	Atlantic,	500,000	29,740	3,718 71	4	20,000
Boston,	Columbian,	500,000	170,031	35,809 30	3	15,000
Boston,	Commonwealth,	500,000	106,776	32,913 18	3	15,000
Boston,	Eagle,	500,000	100,810	18,717 89	3	15,000
Boston,	Washington,	500,000	83,136	14,514 14	2	10,500
Boston,	Franklin,	100,000	57,048	796 96	2¾	2,750
Brighton,	Brighton,	150,000	72,712	2,168 25	2	3,000
Cambridge,	Cambridge,	150,000	91,927	5,855 06	3½	5,250
Charlestown,	Bunker Hill,	150,000	60,588	7,039 65	4	6,000
Danvers,	Danvers,	120,000	104,729	6,620 09	4	4,800
Dedham,	Dedham,	100,000	79,180	2,263 69	3	3,000
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	100,000	44,490	2,731 86	2¼	2,250
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	120,000	35,076	7,174 86	3	3,600
Greenfield,	Franklin,	100,000	77,781	5,327 74	4	4,000
Haverhill,	Merrimack,	150,000	66,199	11,581 74	3	4,500
Leicester,	Leicester,	100,000	39,702	4,200 40	3½	3,500
Lowell,	Lowell,	100,000	55,215	1,272 11	3½	3,500
Lynn,	Lynn Mech's,	100,000	59,804	4,418 05	3	3,000
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	120,000	66,831	5,030 98	3	3,600
Mendon,	Mendon,	100,000	62,914	2,566 25	4	4,000
Milbury,	Milbury,	100,000	17,875	2,068 53	3	3,000
Nantucket,	Pacific,	200,000	59,732	6,089 23	3	6,000
Nantucket,	Man. and Mec.	100,000	37,534	3,911 35	3	3,000
Nantucket,	Phœnix,	200,000	30,747	2,196 73	2	4,000
New Bedford,	Bedford Com'l	250,000	77,423	33,233 78	3	7,500
New Bedford,	Merchants',	250,000	83,784	9,283 66	3	7,500
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	210,000	43,419	8,712 14	2½	5,250
Newburyport,	Mechanics',	200,000	60,541	10,649 67	3	6,000
Northampton,	Hampshire,	100,000	50,440	8,550 61	3	3,000
Oxford,	Oxford,	100,000	42,070	6,807 08	3	3,000
Pittsfield,	Agricultural,	100,000	55,657	4,587 67	3½	3,500
Pawtucket,	Pawtucket	100,000	15,912	1,572 51	3	3,000
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	100,000	64,219	7,836 72	3	3,000
Roxbury,	Norfolk,	200,000	99,374	1,171 08	3	6,000
Salem,	Asiatic,	350,000	60,900	10,917 30	3	10,500
Salem,	Commercial,	300,000	72,215	21,495 00	3	9,000
Salem,	Exchange,	300,000	41,672	10,115 61	2¾	8,250
Salem,	Merchants',	400,000	60,384	13,553 45	3	12,000
Salem,	Salem,	250,000	34,724	17,231 12	2¾	6,875
Salem,	Mercantile,	200,000	60,230	12,614 09	3	6,000
Springfield,	Springfield,	250,000	98,176	4,998 00	3	4,500
Stockbridge,	Housatonic,	100,000	51,715	8,592 81	3	3,000
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	100,000	52,360	3,124 15	3	3,000
Sutton,	Sutton,	75,000	22,378	124 06		00
Taunton,	Taunton,	175,000	55,826	1,640 74	3	5,250
Troy,	Fall River,	200,000	36,039	6,919 27	3	6,000
Uxbridge,	Blackstone,	100,000	11,963	3,849 13	3	3,000
Ware,	Hampshire Man.	100,000	38,502	4,811 13	3	3,000
Westfield,	Hampden,	100,000	44,104	5,455 78	3	3,000
Worcester,	Central,	50,000	34,008	1,138 81		00
Worcester,	Worcester,	200,000	73,063	11,905 99	2½	5,000
Yarmouth,	Barnstable,	100,000	44,164	4,843 67	3	3,000

Aggregate of 66 Banks, $20,420,000 | 4,747,784| 987,210 47| 583,125,000

***** The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *Boston*.

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EDUCATION.

The principal literary institutions are Harvard University in Cambridge, connected with which there are medical, theological, and law schools; Williams College at Williamstown; Amherst College at Amherst; Massachusetts Medical College in Boston connected with Harvard University; Berkshire Medical Institution connected with Williams College; the Theological Seminaries at Andover and Newton; Round Hill School at Northampton, Berkshire Gymnasium at Pittsfield, and Mount Pleasant Classical Institution at Amherst. There are also 56 incorporated academies, of which Phillips Academy at Andover, the oldest and best endowed, was incorporated in 1780, and has educated 2,025 scholars.

Common schools are well supported throughout the state. The laws require that every town or district, containing 50 families, shall be provided with a school or schools equivalent in time to six months for one school in a year; containing 100 families, 12 months; 150 families, 18 months; and the several towns in the state are authorized and directed to raise such sums of money as are necessary for the support of the schools, and to assess and collect the money in the same manner as other town taxes. Each town is also required to choose annually a school committee of 3, 5, or 7 persons, to take the general charge and superintendence of the public schools.

According to the report of the school committee of Boston, in November, 1829, the number of public schools in that city was 80; pupils 7,430; expense for tuition, fuel, &c. $52,500; the estimated rent of school houses, $10,000; making the whole expense amount to $62,500. Private schools in the city, 155; pupils 4,018; expense of tuition $107,702. Total number of schools 235; pupils 11,448; expense for tuition, fuel, books, &c. $196,829 25.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

THE settlement of this state was commenced at Providence, in 1636, by the celebrated *Roger Williams*, a minister who was banished from Massachusetts on account of his religious opinions; and in 1638, the settlement of the island of Rhode Island was begun by *William Coddington, John Clarke*, and others.

In 1643, Mr. Williams went to England, and obtained, in 1644, a Charter, by which the settlement of *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*

were united under one government, and which continued in force till **1663,** when a new Charter was granted by Charles II., which has ever since formed the basis of the government.

GOVERNORS, &c.

Presidents under the First Charter.

John Coggeshall,	elected	1647	Roger Williams,	elected	1655
Jeremiah Clarke,	do.	1648	Benedict Arnold,	do.	1657
John Smith,	do.	1649	William Brenton,	do.	1660
Nicholas Easton,	do.	1650	Benedict Arnold,	do.	1662

Governors under the Second Charter.

Benedict Arnold,	elected	1663	Joseph Jenckes,	elected	1727
William Brenton,	do.	1666	William Wanton,	do.	1732
Benedict Arnold,	do.	1669	John Wanton,	do.	1734
Nicholas Easton,	do.	1672	Richard Ward,	do.	1741
William Coddington,	do.	1674	William Greene,	do.	1743
Walter Clarke,	do.	1676	Gideon Wanton,	do.	1745
Benedict Arnold,	do.	1677	William Greene,	do.	1746
John Cranston,	do.	1679	Gideon Wanton,	do.	1747
Peleg Sandford,	do.	1680	William Greene,	do.	1748
William Coddington,	do.	1683	Stephen Hopkins,	do.	1755
Henry Bull,	do.	1685	William Greene,	do.	1757
Walter Clarke,	do.	1686	Stephen Hopkins,	do.	1758
[1686 Sir Edmund Andros :—			Samuel Ward,	do.	1762
the Charter suspended]			Stephen Hopkins,	do.	1763
Henry Bull,	elected	1689	Samuel Ward,	do.	1765
John Easton,	do.	1690	Stephen Hopkins,	do.	1767
Caleb Carr,	do.	1695	Josias Lyndon,	do.	1768
Walter Clarke,	do.	1696	Joseph Wanton,	do.	1769
Samuel Cranston,	do.	1698	Nicholas Cooke,	do.	1775

Since the Revolution.

Nicholas Cooke,	elected	1776	James Fenner,	elected	1807
William Greene,	do.	1778	William Jones,	do.	1811
John Collins,	do.	1786	Nehemiah R. Knight,	do.	1817
Arthur Fenner,	do.	1789	William C. Gibbs,	do.	1821
Henry Smith,	Act. Gov.	1805	James Fenner,	do.	1824
Isaac Wilborn,	Lieut. Gov.	1806			

Government.

The government of this state is founded on the provisions of the Charter granted to the colony by Charles II., in 1663; and this is the only state in the Union which is without a written Constitution.

The legislative power is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives consists of 72 members, 6 from Newport, 4 from each of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, and two from each of the other towns in the State; and they are elected semi-annually in April and August.

The Senate consists of 10 members, who are elected annually in April.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected annually in April. A Lieutenant Governor is also elected, on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the office of governor being vacated.

The General Assembly meets four times a year; at *Newport* on the first Wednesday in May (the commencement of the political year), and by adjournment, at the same place, in June. It meets on the last Wednesday in October, alternately at *Providence* and *South Kingston;* and by adjournment, in January, at *East Greenwich, Bristol,* or *Providence*.

The judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Government for the Year ending on the first Tuesday in May, 1831.

		Salary.
James Fenner	*Governor,*	$400
Charles Collins,	*Lieutenant Governor,*	200
Henry Bowen,	*Secretary of State,*	750 & fees.
Thomas G. Fitman,	*Treasurer,*	450
Albert C. Greene,	*Attorney General,*	Fees.

Senators.

Nathan Brown,	Isaac Parker,	Thomas Remington.
John D'Wolf,	Jeremiah M. Potter,	Edward Barber.
Noel Freeborn,	George Hawkins,	George Field.

Each of the senators and representatives receives $1,50 a day during the session of the Assembly.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
Samuel Eddy,	*Chief Justice,*	$650
Charles Brayton,	*Associate Justice,*	550
Samuel Randall,	*do.*	550

There are Courts of Common Pleas established in the several counties. The judges of these courts have no salary, but are paid by entries.

BANKS.

Returns of the Banks made to the General Assembly, Oct. 1829.

Names of the Banks.	Capital Stock paid in.	Bills in Circulation.	Specie.
Providence, Providence	$500,000	$43,290 00	$18,425 59
Exchange do.	500,000	22,246 00	13,783 31
Bank of N. America, do.	100,000	16,037 00	46,020 62
Eagle, do.	300,000	14,143 00	9,952 45
Roger Williams, do.	499,950	25,700 00	26,254 00
Union, do.	500,000	13,613 00	14,597 83
Merchants', do.	500,000	22,904 00	38,088 94
Mechanics', do.	394,600	23,216 00	17,883 67
Mechanics' & Manuf. do.	103,900	13,034 00	5,190 10
High-Street Bank, do.	70,000	13,535 00	7,624 00
Smithfield Exchange	40,000	6,516 00	2,453 30
Smithfield Union	60,000	6,628 00	1,278 47
Village Bank	40,000	13,880 00	2,335 78
Burrillville	37,360	6,907 00	94 06
Smithfield Lime Rock	100,100	7,926 00	4,130 17
Cumberland	65,750	16,958 00	2,985 63
Franklin	38,000	16,313 00	3,520 51
Cranston	25,000	5,869 00	3,199 89
R. Island Agricultural	50,000	13,689 00	5,900 42
Scituate	15,660	3,838 00	1,577 00
Mount Vernon	40,000	25,478 00	11,255 98
Manufacturers'	220,000	8,842 00	4,082 69
N. E. Pacific	83,750	10,378 00	3,523 94
Commercial (Bristol)	150,000	9,315 00	2,473 44
Bristol	150,000	8,034 00	4,905 00
Eagle (Bristol)	50,000	2,904 00	2,064 83
Union (Bristol)	40,000	2,991 00	1,636 07
Freemen's Bank	67,000	3,142 00	1,283 94
Warren	105,350	10,668 00	5,055 57
Hope (Warren)	100,000	12,383 00	4,822 72
N. E. Commercial	75,000	28,186 00	5,729 73
Rhode Island Union	200,000	28,348 00	9,830 78
Bank of Rhode Island	100,000	13,180 00	5,672 57
Merchants' (Newport)	50,000	31,348 00	5,020 38
Newport	120,000	32,305 00	6,085 69
Rhode Island Central	66,275	11,041 00	2,668 42
Warwick	20,000	5,883 00	1,937 25
Kent	20,000	17,041 50	5,705 68
Pawtuxet	87,858	10,816 00	6,411 27
North Kingston	44,485	13,851 00	5,078 56
Narragansett	50,000	8,285 00	3,056 74
Washington	75,000	23,236 00	3,875 30
Landholders'	50,000	12,584 00	2,552 42
Phenix (Westerly)	42,000	18,400 00	3,913 97
Centreville Bank	25,000	10,344 00	4,603 95
Woonsocket Falls Bank	51,269	8,649 00	2,541 11
Mount Hope (Bristol)	75,000	1,431 00	225 00
Total	6,098,307	675,305 50	342,165 74

*** The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *Providence.*

EDUCATION.

Brown University is situated at Providence; at the same place there is a seminary styled the Friends' Boarding School; and there are 8 or 10 academies in the state. Increasing attention has of late been paid to education, and the state now pays annually, for the support of free schools, the sum of $10,000, which is divided among the several towns according to population.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

THE territory of Connecticut originally comprised two colonies, the *Colony of Connecticut*, and the *Colony of New Haven.*

The settlement of Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, was commenced by emigrants from Massachusetts, in 1635; and that of New Haven, in 1638, by emigrants from England.

In 1662, a Charter was granted by Charles II., with ample privileges, uniting the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven under one government; but the colony of New Haven refused, for some time, to accept the Charter, and the union did not take place till 1665.

The Charter was suspended, in 1687, by Sir Edmund Andros; but it was restored again after the Revolution of 1688 in England; and it formed the basis of the government till 1818.

GOVERNORS.

Connecticut.			New Haven.		
John Haynes,	elected	1639	Theophilus Eaton,	elected	1639
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1640	Do.	(*Theophilus*	1640
John Haynes,	do.	1641	Do.	*Eaton was*	1641
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1642	Do.	*elected an-*	1642
John Haynes,	do.	1643	Do.	*nually till*	1643
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1644	Do.	*his death,*	1644
John Haynes,	do.	1645	Do.	*in* 1657.)	1645
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1646	Do.		1646
John Haynes,	do.	1647	Do.		1647
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1648	Do.		1648
John Haynes,	do.	1649	Do.		1649
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1650	Do.		1650
John Haynes,	do.	1651	Do.		1651
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1652	Do.		1652
John Haynes,	do.	1653	Do.		1653
Edward Hopkins,	do.	1654	Do.		1654
Thomas Wells,	do.	1655	Do.		1655
John Webster,	do.	1656	Do.		1656
John Winthrop,	do.	1657	Do.		1657
Thomas Wells,	do.	1658	Francis Newman,	elected	1658
John Winthrop,	do.	1659	William Leet,	do.	1661

The Colonies united in 1665.

John Winthrop,	elected	1665	Joseph Talcot,	elected	1724
William Leet,	do.	1676	Jonathan Law,	do.	1741
Robert Treat,	do.	1680	Roger Wolcott,	do.	1751
[Sir Edmund Andros]		1687	Thomas Fitch,	do.	1754
Robert Treat,	do.	1689	William Pitkin,	do.	1766
John Winthrop,	do.	1696	Jonathan Trumbull,	do.	1769
Gurdon Saltonstall,	do.	1707			

After the Revolution.

Jonathan Trumbull,	elected	1776	John Treadwell,	elected	1809
Matthew Griswold,	do.	1784	Roger Griswold,	do.	1811
Samuel Huntington,	do.	1785	John Cotton Smith,	do.	1813
Oliver Wolcott,	do.	1796	Oliver Wolcott,	do.	1817
Jonathan Trumbull,	do.	1798	Gideon Tomlinson,	do.	1827

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Charter granted in 1662 by Charles II., formed the basis of the government of Connecticut till 1818, when the present Constitution was framed.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled the *General Assembly.*

The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the different towns in the state : the more ancient towns, the majority of the whole number, send each two representatives ; the rest only one each. The present number is 208.

The Senate must consist of not less than 18, nor more than 24 members, who are chosen by districts. The present number is 21.

The executive power is vested in a Governor. A Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is President of the Senate, and on whom the duties of the governor devolve in case of his death, resignation, or absence.

The representatives, senators, governor, and lieutenant governor are all elected annually by the people on the first Monday in April.

The General Assembly has one stated session every year, on the first Wednesday in May, alternately at Hartford (1831) and at New Haven (1832.)

" Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have gained a settlement in this state, attained the age of 21 years, and resided in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months preceding, and have a freehold estate of the yearly value of seven dollars, in this state ; or having been enrolled in the militia, shall have performed military duty therein for the term of one year next preceding the time he shall offer himself for admission, or being liable thereto, shall have been, by authority of law, excused therefrom ; or shall

have paid a state tax within the year next preceding the time he shall present himself for such admission, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such an oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector."

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Errors, a Superior Court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish. The judges are appointed by the General Assembly; and those of the Supreme and Superior Courts hold their offices during good behavior; but not beyond the age of 70 years.

No person is compelled to join, or support, or to be classed with, or associated to any congregation, church, or religious association. But every person may be compelled to pay his proportion of the expenses of the society to which he may belong: he may, however, separate himself from the society by leaving a written notice of his wish with the clerk of such society.

Government for the Year ending on the first Tuesday in May, 1831.

		Salary.
Gideon Tomlinson,	Governor,	$1,100
John S. Peters,	Lieutenant Governor,	300
Isaac Spencer,	Treasurer,	1,000
Thomas Day,	Secretary,	84 & fees.
Elisha Phipps,	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	Commissioner of the School Fund,	1,250

The pay of the senators is $2 a day each, during the session of the legislature, and of the representatives $1,50 a day; and both receive 9 cents a mile for travel. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $2,50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors.

		Salary.
Stephen T. Hosmer,	Chief Justice,	$1,100
John T. Peters,	Associate Justice,	1,050
David Daggett,	do.	1,050
Thomas S. Williams.	do.	1,050
Clark Bissel,	do.	1,050
Thomas Day,	Reporter,	350

The Supreme Court of Errors is composed of the five judges, and is held in each of the eight counties.

The Superior Court is a court held in each of the counties by one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

There is also a County Court in each county, composed of a chief judge and two associate judges, who are appointed annually by the legislature. The chief judges of these courts receive $3,50 a day, and the associate judges $3 a day, during the session of the court, and 9 cents a mile for travel.

BANKS.

		$, Capital.			$, Capital.
Hartford Bank,	Hartford,	1,300,000	Norwich Bank,	Norwich,	200,000
Phœnix Bank,	do.	1,213,000	Thames Bank,	do.	200,000
New Haven Bk,	N. Haven,	335,000	Stonington Bank,	Stonington,	53,000
Mechanics' Bank,	do.		Windham Co. Bk,	Brooklyn,	89,000
New London Bk,	N. London,	143,000	Fairfield Co. Bk,	Norwalk,	
Union Bank,	do.	100,000	Tolland Co. Bk,	Tolland,	
Middletown Bk,	Middlet'n,	400,000			

.*. The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *Hartford.*

STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES,

taken from the Books of the Comptroller of the State, as published in the Hartford Times, and copied into Niles' Register, August, 28, 1830.

Articles.	Hartford.	N. Haven.	N. London.	Fairfield.	Windham.	Litchfield.	Middlesex.	Tolland.
Dwelling-houses,	7,178	6,155	5,065	7,022	3,653	6,040	3,572	2,731
Acres of land,	404,304	319,705	340,467	326,699	311,712	487,982	192,424	233,576
Mills,	195	172	175	222	209	364	119	141
Stores,	475	333	319	315	93	97	146	49
Distilleries,	213	55	8	40	3	48	9	33
Manufactures,	199	224	151	209	66	160	130	72
Fisheries,	29	. .	9	2	. .	. .	6	. .
Horses, asses, &c.	5,001	4,010	3,375	5,418	3,088	7,040	1,941	2,235
Neat cattle,	31,395	27,964	27,176	340,89	23,142	42,738	17,173	16,106
Sheep,	46,964	35,396	51,664	31,482	39,831	78,359	18,676	28,682
Plate, *value,*	1,518	1,930	3,552	1,523	443	1,382	328	36
Carriages, &c.	1,139	664	473	1,112	375	686	423	171
Clocks, &c.	4,001	3,101	1,965	3,473	1,870	3,680	1,932	1,347
Bank stock,	1,221,677	238,460	738,191	202,759	96,022	188,494	312,558	66,590
Insurance stock,	48,270	25,482	10,490	5,840	. .	400	1,970	540
Turnpike stock,	29,070	23,270	18,879	17,022	7,205	20,631	9,450	7,105
Money at interest,	253,763	128,370	248,091	558,739	241,163	395,259	74,603	102,553
Assessments,	43,737	23,487	16,893	19,182	8,456	13,894	9,845	5,079
Polls at $20 each,	5,257	4,566	4,105	5,412	2,999	5,237	2,724	2,006

Articles in the whole State.	Total Value.	Total No.
Dwelling-houses, ...	$20,095,536	41,416
Acres of land, ...	52,231,408	2,607,869
Mills, ...	883,939	1,597
Stores, ...	1,341,341	1,827
Distilleries, ...	106,463	409
Manufactures, ...	1,442,878	1,211
Fisheries, ...	120,642	46
Horses, asses, &c.	1,268,800	32,358
Neat cattle, ...	3,360,666	219,783
Sheep, ...	362,528	331,054
Plate, *value,*	10,712	———
Carriages, &c.	228,374	5,048
Clocks, &c.	167,518	21,369
Bank stock, ...	3,064,780	———
Insurance stock, ...	92,992	———
Turnpike stock, ...	132,632	———
Money at interest, ...	2,002,541	———
Assessments, ...	141,173	———
Polls at $20 each, ...		32,276

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EDUCATION.

The colleges in Connecticut are Yale College, at New Haven, which has connected with it medical, theological, and law schools; Washington College, at Hartford; and Wesleyan College or University, recently founded at Middletown. At Hartford is the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and there are other respectable literary seminaries and academies at New Haven, Hartford, and various other places.

This state possesses an important School Fund, which was derived from the sale of lands, reserved by Connecticut, in the state of Ohio, and which amounted on the 1st of April, 1829, to $1,882,261 68. The income of this Fund is appropriated to the support of primary schools. In the year ending March 31, 1829, the sum of $72,161 15 was divided among the different free schools throughout the state. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 16, in 1828, was 84,899; and the dividends amounted to 85 cents to each child.

VII. NEW YORK.

THE settlement of this state was commenced by the Dutch, in 1614, who named the country *New Netherlands*, and established a colonial government in 1629. In 1664, Charles II. of England granted to his brother, the Duke of York, a patent for a large tract of country, forming the present states of New York and New Jersey; and during the same year, Colonel Nicolls, with a considerable force, in the service of the Duke, made a conquest of the country; and the name of New Netherlands was afterwards changed to *New York*. In 1673, the colony was recaptured by the Dutch, and held by them a few months; but, with the exception of this short period, it was in the possession of the English from 1664 till the American Revolution, in 1775.

DUTCH GOVERNORS.

Wouter Van Twiller,	*appointed*	1629	Peter Stuyvesant, *appointed*	1647
William Kieft,	*do.*	1638		

ENGLISH GOVERNORS.

	Appointed.		Appointed.
Richard Nicolls,	1664	Henry Sloughter,	1691
Francis Lovelace,	1667	Richard Ingolsby, *Lieut. Gov.*	1691
Sir Edmund Andros,	1674	Benjamin Fletcher,	1692
Anthony Brockholst,	1681	Earl of Bellamont,	1698
Thomas Dongan,	1683	John Nanfan, *Lieut. Gov.*	1701
Francis Nicholson,	1688	Lord Cornbury,	1702
Jacob Leisler, *Lieut. Gov.*	1689	Lord Lovelace,	1708

Appointed.				Appointed.
Richard Ingolsby,	Lieut. Gov. 1709	James Delancy,	Lieut. Gov.	1753
Gerardus Beekman,	President, 1710	Danvers Osborn,		1753
General Hunter,	1710	Sir Charles Hardy,		1755
Peter Schuyler,	President, 1719	James Delancy,	Lieut. Gov.	1757
William Burnet,	1720	Cadwallader Colden,	Lt. Gov.	1760
John Montgomery,	1720	Robert Moncton,		1762
Rip Van Dam,	President, 1731	Cadwallader Colden,	Lt. Gov.	1763
William Crosby,	1732	Henry Moore,		1765
George Clark,	1736	Earl of Dunmore,		1770
George Clinton,	1743	William Tryon,		1771

[*The colonial government was suspended in May*, 1775, *from which time to April*, 1777, *New York was governed by a Provincial Congress, of which* Nathaniel Woodhull *was* President. *A Constitution having, at length, been formed and adopted, the government, under this Constitution, went into operation April* 20, 1777.]

GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

George Clinton,	elected	1777	De Witt Clinton,	elected	1817
John Jay,	do.	1795	Joseph C. Yates,	do.	1822
George Clinton,	do.	1801	De Witt Clinton,	do.	1822
Morgan Lewis,	do.	1804	Nathaniel Pitcher,	Lieut. Gov.	1828
Daniel D. Tompkins,	do.	1807	Martin Van Buren,*	elected	1829
John Tayler,	Lieut. Gov.	1817	Enos T. Throop,	Lieut. Gov.	1829

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The present Constitution of the state of New York was formed in 1821.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people every two years; and at the same time, a Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is President of the Senate, and on whom, in case of the impeachment, resignation, death, or absence of the Governor from office, the powers and duties of Governor devolve.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate of 32 members, who are chosen for four years, and an Assembly, of 128 members, who are elected annually; and these bodies united are styled the *Legislature*.

For the election of the senators, the state is divided into eight districts, each being entitled to choose four senators, one of whom is elected every year. The members of the Assembly are chosen by counties, and are apportioned according to population.

The election of governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and members of the Assembly, is held at such time in the month of October or November, as the legislature may by law provide.

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* Martin Van Buren was governor from January 1 to March, 1829, when he resigned the office, on being appointed Secretary of State for the United States.

The political year commences on the first day of January; and the legislature meets annually (at *Albany*) on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day is appointed by law.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage, in the election of public officers, to every white male citizen, of the age of 21 years, who has been an inhabitant of the state one year next preceding any election, and, for the preceding six months, a resident in the county where he may offer his vote; but no man of color is entitled to vote unless he is possessed of a freehold estate of the value of 250 dollars, without any incumbrance.

The chancellor and judges are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The chancellor and justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts hold their offices during good behavior, or until they attain the age of 60 years. The judges of the County Courts, or Courts of Common Pleas, are appointed for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE.

		Salary.
Enos T. Throop,	*Acting Governor; (term of service expires Dec. 31, 1830)* . .	$4,000
William M. Oliver,	*Pres. Senate, and acting Lieut. Gov.; (pay $6 a day during the session)*	
Silas Wright, Jun.,	*Comptroller*	2,500
Abraham Keyser,	*Treasurer*	1,500
Azariah C. Flagg,	*Sec. State, and Superint. Com. Schools,*	1,500
Simeon De Witt,	*Surveyor General,* . . .	800
Green C. Bronson,	*Attorney General,* . . .	1,000
Philip Phelps,	*Deputy Comptroller,* . . .	1,500
Archibald Campbell,	*Dep. Sec. and Clerk of Com. of Land Office,*	1,500

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

William M. Oliver, *President.*

Class.	1st District.
1	Jonathan S. Conklin.
2	John J. Schenck.
3	Stephen Allen.
4	Alpheus Sherman.

	2d District.
1	Benjamin Woodward.
2	Walker Todd.
3	Samuel Rexford.
4	Nath'l P. Tallmadge.

	3d District.
1	John McCarty.
2	Moses Warren.
3	Lewis Eaton.
4	William Deitz.

Class.	4th District.
1	Duncan McMartin, jr.
2	Reuben Sandford.
3	John McLean, Jun.
4	Isaac Gere.

	5th District.
1	Truman Enos.
2	Nathaniel S. Benton.
3	Wm. H. Maynard.
4	Alvan Bronson.

	6th District.
1	Thomas G. Waterman.
2	Grattan H. Wheeler.
3	John G. Hubbard.
4	Levi Beardsley.

Class.	7th Distict.
1	William M. Oliver.
2	George B. Throop.
3	Hiram F. Mather.
4	Thomas Armstrong.

	8th District.
1	George H. Boughton.
2	Timothy H. Porter.
3	Moses Hayden.
4	Albert H. Tracy.

J. F. Bacon, *Clerk.*

The term of Class No. 1 expires in 1830; No. 2, 1831; No. 3, 1832; No. 4. 1833.

Pay of the members of the Senate and of the Assembly, $3 a day, during the session.

Erastus Root, *Speaker of the Assembly;* Francis Seger, *Clerk.*

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Residence.	Salary.
Reuben Hyde Walworth,	*Chancellor,*	Albany,	$2,000
James Porter,	*Register,*	do.	Fees.
John Walworth,	*Assistant Reg.*	New York,	do.
Alonzo C. Paige,	*Reporter,*	Schenectady,	500

The eight circuit judges are vice-chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

		Residence.	Salary.
John Savage,	*Chief Justice,*	Albany,	$2,000
Jacob Sutherland,	*Associate Justice,*	do.	2,000
William L. Marcy,	*do.*	do.	2,000
John L. Wendell,	*Reporter,*	. . . .	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts with eight judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit,	New York,	$1,250
James Emott,	2d "	Poughkeepsie,	1,250
James Vanderpoel,	3d "	Kinderhook,	1,250
Esek Cowen,	4th "	Saratoga Springs,	1,250
Nathan Williams,	5th "	Utica,	1,250
Samuel Nelson,	6th "	Cooperstown,	1,250
Daniel Moseley,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,250
Addison Gardiner,	8th "	Rochester,	1,250

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	*Chief Justice,*	$2,500
Josiah O. Hoffman,	*Associate Justice,*	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	*do.*	2,500
David P. Hall,	*Reporter.*	
Charles A. Clinton,	*Clerk.*	

The amount of Personal and Real Estate of the City of New York, as returned by the Assessors for eight years, has been stated as follows.

	Personal.	Real.		Personal.	Real.
1822,	$17,958,570	$53,000,000	1826,	$42,534,931	$64,000,000
1823,	33,246,941	50,000,000	1827,	39,594,156	72,000,000
1824,	35,550,906	52,000,000	1828,	36,879,653	77,000,000
1825,	42,734,151	58,000,000	1829,	35,984,136	76,000,000

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BANKS

in the State, in January, 1830, with their respective Capitals.

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Name.	Place.	Capital.
Manhattan Co.	N. York,	2,050,000	Bank of Utica,	Utica,	1,000,000
Bank of America,	do.	2,000,000	Ontario Bank,	Canandaigua,	500,000
Mechanics' Bank,	do.	2,000,000	Bank of Orange Co.	Goshen,	400,000
Del. & H. Canal Co.	do.	1,500,000	Wash'n & War. Bk,	Sandy Hill,	400,000
Merchants' Bank,	do.	1,400,000	Bank of Newburgh,	Newburgh,	400,000
City Bank,	do.	1,200,000	Jefferson Co. Bank,	Adams,	400,000
Union Bank,	do.	1,000,000	Bank of Auburn,	Auburn,	400,000
Bank of New York,	do.	950,000	Bank of Geneva,	Geneva,	400,000
Dry Dock Co.	do.	700,000	Catskill Bank,	Catskill,	350,000
Phenix Bank,	do.	500,000	Long Island Bank,	Brooklyn,	300,000
North River Bank,	do.	500,000	Bank of Monroe,	Rochester,	300,000
Fulton Bank,	do.	500,000	Bank of Rochester,	do.	250,000
Chem. & Man'g Bk,	do.	500,000	Bk of Lansingburgh,	Lansinburgh,	220,000
Tradesmen's Bank,	do.	480,000	Bank of Chenango,	Norwich,	200,000
Mech. & Farm. Bk,	Albany,	640,000	Central Bank,	Cherry Valley	200,000
N. York State Bank,	do.	369,600	Bank of Ithaca,	Ithaca,	200,000
Commercial Bank,	do.	300,000	Dutchess Co. Bank,	Poughkeepsie,	150,000
Canal Bank.	do.	300,000	Ogdensburgh Bank,	Ogdensburgh,	100,000
Bank of Albany,	do.	240,000	Bank of Whitehall,	Whitehall,	100,000
Bank of Troy,	Troy,	550,000	Wayne Co. Bank,	Palmyra,	100,000
Farmers' Bank,	do.	390,000	Bank of Genesee,	Batavia,	100,000
Merch. & Mech. Bk,	do.	300,000	Lockport Bank,	Lockport,	100,000

Some other banks have been chartered, and have recently gone, or are about going, into operation.

.*. The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *New York*, with the sum of $2,500,000 assigned as its capital.

Total amount of Bank Capital in the State in 1830 . $27,754,600
  Do. of Deposits 15,014,582
  Do. of Bills in circulation . . . 15,674,940
  Do. of Specie 2 344.358

NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

		Length.	Total cost.	Tolls in 1828.
Erie Canal,		363 ms.	$9,027,456·95	$727,650·20
Champlain	do.	63 "	1,179,871·05	107,757·08
Oswego	do.	38 "	525,115·37	2,757·67
Cayuga & Seneca	do.	20 "	214,000·31	279·70

Total Canal Debt of the State in January, 1830, $7,706,013.

The *Delaware and Hudson Canal,* formed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, extends from the Hudson to the Delaware, 60 miles; thence up the Delaware, 22 miles; thence up the valley of the Lacka-waxen to Honsdale, 24 miles; total length 106 miles : average cost about $15,000 a mile.

ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

On the borders of Onondaga Lake there are valuable saline springs, which are the property of the state, and from which salt, in large quantities, is

manufactured. The water yields salt at the rate of one bushel to 45 gallons. The salt is made at the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes.

			Bushels.	Duties.
Quantity of Salt inspected in 1826,			827,508	$68,825·33
Do.	do.	7,	983,410	126,942·41
Do.	do.	1828,	1,160,888	131,959·32
Do.	do.	1829,	1,404,800	

Number of Clergy
in the State in 1819 and 1829, as stated in Williams's " New York Annual Register."

Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	.	1819,	328	1829, 389
Methodists, ...		"	90	" 306
Baptists, ...		"	139	" 241
Episcopalians, . · .		"	83	" 129
Dutch Reformed, . . .		"	105	" 91
Lutherans, ...		"	16	" 13
Other Denominations, . .		" not stated,		" 60
Total . . .			761	1,229

Number of *Attorneys* and *Counsellors* in the state, in 1820, 1,248 ; in 1829, 1,686.

Education.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are Columbia College, in the city of New York ; Union College, at Schenectady ; Hamilton College, at Clinton ; Geneva College, at Geneva ; the Medical Colleges in New York city and at Fairfield ; the Theological Seminaries in New York city, at Auburn, Hartwick, and Hamilton ; the Polytechny, at Chittenango ; the Albany Academy, and about 50 other academies.

A statute of this state makes it the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools, to present to the Legislature an annual report, containing a statement of the condition of the schools, estimates and accounts of the expenditures of the school moneys, plans for improvements, &c.

The Report presented to the Legislature by the Superintendent, in January, 1830, contains the following statements, namely ; that the School Fund belonging to the state then amounted to $1,661,031·24 in stocks and other securities, and 869,178 acres of land; that the revenue actually received into the treasury, on account of this fund, in 1829, was $94,626·25 ; that there were, in the several towns in the state, 8,872 school districts, and of this number 8,292 had complied with the conditions of the statute, by having schools kept at least three months by an inspected teacher, and by making returns to the commissioners ; that there were in the districts, from which reports had been received, 468,257 children over 5 and under 16 years of age ; and that in the common schools of the same districts 480,041

scholars had been taught during the preceding year ; that 8,292 schools had been kept open for the reception of scholars an average period of 8 months out of the 12 ; that during the year 1829, $214,840·14 had been paid to the several school districts which had made reports, of which sum $100,000 were paid from the state treasury, $102,934·66 were raised by a tax upon the several towns, and $11,905·48 were derived from local funds possessed by certain towns.

" Our system of common school instruction," says the Report, " is based upon the principle, that the state, or the School Fund, will pay only a share of the expense ; and that the towns, by an assessment upon property, shall pay at least an equal share. In addition to this, and in order to enjoy the benefits of the public money, the inhabitants of each district are required to tax themselves for the erection of a school-house, and furnishing it with necessary fuel and appendages. In order to ascertain more fully the practical operation of the system, an additional column was annexed to the forms for school reports which accompanied the revised statute, requiring trustees to return the amount paid annually for teachers' wages, over and above the sum received from the state treasury and from the town tax. A few towns only made returns the first year ; but the abstract of the present year contains returns from 729 towns and wards ; showing a total amount paid by the patrons of the common schools, for teachers' wages, of $297,048·44 ; which, added to the public money, makes an aggregate of $511,878·58, paid for teachers' wages alone, in the common schools of the state. Thus it will be seen, that where the state, or the revenue of the School Fund, pays one dollar for teachers' wages, the inhabitant of the town pays by a tax on his town, and by voluntary contribution in his district, more than four dollars for the same object. This latter sum of four dollars is made up in the proportion of one dollar assessed upon property, to three dollars paid by the scholar.

" The above statement is founded upon actual returns, and reliance may be placed in its accuracy. It exhibits only the sum paid for tuition, which constitutes very little more than half the expense of supporting the schools, as the following estimate will show. The average between the number of districts organized, and those which have made reports, is 8,582 ; this number of school-houses, at an average price of $200 each, would show a capital of $1,716, 400, vested in school-houses ; the interest of which, at 6 per cent., would be $102,984 00
" Annual expense of books for 480,000 scholars, at 50 cents
    each, is 240,000 00
" Fuel for 8,582 schools, at $10 each, is   .   .   .   85,820 00
" Amount paid for teachers' wages, as appears by the abstract, 511,888 00
" Estimating in same ratio for 40 towns, not returning amount
    besides public money 16,988 00

" *Total expended annually* $957,680 00

A Comparative View of the Returns of Common Schools, from 1816 to 1829, inclusive.

The year in which the report was made to the Legislature.	Number of towns from which the returns were made.	Whole number of school districts in the said towns.	Number of school districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in the said towns.		Number of children taught in the school districts making returns.	Number of children between 5 and 15 years (in 1829, 16 years) of age, residing in those districts.	Proportion of the number of children taught, to the number of children reported, between the ages of 5 and 15 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	$ 55,720	98	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834	88	170,386	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235	42	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010	54	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151	07	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418	08	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195	04	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420	60	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820	25	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741	61	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182,790	09	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8,114	7,550	185,720	46	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995	77	441,856	419,216	96 to 91
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343	21	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840	14	430,041	468,257	41 to 40

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

The territory comprised in this state was included in the patent for large tracts in America, which was granted by Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, in 1664; and in the same year the Duke conveyed this territory to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret; and it then received the name of New Jersey. In 1665, *Philip Carteret* was apppointed the first governor of the province, which then contained only a few families.

In 1676, New Jersey was divided into two provinces, *East Jersey* and *West Jersey;* the former continuing under the government of Carteret, and the latter being held, for a time, as a dependency of New York.

In 1682, East Jersey was transferred to William Penn and eleven associates; and *Robert Barclay*, the celebrated author of the Apology for the Principles of the Quakers, was appointed governor.

In 1702, East and West Jersey were again united into one province, by the name of New Jersey, under the government of *Lord Cornbury*, who was also governor of New York; and this connection with New York, continued till 1738, when a separate government was instituted, which lasted till the American Revolution. *Lewis Morris* was the first royal governor, and *William Temple Franklin*, a son of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, the last.

ROYAL GOVERNORS.

Lewis Morris, *appointed*	1738	Francis Bernard,	*appointed*	1758
John Hamilton, *President*,	1746	Thomas Boone,	*do.*	1760
John Reading, *President*,	1746	Josiah Hardy,	*do.*	1761
Jonathan Belcher, *appointed*	1747	Wm. Temple Franklin, *do.*		1763
John Reading, *President*,	1757			

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston,	*elected*	1776	Aaron Ogden, - *elected*	1812
William Patterson,	*do.*	1791	William S. Pennington, *do.*	1813
Richard Howell,	*do.*	1794	Mahlon Dickerson, *do.*	1815
Joseph Bloomfield,	*do.*	1801	Isaac H. Williamson, *do.*	1817
John Lambert, *(acting Gov.)*		1802	Peter D. Vroom, Jun. - *do.*	1829
Joseph Bloomfield,	*elected*	1803		

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of New Jersey was formed in 1776 ; and no revision of it has since taken place, except that the Legislature has undertaken to explain its provisions in particular parts. The government is vested in a Governor, Legislative Council, and General Assembly ; and these bodies united are styled *the Legislature.*

The members of the Legislative Council and of the General Assembly, are elected annually, on the second Tuesday in October.

The number of members of the Legislative Council is 14, one being elected by each county in the state. The General Assembly has consisted, for a number of years past, of 43 members ; but by a law enacted in 1829, seven additional members were added ; and it will hereafter consist of 50 members, apportioned among the counties as follows ;—Bergen 3, Essex 5, Morris 4, Sussex 3, Warren 3, Hutterdon 5, Somersett 3, Middlesex 4, Monmouth 4, Burlington 5, Gloucester 4, Salem 3, Cumberland 3, and Cape May 1.

The Legislature meets annually (at *Trenton),* on the fourth Tuesday in October.

The governor is chosen annually by a joint vote of the Council and Assembly, at their first joint meeting after each annual election. The Governor is President of the Council ; and the Council also elect from their own body, at their first annual meeting, a vice-president, who acts in the place of the Governor in his absence. The Governor and Council form a Court of Appeals, in the last resort in all causes of law ; and they possess the power of granting pardon to criminals after condemnation.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to " all persons of full age who are worth 50 pounds proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim to vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election." [The Legislature has declared

by law, that every white male inhabitant, who shall be over the age of 21 years, and shall have paid a tax, shall be considered worth fifty pounds, and entitled to vote ;—and by another legislative act, females and negroes are prohibited from voting.]

The judges are appointed by the Legislature, those of the Supreme Court for a term of seven years, and those of the inferior courts, for five years ; both are capable of being reäppointed.

Government for the year ending November, 1830.

Peter D. Vroom, Jun. *Governor ;* salary $2,000, and fees of office as Chancellor of the state *ex officio.*

Edward Condit, *Vice-President of the Legislative Council.* Pay during attendance, $3,50 a day.

Daniel Coleman, *Secretary of State, and Auditor.* Salary $50, and perquisites.

Charles Parker, *Treasurer.* Salary $1,100.

Samuel L. Southard, *Attorney General.* Salary $80.

John Wilson, *Clerk in Chancery.* Pay, perquisites.

The members of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly, receive $3 for each day's attendance, and $3 for every 20 miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles Ewing, -	-	*Chief Justice,* - -	1,200
Gabriel H. Ford, -	-	*Associate Justice,* - -	1,100
George K. Drake, -	-	*do.* - - -	1,100
Zacariah Rossel,	-	-	*Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

The judges of the Inferior Courts are appointed by the Legislature. Their number is not limited, and they have no salary.

BANKS.

		Capital autho'd.	Capital paid in.
Cumberland Bank, - - -	Bridgetown,	200,000	50,025
Salem Banking Company, -	Salem,	75,000	30,000
State Bank, - - - -	Camden,	800,000	300,000
Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, -	Mount Holly,	200,000	100,000
Trenton Banking Company, -	Trenton,	600,000	214,740
New Brunswick Bank, - - -	N. Brunswick,	200,000	90,000
State Bank, - - - -	N. Brunswick,	400,000	88,000
State Bank, - - - -	Elizabeth,	200,000	132,550
State Bank, - - - -	Newark,	400,000	280,000
Newark Banking and Insurance Co.	do.	800,000	350,000
Commercial Bank of New Jersey,	Perth Amboy,	100,000	30,000
Washington Bank, - - -	Hackinsack,	200,000	90,460
People's Bank, - - -	Paterson,	200,000	75,000
State Bank, - - - -	Morris,	200,000	78,440
Sussex Bank, - - - -	Newton,	100,000	27,500
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,	Rahway,	100,000	30,000
Orange Bank, - - - -	Orange,	100,000	50,000
Morris Canal and Banking Company,	Jersey City,	200,000	

EDUCATION.

There are colleges and theological seminaries at Princeton and New Brunswick, and academies at various places.

This state has a School Fund which amounted, in October 1829, to $245,404 47, which is all in productive stocks, yielding an interest, on an average, of about 5 per cent. A tax of half of one per cent. on the amount of the capital stock of the several banks subscribed and paid in, is also appropriated to this fund; and the whole annual income is about $22,000. By a law passed, in 1829, $20,000 were annually appropriated to the support of common schools out of the income of the fund.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA was granted by Charles II. by a Charter signed on the 4th of March, 1681, to the illustrious *William Penn*, who was constituted the proprietary of the province. In 1682, William Penn, together with about two thousand settlers, most of whom, like himself, belonged to the society of Friends or Quakers, arrived in the country; and in the following year he laid out the plan of the city of *Philadelphia*. He established a friendly intercourse with the Indians, which was not interrupted for more than seventy years.

From the beginning of the 18th century till the commencement of the American Revolution, the government was generally administered by deputies appointed by the proprietaries, who mostly resided in England.

GOVERNORS, DEPUTY GOVERNORS, &c.

Under the Proprietary Government.

		Appointed.			Appointed.
WILLIAM PENN,	*Prop. & Gov.*	1682	James Logan,	*President,*	1736
Thomas Lloyd,	*President,*	1684	George Thomas,	*Dep. Gov.*	1738
John Blackwell,	*Dep. Gov.*	1688	Anthony Palmer,	*President,*	1747
Benj. Fletcher,	*Governor,*	1693	James Hamilton,	*Dep. Gov.*	1748
William Markham,	*do.*	1693	Robert H. Morris,	*do.*	1754
WILLIAM PENN,	*do.*	1699	William Denny,	*do.*	1756
And'w Hamilton,	*Dep. Gov.*	1701	James Hamilton,		1759
Edward Shippen,	*President,*	1703	John Penn,		1763
John Evans,	*Dep. Gov.*	1704	James Hamilton,	*President,*	1771
Charles Gookin,	*do.*	1709	Richard Penn,		1771
Sir Wm. Keith,	*do.*	1717	John Penn,	*Gov.*	1773
Patrick Gordon,	*do.*	1726	*The Proprietary Gov't ended*		1776

Presidents under the First Constitution.

Thomas Wharton,	elected	1777	John Dickinson, -	elected	1782
Joseph Reed, -	do.	1778	Benjamin Franklin,	do.	1785
William Moore,	do.	1781	Thomas Mifflin, -	do.	1788

Governors under the New Constitution.

Thomas Mifflin,	elected	1790	Joseph Hiester,	elected	1820
Thomas McKean,	do.	1799	J. Andrew Shulze,	do.	1823
Simon Snyder,	do.	1808	George Wolf, -	do.	1829
William Findlay,	do.	1817			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776; the present Constitution in 1790.

The legislative power is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The representatives are elected annually on the second Tuesday in October, by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties, apportioned according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The number cannot be less than 60, nor more than 100.

The senators are chosen for four years, one fourth being elected annually, at the time of the election of the representatives. Their number cannot be greater than one third, nor less than one fourth of the number of the representatives.

[In 1829, it was enacted by the General Assembly, "that until the next enumeration of taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the senate, at a ratio of 7,700 [taxable inhabitants], shall consist of 33 members"; and "the House of Representatives, at a ratio of 2,544, shall consist of 100 members."—The following statement shows the representative number, and the number of members of the legislature, at different periods.

	Ratio.	Senators.					Ratio.	Representatives.
1793 to 1800		24	-	-	-			78
1800 " 1807	4,670	25 -	-	-	-		1,350	86
1807 " 1814	4,500	31	-	-	-		1,500	95
1814 " 1821	5,250	31 -	-	-	-		1,750	97
1821 " 1828	6,300	33	-	-	-		2,100	100
1828 " 1835	7,700	33 -	-	-	-		2,544	100.]

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people on the second Tuesday in October, and who holds his office during three years, from the third Tuesday in December next following his election; and he cannot hold the office more than 9 years, in any term of 12 years.

The General Assembly meets annually (at *Harrisburg*), on the first Tuesday in December, unless sooner convened by the Governor

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The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of oyer and terminer and gaol-delivery, in Courts of Common Pleas, an Orphans' Court, a Register's Court, a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas, are appointed by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The right of suffrage is possessed by every freeman of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state two years next preceding an election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, assessed at least six months before the election.

The Executive and Legislature.

The term of the present Governor will expire on the 3d Tuesday in December, 1832; and the terms of the Senators in October, in the years 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

		Salary.
George Wolf,	*Governor,* - - -	$4,000
Samuel McKean,	*Secretary of the Commonwealth,*	1,600
Alexander Mahen,	*State Treasurer,* - - -	1,400
Daniel Sturgeon,	*Auditor General,* - - -	1,400
Jacob Spangler,	*Surveyor General,* - - -	1,400
Samuel Workman,	*Secretary of the Land Office,* -	1,400
Samuel Douglass,	*Attorney General,* - -	300 & fees.

Senators, with the Expiration of their respective Terms.

William G. Hawkins, *Speaker of the Senate.*

		District.			District.
Stephen Duncan,	1830,	Philadelphia City.	Jacob Drumheller,	1832,	Luzerne, &c.
John H. Powell,	1830,		Reuben Wilber,	1833,	Bradford, &c.
Peter Hay,	1830,	Philadelphia County.	Henry King,	1833,	Northampton, Lehigh, Pike, and Wayne.
Jesse R. Burden,	1833,		Wm. G. Scott,	1831,	
Benjamin Reiff,	1831,	Montgomery.			
Joshua Hunt,	1830,	Chester and Delaware.	Jos. B. Anthony,	1831,	Lycoming, Centre, &c.
John Kerlin,	1832,				
Matthias Morris,	1832,	Bucks.	Henry Logan,	1831,	York and Adams.
D. A. Bertolet,	1832,	Berks and Schuylkill.	Ezra Blythe,	1833,	
Jacob Krebs,	1832,		David Fullerton,	1831,	Franklin.
F. Hambright,	1832,	Lancaster.	Jesse Miller,	1833,	Cumberland and Perry.
Samuel Houston,	1832,				
George Seltzer,	1832,	Dauphin and Lebanon.	Thomas Jackson,	1832,	Huntingdon and Mifflin.
John Ray,	1830,	Northum'd & Union.	Jacob M. Wise,	1831,	Westmoreland.

Districts.			Districts.	
Daniel Sturgeon,	1830,	Fayette.	Thomas S. Cunning-	Erie, Craw-
W. G. Hawkins,	1832,	Washington	ham, 1833,	ford, &c.
Thos. Ringland,	1830,	and Greene.	Joseph M. Fox, 1830,	Warren, &Armstrong.
John Brown,	1831,	Alleghany.		
William Piper,	1833,	Bedford and Somerset.	Moses Sullivan, 1833,	Beaver and Butler.

Frederick Smith, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

The Senators and Representatives receive $3 for each day's attendance, and 15 cents a mile for travel; the Speaker of each House, $4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

					Salary.
John B. Gibson,	*Chief Justice,*	-			$2,666 67
Molton C. Rogers,	*Associate Justice,*	-		-	2,000 00
Charles Huston,	*do.*	-		-	2,000 00
John Ross,	*do.*	-		-	2,000 00
——————	*do.*	-		-	2,000 00
William Duane, *Prothonotary,*		-	-	-	Fees.

The judges of the Supreme Court hold Circuit Courts throughout the state, for which they receive, in addition to their salaries, $4 a day while on the circuits.

The jurisdiction of the following two District Courts for Philadelphia and for Lancaster and York counties, is the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas in other counties.

District Court for the City and Co. of Philadelphia.

					Salary.
Joseph Barnes,	*President Judge,*	-		-	$2,000
John Hallowell,	*Associate Judge,*	-		-	2,000
Charles S. Coxe,	*do.*	-		-	2,000
John Lisle,	*Prothonotary.*				

District Court for the Cos. of Lancaster and York.

Eberezer G. Bradford,	*President Judge,*	$1,600
Alexander L. Hayes,	*Associate Judge,*	1,600

The State is divided into the 16 following Districts, for the sessions of the Courts of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia has a salary of $2,000, and two Associate Judges $400 each. The President Judge in the other districts have salaries of $1,600, and their associates $200.

Districts.	President Judges.
1. Philadelphia, - - - -	Edward King.
2. Lancaster and York, - - - -	Walter Franklin.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh, -	Robert Porter.

Districts.	President Judges.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thomas Burnside.
5. Beaver, Butler, and Alleghany,	Charles Shaler.
6. Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	Henry Shippin.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northum'd, Lycoming, Union, and Columbia,	Seth Chapman.
9. Cumberland, Adams, and Perry,	John Reed.
10. Westmore'd, Indiana, Armstrong, and Cambria,	John Young.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	David Scott.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	Calvin Blythe.
13. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and McKean,	Edward Herrick.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Thomas H. Baird.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Isaac Darlington.
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Allen Thompson.

The state is divided into five districts for the sessions of the *Supreme Court*, which, as a court in bank, holds six regular terms, for argument &c., annually; viz. for the Eastern District, at *Philadelphia*, on the 2d Monday in March, and on the 2d Monday in December; for the Lancaster District, at *Lancaster*, on the 2d Monday in May; for the Middle District, at *Sunbury*, on the Wednesday following the second week of the term of the Lancaster District; for the Western District, at *Pittsburg*, on the first Monday in September; and for the Southern District, at *Chambersburg*, on the Monday week next following the second week of the term of the Western District.

It is only in the city and county of Philadelphia that the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, and there only when the sum in controversy exceeds $500; all issues of fact are tried by jury before a single judge, at *nisi prius*.

For the other counties of this state, *Circuit Courts* are held, which are unlike courts of *nisi prius*, as judgment may be rendered at them, subject to revision by appeal, in the Supreme Court in bank, and causes are only brought into them by removal from the Courts of Common Pleas. They are held by one judge in each county, at least once a year.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION FOR 1829.

Ascending.				Descending.			
Merchandise,	5,068	Bricks,	709	Coal,	79,973	Butter,	119
Salt,	2,288	Porter,	10	Flour,	5,023	Wood,	957
Fish,	2,239	Wood,	456	Whiskey,	868	Limestone,	8,968
Plaster,	3,320	Limestone,	3,931	Grain,	3,139	Marble,	356
Grain,	230	Marble,	2	Lumber,	5,091	Iron Ore,	556
Lumber,	740	Iron Ore,	1,763	Iron,	958	Sundries,	490
Iron,	227	Sundries,	624	Blooms of Iron	1,184	Stone pass-	
Pig Iron,	146			Castings,	240	ing Fair M.	3,615
Castings,	16	*Tons*	21,800	Nails,	1,098		
Whiskey,	31			Leather,	69	*Tons*	112,704

BANKS.

From a Statement reported to the Legislature, January 6, 1830.

Banks.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.	Dividends per year.
	$	$	$	
North America, - -	1,000,000 00	234,023 43	130,924 50	5
Philadelphia, - - "	1,800,000 00	381,994 00	228,650 00	5
Farmers' and Mechanics',	1,250,000 00	329,960 00	164,129 00	—
Commercial, - -	1,000,000 00	216,904 00	109,984 88	6
Mechanics', - - -	529,330 00	241,493 00	163,923 17	9
Schuylkill, - - -	500,000 00	336,413 00	95,359 21	7
Northern Liberties, - -	200,000 00	321,431 00	103,802 19	—
Southwark, - -	249,630 00	181,590 00	90,229 93	10
Kensington, - - -	124,990 00	116,775 00	48,605 41	—
Penn Township, - -	149,980 00	176,470 00	48,632 26	8½
City Banks.	6,803,930 00	2,537,053 43	1,184,240 55	
Germantown, - - -	129,500 00	59,355 00	20,707 76	6½
Harrisburg, - -	158,525 00	406,384 31	104,453 69	8
Pittsburg, - - -	346,155 50	308,263 00	49,562 11	8
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster,	400,000 00	179,331 00	40,635 58	5
Lancaster, - - -	134,235 00	147,460 00	24,658 44	5
Columbia Bridge, - -	395,000 00	164,094 30	41,814 41	5½
Farmers' Bank, Reading,	300,350 00	191,177 00	41,923 73	6
Chester County, - -	90,000 00	209,064 00	61,462 33	10
Delaware County, - -	77,510 00	123,451 00	39,405 57	8
Montgomery County, -	133,340 00	145,565 00	48,509 57	5½
Easton Bank, - - -	187,380 00	382,009 40	42,448 90	10
Northampton, - -	112,500 00	314,256 00	35,136 46	7
York, - - - -	168,720 00	99,185 00	82,448 39	7½
Carlisle, - - -	171,466 00	114,385 00	23,395 10	7
Chambersburg, - -	247,228 34	184,613 25	21,570 00	5
Gettysburg, - -	125,318 00	78,150 00	21,748 51	6
Mong. Bank of Brownsville,	102,123 00	171,744 00	18,635 44	7
Westmoreland, - -	107,033 00	83,574 00	660 41	6
Farmers' Bank of Bucks,	60,000 00	74,534 00	8,413 17	3
Miners' of Pottsville,	40,000 00	190,000 00	37,554 00	3
Erie, - - - -	20,020 00	33,055 00	9,393 18	—
21 Country Banks, -	3,506,403 84	3,659,650 26	775,536 75	
10 City do.	6,803,930 00	2,537,053 43	1,184,240 55	
Grand Totals,	10,310,333 84	6,196,703 69	1,959,777 30	

EDUCATION.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Pennsylvania with its Medical School, at Philadelphia; Dickinson College, at Carlisle; Jefferson College, at Canonsburg; Washington College, at Washington; Western University, at Pittsburg; Alleghany College, at Mead-

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ville; Madison College, at Union Town; Mount Airy College, at German-town; the Theological Seminaries, at Gettysburg, York, and Alleghany Town; and the Moravian schools, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz.

The Constitution declares that " the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Under this injunction means have been provided in nearly all the counties of the state, for the instruction of the children of indigent parents. They are sent to the most convenient schools of the neighborhoods in which they respectively reside, and the expense is paid by the county commissioners. In the city and county of Philadelphia, which constitutes the First School District of Pennsylvania, the Lancasterian system has been introduced for the education of the children described in the Constitution. In the Twelfth Annual Report of the Comptrollers of the Public Schools of this District, dated February 23, 1830, it is stated, that " during twelve years 34,703 children had received the benefits of tuition under the wise and beneficent provisions of the existing act of the General Assembly." These schools are superintended by gentlemen who serve without compensation. The teachers are well qualified for their duties, and are liberally paid. [*See Hazard's "Register of Pennsylvania."*]

X. DELAWARE.

THE first European settlement in this state was formed by *Swedes* and *Finns*, in 1627; in 1655, the colony was taken from the Swedes by the *Dutch*, under Governor Stuyvesant; and after the conquest of New York by the English, in 1664, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of *New York*.

In 1682, the country was granted to William Penn, and it was placed under the same executive and legislative government with *Pennsylvania*. It was then, as it is now, divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, generally styled, till the American Revolution, " *The Three Lower Counties upon the Delaware.*"

In 1701, the representatives of Delaware withdrew from those of Pennsylvania; the first separate legislative assembly met at Newcastle, in 1704; and it ever afterwards continued distinct from that of Pennsylvania; though the same governor presided over both provinces till the 4th of July, 1776.

The first Constitution of Delaware, which was formed in 1776, placed the executive power in a President, and a Privy Council of 4 members. In 1792, a new Constitution, the one now in operation, was adopted, by which the executive power is vested in a Governor.

Presidents under the First Constitution.

John McKinley,	*elected*	1777	Nicholas Van Dyke,	*elected*	1783
Cæsar Rodney,	*do.*	1778	Thomas Collins,	*do.*	1786
John Dickinson,	*do.*	1782	John Davis, *(Acting Pres.)*		1789
John Cook, *(Acting Pres.)*		1783	Joshua Clayton,	*elected*	1789

Governors elected under the Present Constitution.

Joshua Clayton,	*Gov.*	1793	Daniel Rodney,	*Gov.*	1814
Gunning Bedford,	*do.*	1796	John Clarke,	*do.*	1817
Daniel Rogers, *(Acting Gov.)*		1797	Jacob Stout, *(Acting Gov.)*		1820
Richard Bassett,	*Gov.*	1798	John Collins,	*Gov.*	1821
James Sykes, *(Acting Gov.)*		1801	Caleb Rodney, *(Acting Gov.)*		1822
David Hall,	*Gov.*	1802	Joseph Haslett,	*Gov.*	1823
Nathaniel Mitchell,	*do.*	1805	Samuel Paynter,	*do.*	1824
George Truett,	*do.*	1808	Charles Polk,	*do.*	1827
Joseph Haslett,	*do.*	1811	David Hazzard,	*do.*	1830

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The legislative power is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The representatives are elected annually, 7 from each county, the whole number being 21. The senators are elected for three years, 3 from each county, the whole number being 9. Three senators, one from each county, are chosen every year.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people for three years; and he cannot hold the office more than 3 years in 6.

The representatives and three of the senators are elected annually on the first Tuesday in October; and the governor, every third year, at the same time.

The General Assembly meets (at *Dover*), annually, on the first Tuesday in January.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to all white freemen, of the age of 21 years, who have resided in the state two years, next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Court of Chancery, a Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas, &c. The chancellor and judges are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during good behavior.

LEGISLATURE.

David Hazzard, *Governor;* term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1833; salary $1,333·33.

Senators.

John Caulk, William Seal, Thomas Deakyne,	} Newcastle County.	Presley Spruance, jr. Elias Naudain, William Johnson,	} Kent County.

Purnel Tindal,
Joseph Maull,
George Truett,   } Sussex County.

The pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives is $2,50 for each day's attendance.

JUDICIARY.

		Salary.
Kensey Johns,	*Chancellor,*	$1,000

Supreme Court.

—————— ————,	*Chief Justice,*	1,000
Isaac Davis,	*Associate Justice,* . . .	500
Joseph G. Rowland,	*do.*	500
Edward Dingle,	*do.*	500

Court of Common Pleas.

Thomas Clayton,	*Chief Justice,*	1,000
Jacob Stout,	*Associate Justice,* . . .	500
William B. Cooper,	*do.*	500

BANKS, IN 1830.

	Capital.
Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware, at Dover, with brancnes at Newcastle, Wilmington, and Georgetown, . . .	$500,000
Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, -	250,000
Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, ...	200,000
Bank of Smyrna, with a branch at Milford, . . .	100,000

EDUCATION.

This state has a *School Fund,* amounting to $170,000, the interest of which, together with a small tax levied on each school district of four miles square, at the will of the majority of the taxable inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of free schools. No district is entitled to any share of the School Fund, that will not raise, by taxation, a sum equal to its share of the income of the Fund.

XI. MARYLAND.

In 1632, Maryland was granted by Charles I. of England, to *Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore,* a Roman Catholic, and an eminent statesman,

who had been secretary to James I.; but before the patent was completed, Lord Baltimore died, and the patent, dated June 20, 1632, was given to his eldest son Cecilius, who succeeded to his titles, and who, for upwards of forty years, directed, as proprietor, the affairs of the colony.

Leonard Calvert, brother to Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, was appointed the first governor; and he, together with about 200 persons, commenced the settlement of the town of St. Mary's in 1634. A free toleration of religion was established, and a system of equity and humanity was practised with regard to the Indian tribes.

GOVERNORS

Under the Proprietary and Royal Government.

Leonard Calvert,	*appointed*	1637	Thomas Tench,	*President,*	1703
Thomas Green,	*do.*	1647	John Seymour,	*appointed*	1704
William Stone,	*do.*	1649	Edward Lloyd,	*President,*	1704
Parliament Commissioners,		1654	John Hart,	*appointed*	1714
Josiah Fendall,	*appointed*	1658	Charles Calvert,	*do.*	1720
Philip Calvert,	*do.*	1660	Benedict Calvert,	*do.*	1727
Charles Calvert,	*do.*	1662	Lord Baltimore,		1733
Lord Baltimore,	*Proprietor,*	1675	Samuel Ogle,	*do.*	1737
Thomas Notley,	*appointed*	1678	Thomas Bladen,	*do.*	1742
Lord Baltimore,		1681	Samuel Ogle,	*do.*	1747
Lionel Copley,	*do.*	1692	Benjamin Tasker,	*President,*	1751
Francis Nicholson,	*do.*	1694	Horatio Sharpe,	*appointed*	1753
In the hands of the Crown,		1697	Robert Eden,	*do.*	1769
Nathaniel Blackstone,	*app'ted*	1699	Robert Eden,	*do.*	1773

Under the Constitution.

Thomas Johnson,	*elected*	1777	Robert Wright,	*elected*	1805
Thomas Sim Lee,	*do.*	1779	Edward Lloyd,	*do.*	1809
William Pace,	*do.*	1782	Robert Bowie,	*do.*	1811
William Smallwood,	*do.*	1785	Levin Winder,	*do.*	1812
John Eager Howard,	*do.*	1788	C. Ridgeley of Hampton,	*do.*	1815
George Plater,	*do.*	1792	C. W. Gouldsborough,	*do.*	1818
Thomas Sim Lee,	*do.*	1992	Samuel Sprigg,	*do.*	1819
John Haskins Stone,	*do.*	1794	Samuel Stevens, Dec 16,	*do.*	1822
John Henry,	*do.*	1797	Joseph Kent, Jan. 3,	*do.*	1826
Benjamin Ogle,	*do.*	1798	Daniel Martin,	*do.*	1829
John Francis Mercer,	*do.*	1801	T. K. Caroll,	*do.*	1830
Robert Bowie,	*do.*	1803			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was first formed in 1776; since which time many amendments have been made.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate, consisting of 15 members, and a House of Delegates, consisting of 80 members; and these two branches united are styled *The General Assembly of Maryland.*

The members of the House of Delegates, four from each county, are elected annually by the people, on the first Monday in October; and the members of the Senate are elected every-fifth year on the third Monday in September, at Annapolis, by electors who are chosen by the people on the first Monday of the same month of September. These electors choose by ballot 9 senators from the Western Shore, and 6 from the Eastern, who hold their office five years.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected annually on the first Monday in January, by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly. No one can hold the office of governor more than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor until the expiration of four years after he has been out of that office. The governor is assisted by a Council of five members, who are chosen annually by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of Delegates.

The General Assembly meets annually (at *Annapolis*) on the last Monday in December. The Council of the Governor is elected on the first Tuesday in January; the governor nominates to office, and the council appoints.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free, white, male citizen, above 21 years of age, having resided twelve months within the state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

The chancellor and judges are nominated by the governor, and appointed by the council; and they hold their offices during good behavior.

[The Legislature formerly met on the first Monday in Dec., and the governor was elected on the 2d Monday of Dec.; but the Constitution was altered at the session of 1823, and confirmed in 1824.]

Government.

Thomas King Caroll, *Governor;* term of office expires on the first Tuesday in January, 1831; salary $2,666·7.

The members of the General Assembly receive $4 a day: the Speakers of each House, $5.

JUDICIARY.

			Salary.
Theodore Bland,	*Chancellor,* . .		$3,600

Court of Appeals.

					Salary.
John Buchanan,	*Chief Judge,* .	.	.	.	2,200
Richard T. Earle,	*Associate Judge,* .	.	.		2,200
William B. Martin,	*do.*	.	.	.	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	*do.*	*(Baltimore)*	.		3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	*do.*	.	.	.	2,200
John Stephen,	*do.*	.	.	.	2,200

County Courts. The state is divided into six judicial districts, for each of which there are three judges. Each court is constituted of one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, and two associates. The salary of these county associate judges is $1,400, except in the Baltimore district, where the associates are paid $2,200 each.

Baltimore City Court.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice,	*Chief Judge*, ...	$2,400
William McMechen,	*Associate Judge*, . . .	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	*do.*	1,500

BANKS.

Name.		Capital.	Name.	Capital.
Union Bank of Md.	Baltimore,	$3,000,000	Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at	
Bank of Baltimore,	do.	1,200,000	Annapolis, with branches at	
Mechanics' Bank,	do.	1,000,000	Frederick and Easton,	$1,000,000
Commer. & Farmers' Bk,	do.	1,000,000	Frederick County Bk, Frederick,	500,000
Franklin Bank,	do.	600,000	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of	
Marine Bank,	do.	600,000	Frederick County, at Frederick,	
Farm. & Merchants' Bk,	do.	500,000	with a branch at Westminster,	500,000
Bank of Maryland,	do.	300,000	Hagerstown Bank, . .	250,000
Bank of Port Deposit,	do.		Planters' & Farmers' Bk, Upper Marlboro'.	

The city of Baltimore ranks as one of the first flour markets in the world. The following table shows the inspections of *wheat and rye flour and corn meal*, in the principal flour markets in the United States, for the year 1829.

	Wheat Flour.	Rye Flour.	Corn Meal.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Hhds.	Barrels.
New York	670,262	24,522	8,572	19,446
Baltimore . . .	473,604	12,801	1,609	6,483
Philadelphia . . .	297,206	39,523	7,710	18,888
Richmond . . .	204,488	. .	. .	. .
New Orleans . . .	157,323	368	. .	6,849
Alexandria . . .	156,849	. .	. .	. .
Georgetown, D. C. . .	104,077	731	. .	. .
Fredericksburg and Falmouth	96,060	. .	. .	. .
Petersburg . . .	60,350	. .	. .	. .
Albany . . .	34,913	. .	. .	. .

EDUCATION.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Maryland, St. Mary's College, and Baltimore College, in Baltimore; and St. John's College, at Annapolis. There are several academies in the state, which receive $800 a year from the state treasury.

A law in favor of primary schools was passed in 1825, and has been partially carried into effect in two or three of the counties. The state has a

School Fund consisting of a sum advanced by Maryland during the late war and paid by the national government, amounting to $75,000, together with a tax on bank capital of 20 cents on $100. The fund is at interest, and the amount received from the banks has also generally been placed at interest, to the credit of the several counties; but in some instances it has been expended for its proper object. The intention of the state was, that it should be used to pay teachers only; and that the expense of building school-houses, and also other expenses, should be paid by a tax on property within the several school districts.

XII. VIRGINIA.

THE first permanent English settlement formed in America was made, in 1607, by 105 adventurers, on James river, in this state, at a place named *Jamestown* in honor of James I. of England.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made in the latter part of the preceding century, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in honor of whom the country was named *Virginia ;* which name, though now limited to a single state, at the time of the settlement, was applied to all the country in America lying between Lat. 34° and 45° N.

The early history of the colony is replete with interesting and affecting incidents, occasioned by dangers and calamities ; by sickness, want, and contests with the Indians.

The government of the colony was at first administered by a Council of seven persons, with a President chosen from among their number; but afterwards it was administered by a Governor, appointed, except during the Commonwealth in England, by the crown.

GOVERNORS &c.

Under the Colonial Government.

Ed. M. Wingfield,	*Pres. Coun.*	1607	Sir Francis Wyatt,	*Governor,*	1621
John Radcliffe,	do.	1607	Sir Geo. Yeardley,	*acting Gov.*	1626
John Smith,	do.	1608	Sir Geo. Yeardley,	*Governor,*	1626
George Percy,	do.	1610	Francis West,	do.	1627
Lord de la War,	*Governor,*	1610	John Pott,	do.	1628
Sir Thomas Dale,	do.	1611	Sir John Harvey,	do.	1629
Sir Thomas Gates,	do.	1611	John West,	do.	1635
Sir Thomas Dale,	do.	1614	Sir John Harvey,	do.	1636
George Yeardley,	do.	1616	Sir Francis Wyatt,	do.	1639
Samuel Argall,	do.	1617	Sir William Berkeley,	do.	1641
Sir George Yeardley,	do.	1618	Richard Kempe,	do.	1644

Sir William Berkeley, *Gov.*	1645	Francis Nicholson, *Governor,*	1698
Richard Bennett, *elected*	1652	Edward Nott, *do.*	1705
Edward Digges, *do.*	1655	Edmund Jennings, *do.*	1706
Samuel Mathews, *do.*	1656	Alexander Spotswood, *do.*	1710
Sir William Berkeley, *do.*	1659	Hugh Drysdale, *do.*	1722
Fra. Morryson, *appointed Gov.*	1661	Robert Carter, *Pres. Council,*	1726
Sir William Berkeley, *do.*	1662	William Gouch, *Governor,*	1727
Herbert Jeffreys, *Lieut. Gov.*	1677	Thomas Lee, } *Presidents* }	1749
Sir Henry Chicheley, *Dep. Gov.*	1678	Lewis Burwell, } *of Council,* }	
Lord Culpeper, *Governor,*	1680	Robert Dinwiddie, *Governor,*	1752
Nicholas Spencer, *Pres. Coun.*	1683	Francis Fauquier, *do.*	1758
Lord Howard, *Governor,*	1684	John Blair, *Pres. Council,*	1767
Nathaniel Bacon, *Pres. Coun.*	1688	Lord Botetoute, *Governor,*	1768
Francis Nicholson, *Lieut. Gov.*	1690	William Nelson, *Pres. Council,*	1770
Sir Edmund Andros, *Governor,*	1692	Lord Dunmore, *Governor,*	1772

Provisional Government.

Peyton Randolph,	*President of Convention,*		1775
Edmund Pendleton,	*do.*	*do.*	1775

Under the Constitution.

Patrick Henry,	*elected*	1776	William H. Cabell,	*elected*	1805
Thomas Jefferson,	*do.*	1779	John Tyler,	*do.*	1808
Thomas Nelson,	*do.*	1781	James Monroe,	*do.*	1811
Benjamin Harrison,	*do.*	1781	George W. Smith,	*do.*	1811
Patrick Henry,	*do.*	1784	James Barbour,	*do.*	1812
Edmund Randolph,	*do.*	1786	Wilson C. Nicholas,	*do.*	1814
Beverly Randolph,	*do.*	1788	James P. Preston,	*do.*	1816
Henry Lee,	*do.*	1791	Thomas M. Randolph,	*do.*	1819
Robert Brooke,	*do.*	1794	James Pleasants,	*do.*	1822
James Wood,	*do.*	1796	John Tyler,	*do.*	1825
James Monroe,	*do.*	1799	William B. Giles,	*do.*	1826
John Page,	*do.*	1802	John Floyd,	*do.*	1829

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state, which has hitherto, since its first adoption, been in operation, was formed in 1776; but on the first Monday in October, 1829, a convention met at Richmond "to consider, discuss, and propose a new Constitution, or alterations and amendments to the existing Constitution"; and on the 14th of January, 1830, the convention adopted an Amended Constitution, by a vote of 55 to 40.

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The Amended Constitution, on being submitted to the legal voters of the state, was ratified by a majority of 10,492 votes, as appears by the following statement.

		For.	Against.
Votes in Trans-Alleghany District,	-	2,123	11,289
" Valley District,	-	3,842	2,097
" Middle District,	-	12,417	1,086
" Tide-water District,	-	7,673	1,091
		26,055	15,563

[The first election of members of the House of Delegates and of the Senate, under the Amended Constitution, is to take place on the several court-days throughout the month of October, 1830, in the several counties and boroughs; and the first General Assembly is to convene at Richmond on the first Monday in January, 1831.]

By this Constitution the legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together styled *The General Assembly of Virginia.*

The House of Delegates consists of 134 members, chosen annually; 31 from the 26 counties west of the Alleghany mountains; 25 from the 14 counties between the Alleghany mountains and Blue Ridge; 42 from the 29 counties east of the Blue Ridge, and above tide-water; and 36 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs lying upon tide-water.

The Senate consists of 32 members, 13 from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and 19 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs east thereof. The senators are elected for four years; and the seats of one fourth of them are vacated every year. In all elections to any office or place of trust, honor, or profit, the votes are given openly, or *vivâ voce,* and not by ballot.

A reäpportionment for representation in both houses, is to take place every ten years, commencing in 1841, until which time there is to be no change in the number of delegates and senators from the several divisions; and after 1841, the number of delegates is never to exceed 150; nor that of the senators, 36.

The executive power is vested in a Governor elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. He holds his office three years, commencing on the 1st of January next succeeding his election, or on such other day as may be, from time to time, prescribed by law; and he is ineligible for the three years next after the expiration of his term of office.

There is a Council of State, consisting of three members elected for three years, by the joint vote of the two houses; the seat of one being vacated annually. The senior counsellor is lieutenant governor.

The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the Superior Courts are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and

hold their offices during good behavior; or until removed by a concurrent vote of both houses; but two thirds of the members present must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal be entered on the journals of each house.

The right of suffrage is extended to every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged 21 years and upwards, who is qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws;—or who owns a freehold of the value of $25; or who has a joint interest to the amount of $25 in a freehold;—or who has a life estate in, or reversionary title to, land of the value of $50, having had been so possessed for six months; or who shall own and be in the actual occupation of a leasehold estate, having the title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote—of a term originally not less than five years, and of the annual value or rent of $200;—or who for twelve months before offering to vote, has been a house-keeper and head of a family, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Term of the present Executive and Legislative Government will expire on the 1st Monday in January, 1831.

		Salary.
John Floyd,	*Governor,*	$3,333⅓

Council.

Peter V. Daniel, *Lieut. Gov. and Pres. of the Council.*

William F. Pendleton,	Guy R. C. Allen,
Alexander L. Botts,	John H. Smith,
Windham Robertson,	Daniel P. Wilson.
John H. Christian,	

[The sum of $8,000 is annually divided among the counsellors, $1,000 to each.]

		Salary.
Wm. H. Richardson,	*Clerk of the Council and Keeper of the Public Seal,* - -	$1,320
John W. Pleasants,	*Assistant Clerk of the Council,* - -	1,000
John Robertson,	*Attorney General,* - - - - -	1,000
Lawson Burfoot,	*Treasurer of State,* - - - -	2,000
James Heathe,	*Auditor,* - - - - - -	2,000
James Brown, Jun.	*Second Auditor,* - - - - -	1,800
William Selden,	*Register of the Land Office,* - - -	1,500
Samuel P. Parsons,	*Keeper of the Penitentiary,* - - -	2,000
Thomas Nelson,	*Penitentiary Store Keeper,* - - -	1,500
Bernard Peyton,	*Adjutant General,* - - - -	500
William C. Holt,	*Speaker of the Senate.*	
Linn Banks,	*Speaker of the House of Delegates.*	

The number of members of the existing Senate is 24; and of the House of Delegates, 214, two from each of the 105 counties, and one from each of two cities, and two boroughs. The Senators and Delegates receive $4 a day, and 20 cents a mile for travel; the Speaker of each house, $8 a day.

JUDICIARY.

The offices of all the following Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of the General Court, and of the Superior Courts of Chancery, will expire at the termination of the session of the first legislature under the new Constitution.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

		Salary.
Francis T. Brooke,	*Judge,* - · · ·	$2,500
William H. Cabell,	*do.* · · · ·	2,500
John Coalter,	*do.* · · · ·	2,500
John W. Green,	*do.* · · · ·	2,500
Dabney Carr,	*do.* · · · ·	2,500

Superior Courts of Chancery.

				Salary.
Creed Taylor,	*Judge of the District of Richmond & Lynchburg,*			$1,667
William Brown,	*do.*	*do.*	*Williamsburg & Fred'burg,*	1,667
H. St. G. Tucker,	*do.*	*do.*	*Winchester & Clarksburg,*	1,667
Allen Taylor,	*do.*	*do.*	*Staunton, Wythe, & Greenb'r.*	1,667

Judges of the General Court, who are also Judges of the Superior Courts of Law held in each county.

Robert White,	James Allen,	R. E. Parker,
Archibald Stuart,	John T. Lomax,	Lewis Summers,
William Brockenbrough,	Fleming Saunders,	A. P. Upshur,
Peter Johnson,	William Daniel,	R. H. Field,
Daniel Smith,	James Semple,	John F. May.

These judges receive each a salary of $1,500, and $3 for every 20 miles' travel on the circuit.

Hospitals and Penitentiary.

There are two *Lunatic Hospitals*, one at *Williamsburg*, to which an annual appropriation of $12,000 is made, and which has 57 patients; the other at *Staunton*, which has an annual appropriation of $7,500, and 40 patients. The *Penitentiary*, established at *Richmond* in 1800, has received, since its foundation, 1,584 convicts. The number in confinement, on the 30th of September, 1829, was 151.

BANKS IN 1830.

Capital.

Bank of Virginia (incorporated 1804), at   Richmond, $1,180,000

With Branches at   - -
{ Petersburg   500,000
  Norfolk,   460,000
  Fredericksburg, 300,000
  Lynchburg,   300,000

Net profit during 1829, $6\frac{27}{100}$ per cent.

Total $2,740,000

Farmers' Bank of Virginia (incorporated 1813), at Richmond, $487,500

With Branches at   - -
{ Norfolk,   487,500
  Petersburg,   243,750
  Fredericksburg, 243,750
  Lynchburg,   243,750
  Winchester,   243,750
  Danville,   50,000

Net profit in 1829, $6\frac{21}{100}$ per cent.

Total $2,000,000

Bank of the Valley, at - - - Winchester,   300,000

With Branches at   - -
{ Romney,   130,000
  Charlestown,   130,000
  Leesburg,   130,000

Total $690,000

North-western Bank at - - - Wheeling, $177,000

*** The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *Richmond* and *Norfolk.*

The notes of all the banks in the state are receivable in the payment of taxes, so long as they pay specie.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The state has a *permanent fund* devoted to the purposes of internal improvement of $1,418,961 11; and a *disposable fund* of $681,630 00; total $2,100,591 11; [of this about $475,000 is at present unproductive.] Annual income from both funds $121,836 75. This fund is managed by 13 directors, styled the *Board of Public Works*, 10 of whom are chosen annually by the legislature, 3 from the Trans-Alleghany District, 2 from the Valley District, 3 from the Middle District, and 2 from the Tide-Water District. The governor, treasurer, and first auditor of the state are, *ex officio*, members. In all canals and roads authorized by the state, this Fund contributes three fifths of the stock. The Board meets annually on the first Monday in January, and the members are paid $4 a day, and 20 cents a mile for travel.

The following *Incorporated Companies* have received aid from the *Fund.*

	Capital.	Tolls.		Capital.	Tolls.
Upper Appomattox Co.	61,100	3,265	Cartersville Bridge,	22,600	
Lower Appomattox Co.	40,000	156	Dismal S'mp Canal Co.	360,000	11 568
Ashby's Gap Turnp. Co.	130,050	7,362	Fauquier & Alex. T'p. Co.	86,000	2,721

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	Capital	Tolls.		Capital.	Tolls.
Fairfax Turnpike Co.	13,750		Roanoke Nav. Co.	412,000	548
Lynchburg & Salem T'p Co.	103,900	6,281	Staunton & Ja's R. T'p. Co.	50,000	4,495
Leesburg Turnpike Co.	84,000	2,894	Shepp't. & Smith'd T'p. Co.	46,636	618
Little River Turnp. Co.	unk'n.	20,225	Snicker's Gap T'p. Co.	85,275	3,222
Manchester & Pet'g T'p Co.	unk'n.	18,119	Swift Run Gap T'p. Co.	119,800	4,070
Rappahannock Nav. Co.	50,000		Tyo River T'p. Co.	6,000	66
Richmond Dock Co.	250,000	19,535	Wells'g & Wash'n. T'p. Co.	16,650	

The James River Company.—The sum expended on the James River, the Kenawha River and the turnpike road, including the expenses of superintendence, &c. amounts to $1,274,583 96, of which the sum of $638,883 86 has been laid out on the Lower James River Canal— $365,207 02, on the Mountain Section of the Canal— $87,389 81, on the Kenawha river, and $171,982 49 on the turnpike road and bridges, from Covington to the Kenawha. Under the act of a late session of the legislature extending the Kenawha road, loans have been effected for $50,000, and contracts entered into for $51,937 50, on account of which $500 only have as yet been paid. The interest on the sums expended and borrowed amounts to $71,673 50, and exhibits the fact that the annual disbursements on that account exceeded the annual receipts by $37,727 26. This deficiency is paid out of *the general income of the fund for internal improvements,* and sensibly paralyzes the strength of that once productive and most valuable fund.

The whole capital employed in internal improvement, exclusive of that belonging to the Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike Company and Little River Company, amounts to $3,263,811.

The United States contributed $200,000 of stock belonging to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company; and North Carolina contributed $50,000 of the stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

EDUCATION.

The principal literary institutions of this state are the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; William and Mary College, at Williamsburg; Hampden-Sydney, in Prince Edward County; and Washington College, at Lexington.

This state has a *Literary Fund*, created in 1809, and amounting, in available capital, according to a late report, to $1,233,522 97. All escheats, confiscations, and derelict property; also all lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes, and all sums refunded by the national government, for the expenses of the late war, have been appropriated to the encouragement of learning. Of the interest of the Fund, $15,000 are annually appropriated to the University of Virginia, and $45,000 to the education of the poor in the respective counties. This sum is divided among the counties according to the ratio of white population; and the court of each

county appoints commissioners to manage and superintend the application of the share belonging to it. Within a year from October, 1828, 26,690 made application to be educated, of whom 12,642 were received. The average cost of education was $9 per annum.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

IN the latter part of the fifteenth century, three different attempts were made, under the direction of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, to establish settlements in North Carolina, which was then included within the limits of the country, that had been recently named *Virginia*. These were the first attempts made by the English to form colonies in North America: they all proved unsuccessful; and many years passed away before the attempt to settle the country was renewed.

The first permanent settlements were formed about the middle of the seventeenth century. North Carolina was long united under the same government with South Carolina: it was for many years called the *County of Albemarle*, or the *County of Albemarle in Carolina*, and about the beginning of the 18th century, the *Colony of North Carolina*. As early as 1715, it had a separate legislative assembly, at which time *Charles Eden* was Governor; and in the year 1727, it was formed into an entirely distinct province.

ROYAL GOVERNORS.

Sir Richard Everard,	*appointed*	1727	Arthur Dobbs,	*appointed*	1754
Gabriel Johnston,	*do.*	1734	William Tryon,	*do.*	1766
Matthew Rowan,	*do.*	1753	Joseph Martin,	*do.*	1773

GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Richard Caswell,	*elected*	1777	Benjamin Williams,	*elected*	1807
Abner Nash,	*do.*	1780	David Stone,	*do.*	1808
Thomas Burke,	*do.*	1782	Benjamin Smith,	*do.*	1810
Alexander Martin,	*do.*	1784	William Hawkins,	*do.*	1811
Richard Caswell,	*do.*	1785	William Miller,	*do.*	1814
Samuel Johnston,	*do.*	1788	John Branch,	*do.*	1817
Alexander Martin,	*do.*	1790	Jesse Franklin,	*do.*	1820
Richard D. Spaight,	*do.*	1793	Gabriel Holmes,	*do.*	1821
Samuel Ashe,	*do.*	1796	Hutchins G. Burton,	*do.*	1824
Benjamin Williams,	*do.*	1799	James Iredell,	*do.*	1827
James Turner,	*do.*	1802	John Owen,	*do.*	1828
Nathaniel Alexander,	*do.*	1805			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of North Carolina was agreed to and resolved upon, by representatives chosen for that purpose, at Halifax, December 18, 1776.

The legislative authority is vested in a body, styled *The General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons, both elected annually by the people. One senator and two members of the House of Commons are sent from each of the 62 counties; and one of the latter also from each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Halifax.

The chief executive officer is the Governor, who is chosen annually by a joint vote of the two Houses; and he is eligible for 3 years only in 6. He is assisted by an executive Council of seven members, chosen annually by a joint vote of the two Houses. In case of the death of the Governor, his duties devolve upon the Speaker of the Senate.

The judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are appointed by a joint vote of the two Houses, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The Constitution grants the right of voting for members of the House of Commons to all freemen of the age of 21 years, who have been inhabitants of the state 12 months immediately preceding the election; but in order to vote for a senator, a freeman must be possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land.

The time of electing the members of the General Assembly is appointed by the legislature, and commonly takes place in the month of August.

The Assembly meets annually (at *Raleigh*), and usually on the second Monday in November; and the governor is commonly chosen in December.

GOVERNMENT.

John Owen, *Governor;* term expires December, 1830; salary $2,000.

The members of both houses of the General Assembly receive $3 a day; the Speaker, $4.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

						Salary.
Leonard Henderson,	*Chief Justice,*	.	.	.	.	$2,500
John Hall,	*Associate Justice,*	.	.	.		2,500
Thomas Ruffin,	*do.*	.	.	.		2,500

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Court.

William Norwood,	John R. Donnell,	Willie P. Margum.
J. J. Daniell,	Robert Strange,	James Martin.

The state is divided into six circuits, in which the court is held half yearly in the several counties; so that each judge attends in about ten counties; and he is paid $90 for every court which he holds.

BANKS IN 1830.

	Capital.
The State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, having six branches	$1,600,000
Cape Fear Bank, at Wilmington, with branches at Fayetteville, Salem, Charlotte, and Hillsborough	800,000
Newbern Bank, at Newbern, with branches at Raleigh, Halifax, and Milton	800,000

** The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *Fayetteville.*

An Exhibit showing the situation of the State Bank of North Carolina, November, 17, 1829.

Specie	$70,494·52	
Foreign notes and bills of exchange	233,172·95	
Foreign bank credits	82,102·64	
		385,775·11
Bank stock taken for Debt		28,340·00
Due from the state of North Carolina		83,906·11
Due from individuals, being notes discounted, &c.		2,290,278·19
Stock unpaid		225·00
Real estate in banking houses and lands taken for debt		183,522·87
Deficiencies of certain defaulting officers		89,621·75
		$3,061,664·03
Capital stock		$1,598,775·00
Notes in circulation		730,413·75
Due to foreign banks		220,715·83
Profits reserved to cover bad debts, losses, &c.		249,773·59
Due for deposits, &c.		245,945·95
Internal bills and checks		16,039·91
		$3,061,664·03

EDUCATION.

The principal literary institution in this state is the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Academies are established at various places. The state has a Literary Fund, arising from Bank dividends, &c. amounting to upwards of $70,000. It is provided, that when this Fund shall have accumulated to a sufficient amount, the income of it shall be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the free population, for the support of common schools.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1663, the territory which now comprises the states of North and South Carolina and the greater part of Georgia, was granted by Charles II. to the Earl of Clarendon and seven others, who were constituted proprietors. The colony was named *Carolina,* and the government was vested

in the hands of the proprietors. The proprietary government lasted about fifty years, when it was abolished by the people; and the government was afterwards directed by governors appointed by the king.

GOVERNORS.

Under the Proprietary Government.

William Sayle,	appointed	1669	Thomas Smith,	appointed	1693
Joseph West,	do.	1671	Joseph Blake,	do.	1694
John Yeamans,	do.	1671	John Archdale,	do.	1695
Joseph West,	do.	1674	Joseph Blake,	do.	1696
Joseph Morton,	do.	1682	James Moore,	do.	1700
Joseph West,	do.	1684	Nathaniel Johnson,	do.	1703
Richard Kirk,	do.	1684	Edward Tynte,	do.	1706
Robert Quarry,	do.	1684	Robert Gibbes,	do.	1710
Joseph Morton,	do.	1685	Charles Craven,	do.	1712
James Colleton,	do.	1686	Robert Daniel,	do.	1716
Seth Sothwell,	do.	1690	Robert Johnson,	do.	1719
Philip Ludwell,	do.	1692	James Moore,	do.	1719

Arthur Middleton, 1719.—*The proprietary government abolished, and a temporary Republic established.*

Under the Regal Government.

Francis Nicholson,	appointed	1721	William H. Littleton,	appo'ted	1756
Arthur Middleton,	do.	1725	William Bull,	do.	1760
Robert Johnson,	do.	1730	Thomas Boone,	do.	1762
Thomas Broughton,	do.	1735	William Bull,	do.	1763
William Bull,	do.	1737	Charles Montague,	do.	1766
James Glen,	do.	1743	William Bull,	do.	1769

Under the Constitution.

John Rutledge,	elected	1775	James B. Richardson,	elected	1802
Rawlins Lowndes,	do.	1778	Paul Hamilton,	do.	1804
John Rutledge,	do.	1779	Charles Pinckney,	do.	1806
John Matthews,	do.	1782	John Drayton,	do.	1808
Benjamin Guerard,	do.	1783	Henry Middleton,	do.	1810
William Moultrie,	do.	1785	Joseph Alston,	do.	1812
Thomas Pinckney,	do.	1787	David R. Williams,	do.	1814
Charles Pinckney,	do.	1789	Andrew Pickens,	do.	1816
Charles Pinckney,	do.	1790	John Geddes,	do.	1818
Arnoldus Vanderhorst,	do.	1792	Thomas Bennet,	do.	1820
William Moultrie,	do.	1794	John L. Wilson,	do.	1822
Charles Pinckney,	do.	1796	Richard J. Manning,	do.	1824
Edward Rutledge,	do.	1798	John Taylor,	do.	1826
John Drayton,	do.	1800	Stephen D. Miller,	do.	1828

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The first Constitution of this state was formed in 1775; the present Constitution was adopted in 1790.

The legislative authority is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 45 members, who are elected by districts for four years, one half being chosen biennially.

The House of Representatives consist of 124 members, who are apportioned among the several districts, according to the number of white inhabitants and taxation; and are elected for two years. The representatives and one half of the senators are chosen every second year, on the second Monday in October and the day following.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected for two years, by a joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, at every first meeting of the House of Representatives. A governor after having performed the duties of the office for two years, cannot be reëlected till after the expiration of four years.

At the time of the election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor is chosen in the same manner, and for the same period.

The General Assembly meets annually (at *Columbia*), on the fourth Monday in November.

The Chancellor and Judges are appointed by the joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, and hold their offices during good behavior.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free, white, male citizen, of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state two years previous to the day of election, and having been possessed of a freehold of 50 acres of land, or a town lot, at least six months before such election, or (not having such freehold or town lot) having been a resident in the election district in which he offers his vote, six months before said election, and having paid a tax the preceding year of 3s. sterling towards the support of the government.

GOVERNMENT.

Stephen D. Miller, *Governor;* term of office expires in December, 1830; salary, $3,900.

Thomas Williams, *Lieutenant Governor.*—No salary.

The 45 state senators and 124 representatives receive each $4 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

							Salary.
Charles J. Colcock,	*appointed*	1824	.	.	.	.	$3,500
David Johnson,	*do.*	1824	.	.	.	.	3,500
———		———	.	.	.	.	3,500

Chancellors in Equity.

Salary.

Henry W. Dessausure,	*appointed*	1808	.	.	.	.	W3,500
William Harper,	*do.*	1820	.	.	.	.	3,000

Henry Bailey, *Reporter.*

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

Elihu H. Bay,	*appointed*	1791	.	.	.	.	2,572
Robert Gautt,	*do.*	1815	.	.	.	3,500
John S. Richardson,	*do.*	1818	.	.	.	.	3,500
Daniel E. Huger,	*do.*	1819	.	.	.	2,500
J. B. O'Neal,	*do.*	1828	.	.	.	.	2,500
Josiah J. Evans,	*do.*	1829	.	.	.	2,500

BANKS.

	Place.	Capital.
Bank of the State of South Carolina, with branches at Columbia, Georgetown, and Camden	Charleston,	$1,156,833
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank . . .	do.	1,000,000
Union Bank	do.	1,000,000
State Bank	do.	800,000
Bank of South Carolina	do.	675,000

*** The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *Charleston.*

EDUCATION.

The principal literary institutions of this state are the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, and Charleston College, in Charleston. The College of South Carolina has been built up and supported by the state legislature; and the sum of nearly $200,000 has been expended upon the buildings, library, philosophical apparatus, and occasional repairs. In addition to this, the legislature makes an annual appropriation of about $15,000 to defray the expenses of the institution; and it also supports two beneficiaries at the college, at the annual expense of $260 each.

The legislature makes an annual appropriation of nearly $40,000 for the support of *free schools.* The Commissioners of Free Schools, at the session of the legislature, in 1828, reported that 840 schools were established throughout the state, in which 9,036 scholars were instructed, at the expense of $39, 716. The annual appropriation, in 1829, was $37,200.

XV. GEORGIA.

THE first English settlement of Georgia was formed at Savannah, in 1733, by general *James Edw. Oglethorpe*, together with 160 persons. Of all the *Thirteen States* which belonged to the Union at the time of the Declaration of Independence, this was the last settled.

GOVERNORS.

Under the Crown of Great Britain.

James Edw. Oglethorpe,	*Gov.*	1732	Henry Ellis,	*Governor*	1757
William Stephens,	*(Act'g Gov.)*	1743	James Wright,	*do.*	1760
Henry Parker,	*do.*	1751	James Habersham,	*(Ac'g Gov.)*	1771
John Reynolds,	*Governor*	1754			

During the Revolution.

William Cawin,	*Pres. Council,*	1775	Button Gwinnett,	*Pres. Coun.*	1777
Archibald Bullock,	*do.*	1776			

Under the Constitution.

John A. Treuilen,	*elected*	1777	George Matthews,	*elected*	1793
John Houston,	*do.*	1778	Jared Irwin,	*do.*	1796
John Werriatt,	*Acting Gov.*	1778	James Jackson,	*do.*	1798
George Walton,	*elected*	1779	David Emanuel,	*Acting Gov.*	1801
Richard Howley,	*do.*	1780	Josiah Tatnall,	*elected*	1801
Stephen Heard,	*do.*	1781	John Milledge,	*do.*	1802
Nathan Brownson,	*do.*	1781	Jared Irwin,	*do.*	1806
John Martin,	*do.*	1782	David B. Mitchell,	*do.*	1809
Lyman Hall,	*do.*	1783	Peter Early,	*do.*	1813
John Houston,	*do.*	1784	David B. Mitchell,	*do.*	1815
Samuel Elbert,	*do.*	1785	William Rabun,	*do.*	1817
Edward Telfair,	*do.*	1786	Matthew Talbot,	*Acting Gov.*	1819
George Matthews,	*do.*	1787	John Clarke,	*elected*	1819
George Handley,	*do.*	1788	George M. Troup,	*do.*	1823
George Walton,	*do.*	1789	John Forsyth,	*do.*	1827
Edward Telfair,	*do.*	1790	George R. Gilmer,	*do.*	1829

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The first Constitution of Georgia was formed in 1777; a second, in 1785; and a third, the one now in operation, in 1798.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled *The General Assembly.*

The members of both Houses are chosen annually on the first Monday in October. One senator is elected for each county, and the number of

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representatives is in proportion to population, including three fifths of all the people of color ; but each county is entitled to at least one, and no one to more than four, members.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who was formerly elected by the General Assembly; but he is now (and ever since 1824) elected by the people on the first Monday in October ; and he holds the office for two years.

The General Assembly meets (at *Milledgeville*) on the first Monday in November; unless convened at another time by the Governor.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to all " citizens and inhabitants, who have attained the age of 21 years, and have paid all the taxes which may have been required of them, and which they may have had opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

The judicial power is vested in a Superior Court and in such inferior jurisdictions as the legislature may, from time to time, ordain and establish ; and the superior and inferior courts sit twice in each county every year. The judges of the Superior Court are elected by the legislature for three years ; the justices of the inferior courts, and justices of the peace, are elected quadriennally by the people ; and the clerks of the superior and inferior courts biennially.

GOVERNMENT.

George R. Gilmer, *Governor ;* term of office will expire in November, 1831 ; salary $3,000.

Senators, 76 ; Representatives, 140. Pay $4 a day each, and 4 cents a mile for travel. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives receive each $6 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
William H. Crawford,	*Judge of the*	Northern Circuit,	$2,100
Thaddeus G. Holt,	do.	Southern Circuit,	2,100
William Law,	do.	Eastern Circuit,	2,100
Augustin S. Clayton,	do.	Western Circuit,	2,100
————		Oakmulgee Circuit,	2,100
Christopher B. Strong,	do.	Flint Circuit,	2,100
William B. Holt,	do.	Middle Circuit,	2,100
Walter T. Colquitt,	do.	Chatahoochee Circuit,	2,100

Inferior Court.

An Inferior Court is held in each county, each composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

BANKS.

[State of the Banks as reported to the General Assembly, November 3, 1819.]

Name.	Place.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Specie.
State Bank, with branches at Augusta, Washington, Jonesboro', Milledgeville, Eatonton, and Macon,	Savannah,	$1,500,000	$1,097,852	$323,184 07
Planters' Bank, - -	do.	566,000	229,191	119,926 96
Marine & Fire Insurance Bank,	do.	177,756	204,342	125,165 35
Central Bank of Georgia, - -	Milledgeville,	1,927,317	278,393	*212,356 81
Augusta Bank, - - -	Augusta,	600,000	365,625	188,032 00
Merchants' & Planters' Bank,	do.	142,000	117,818	50,815 26
Augusta Insurance Bank, - -	do.	110,000	61,605	38,953 80
Darien Bank, with branches at Milledgeville and Macon,	Darien,	484,276	265,945	*26,650 36
Macon Bank, - - - -	Macon,	75,000	105,585	54,054 10
Columbus Bank, - - - -	Columbus,	300,000		
	Total	$5,832,349	$2,719,356	$1,129,527 73

The "Central Bank of Georgia" is entirely the property of the state; and the design of its incorporation was to afford means of letting out the surplus funds of the state, and also to place the debts due to the state in the hands of suitable agents (the directors) for collection. Its capital is composed of all the bank stock held by the state, of all bonds, notes, debts, specialties, and judgments due to it; and all moneys arising from the sale of lands belonging to the state. Debts due to the state are collected by the bank; and persons owing the state give notes payable at the bank.

⁎ The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *Savannah.*

PENITENTIARY.

The State Penitentiary is situated at Milledgeville, and on the 31st of December, 1829, contained 92 convicts. The salary of the principal keeper is $1,438. The sum of about $5,000 was annually appropriated for the expenses of the institution before the year 1829, when it was put under a new management, and during the year 1829, it required no assistance from the state.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

According to a report made in 1828, "within the preceding 13 years the sum of $324,500 had been appropriated by the state for the purposes of internal improvement." But the beneficial results which were expected, have not been realized; and it is stated that "all the reports as well as the omission to make them, go to show that those entrusted with the business had not manifested that fidelity, industry, and skill, which the

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* Specie and bills of Banks that pay specie.

state had a right to expect from them." In 1829 the system was changed; and the sum of $70,000 dollars was appropriated to purchase a supply of negroes, making, with what were before possessed, the number of 100. These were placed under the direction of two superintendents, by whom they were distributed into various parts of the state, to be employed under overseers in working on roads and rivers. According to the report of the Committee of Internal Improvement, the canal from the Savannah to the Ogeechee was expected to be completed in March, 1830, at the expense of about $165,000. The design is to extend the canal to the Alatamaha, making its length 72 miles.

EDUCATION.

The principal literary seminary in this state is Franklin College, or the University of Georgia, at Athens, which has funds to the amount of $136,000, of which $100,000 are invested in the Bank of the State of Georgia, which stock the state guaranties to yield 8 per cent. *per annum.*

The following statement relating to education is given by Mr. Sherwood in his " Gazetteer of Georgia." " There are about 80 incorporated academies in this state, 64 of which have been brought into operation. The average number of pupils in each, is 47 = 3,008. In the northern and southern sections of the state, there are probably 5 common schools in each county; 40 counties; 30 pupils each = 6,000. In the middle section, say 7 common schools in each county; 25 counties = 5,250. Total number of pupils in the academies and common schools 14,258." The state possesses " Academy and Poor School Funds " to a considerable amount. By an act of the legislature of 1792, each county academy was allowed to purchase the value of £1,000 of confiscated property : 1,000 acres of land in each county were granted for the support of schools ; and also a fund of $250,000, to be vested in stocks for the same purpose.

INDIANS.

Two considerable tribes of Indians reside partly within the chartered limits of this state ; the *Cherokees* in the northwestern part, and the *Creeks* in the western. The Cherokees have made greater advances in the arts of civilized life than any other tribe of North American Indians. A proposition to remove them to the west of the Mississippi, which has been recently made, has excited a deep interest throughout the country ; and it is to be hoped that such a course will be pursued as shall be consistent at once with justice and humanity,—with the welfare of the Cherokees, and the honor of the United States. The following notice of them is extracted from Mr. Sherwood's *Gazetteer of Georgia*, published in 1827.

" Within the last 20 years the Cherokees have rapidly advanced towards civilization. They now live in comfortable houses, chiefly in villages, and cultivate large farms. They raise large herds of cattle, which they sell for

beef to the inhabitants of neighboring states. Many mechanical arts have been introduced among them. They have carpenters and blacksmiths ; and many of the women spin and weave and make butter and cheese. The population, instead of decreasing, as is the case generally with tribes surrounded by the whites, increases very rapidly. There are now 13,563 natives in the nation ; 147 white men, and 73 white women, who have intermarried with them. They own 1,277 slaves. Total, 15,060 souls ; increase in the last six years 3,563.

" Their government is republican, and power is vested in a Committee and Council, answering to our Senate and House of Representatives. The members are elected once in two years. *Newtown* is the seat of government. Their judges act with authority, and prevent entirely the use of ardent spirits, during the sessions of their courts. The mission at Spring Place was established in 1801. Since that time nearly a dozen have been brought into operation in various parts of the nation. The number of children in the several missionary schools is nearly 500, all learning the English language."

XVI. ALABAMA.

Mobile, in the southern part of Alabama, was settled long since by the Spanish ; yet the territory which now forms this state contained but very few civilized inhabitants before 1810. Since that time its increase in population has been exceedingly rapid.

Alabama was erected into a territorial government in 1817 ; the inhabitants formed a Constitution in 1819 ; and in 1820, it was admitted into the Union.

GOVERNORS.

William W. Bibb, *appointed* 1817, Governor of the Territory of Alabama.

Under the Constitution.

| William W. Bibb, | *elected* | 1819 | John Murphy, | *elected* | 1825 |
| Israel Pickens, | *do.* | 1821 | Gabriel Moore, | *do.* | 1829 |

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The legislative power is vested in two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled *The General Assembly of the State of Alabama.*

The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned among the different counties in proportion to the white population ; the whole number cannot exceed 100, nor fall short of 60. The senators are elected for three

20*

years, and one third of them are chosen every year. Their number cannot be more than one third, nor less than one fourth of the number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people, for two years; and is eligible 4 years out of 6.

The representatives and one third of the senators are elected annually on the first Monday in August and the day following; and the governor is elected biennially at the same time.

The General Assembly meets annually (at *Tuscaloosa)* on the fourth Monday in October.

The right of suffrage is possessed by every white, male citizen of 21 years of age, who has resided within the state one year next preceding an election, and the last three months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers his vote.

The judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges, after November in 1833, are to be elected by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, every six years.

The Executive and Legislature.

		Salary.
Gabriel Moore,	*Governor,* (term of office will expire on the 3d Monday in November, 1831),	$2,000
James T. Thornton,	*Secretary of State,*	1,000
George W. Crabb,	*Comptroller of Public Accounts,*	1,000
Hardin Perkins,	*State Treasurer,*	1,000
Constantine Perkins,	*Attorney General,*	$425 & perquisites.

The Senate now consists of 22 members; the House of Representatives of 72 members. The pay of the members of both Houses is $4 per day each.

Judiciary.

The state is divided into *Seven Circuits,* in each of which there is a circuit judge; and the *Supreme Court* is formed by a union of these seven judges.

		Salary.
Abner S. Lipscomb,	*Judge of the* 1st *Circuit,*	$1,750
Reuben Saffold,	do. 2d do.	1,750
H. W. Collier,	do. 3d do.	1,750
John M. Taylor,	do. 4th do.	1,750
John White,	do. 5th do.	1,750
A. Crenshaw,	do. 6th do.	1,750
S. L. Perry,	do. 7th do.	1,750

BANKS.

Capital.

Bank of Mobile, at Mobile, - - - - $500,000 00
Bank of the State of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, - -
 Notes in circulation, January 1, 1830, - - 522,637 00
 Due for Deposits by individuals, - - - 136,656 83½
 Specie, - - - - - - 127,596 66
 Notes of other solvent banks, - - - 73,393 00
 Bills of exchange payable at Mobile and New Orleans, 686,927 09

.*⁎ The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *Mobile.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

By an act of Congress of March 2, 1819, it was provided that 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of all the sales of public lands in this state, made subsequently to September 1, 1819, should be reserved for making public roads and canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. Three fifths of the amount were directed to be applied to these objects within the state, and two fifths to the making of a road or of roads leading to the state, under the direction of Congress. This act gave rise to what is commonly called the " Three per cent. Fund," which has been vested in the Bank of the State of Alabama ; and it amounted, according to the report of the State Treasurer, on the 26th of November, 1829, to $96,355 77. A Board of Internal Improvement, to consist of six commissioners, was established by the General Assembly in January, 1830, under whose superintendence the income of this fund is to be appropriated to objects of public utility, as roads, canals, &c.

On the 23d of May, 1828, Congress made a grant to this state of 400,000 acres of relinquished and unappropriated lands for improving the navigation of the Muscle Shoals and Colbert's Shoals in the Tennessee ; and likewise for improving the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba, and Black-Warrior rivers.

EDUCATION.

An institution styled the *University of the State of Alabama,* was established by an act of the General Assembly of December 18, 1819, and incorporated by a supplementary act passed December 18, 1820. By an act of Congress of March 2, 1819, one section of land (640 acres) was granted to the inhabitants of each township for the use of schools, and 72 sections, or two townships, for the support of a seminary of learning. The funds of the University consist of the proceeds of these lands. According to a report of the President of the Board of Trustees, dated January 14, 1830, 21,845 75 acres had been sold for the sum of $304,651 06, of which $111,712 59¼ had been invested in 6 per cent. stock ; and 24,234·25 acres remained unsold. The sum of $31,664 79 had been expended upon the

college buildings, which are situated a mile from the town of Tuscaloosa, but are not yet finished.

La Grange College, in Franklin county, was incorporated in January, 1830; but it has not received any public endowment. Twenty-four *academies* have been incorporated in the state.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

THIS state was included within the country which was discovered and possessed by the French, who formed a settlement at *Natchez* about the year 1716; but in 1763, it was ceded to the English, with the rest of the French possessions to the east of the Mississippi.

There were but few inhabitants within the present limits of this state before the end of the last century. In 1798, the country was erected into a territorial government; and in 1817, into an independent state.

GOVERNORS

Under the Territorial Government.

Winthrop Sargent,	*appointed* 1798	Robert Williams,	*appointed* 1805
Wm. C. C. Claiborne,	*do.* 1802	David Holmes,	*do.* 1809

Under the Constitution.

David Holmes,	*elected* 1817	David Holmes,	*elected* 1825
George Poindexter,	*do.* 1819	Gerard C. Brandon,	*do.* 1827
Walter Leake,	*do.* 1821		

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was formed at the town of Washington, in August, 1817.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, which are together styled *The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi.*

The representatives are elected annually on the first Monday in August, in the ratio of one to every 3,000 white inhabitants. Each county, however, is entitled to one; and the present whole number is 33. According to the Constitution, when the number of white inhabitants exceeds 80,000, the number of representatives cannot be less than 36, nor more than 100.

The members of the Senate are elected for three years, one third being chosen annually. Their number cannot be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the whole number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people, for two years, on the first Monday in August. At every election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is President of the Senate, and on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor.

The General Assembly meets (at *Jackson*) annually on the first Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is granted to every free, white, male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided within this state one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county, city, or town in which he offers to vote, and is enrolled in the militia thereof, unless exempted by law from military service; or having the aforesaid qualifications of citizenship and residence, has paid a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, and such superior and inferior courts of law and equity, as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges of the several courts are elected by the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, till the age of 65 years.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
Gerard C. Brandon, *Governor;* (last elected on the first Monday in August, 1829; installed January 9, 1830) . .		$2,500
Abraham M. Scott, *Lieutenant Governor;*—Pay $6 a day during the session of the Legislature.		
John A. Grimball,	*Secretary of State,*	1,200
James Phillips,	*State Treasurer,* . . . , .	1,000
H. G. Runnels,	*Auditor of Public Accounts,* . . .	1,000
R. M. Gaines,	*Attorney General,*	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Salary.
John A. Quitman,	*Chancellor,*	$2,000

Supreme Court.

Edward Turner,	*Chief Justice,*	2,000
Joshua Child,	*Associate Justice,* . . .	2,000
John Black,	*do.*	2,000
James R. Nicholson,	*do.* . . .	2,000
Harry Cage,	*do.*	2,000

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into five districts, in which the judges of the Supreme Court severally hold Circuit Courts. These courts have original

jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in dispute exceeds $50; and appellate jurisdiction from the courts of the justices of the peace, when the sum exceeds $20. They are also invested with criminal jurisdiction, except in the *County of Adams*, which has a court exclusively of criminal jurisdiction, of which the present judge is *John M. Maury :* salary $800.

Probate and County Courts.

There are in every county a Probate Court and a County Court, the judges of which have no salary, but are paid by fees and by an allowance of $3 a day. The County Court is composed of three judges, of which the Probate Judge is the presiding justice. This court has jurisdiction over all offences committed by slaves; and for such trials it is vested with the powers which usually belong to courts of oyer and terminer. It has appellate jurisdiction from the courts of the justices of the peace, when the sum involved does not exceed $20.

BANK.

The Bank of Mississippi, at Natchez, capital $1,000,000. This bank, the only one in the state, has three branches in different places. The dividends for the last six years have been, on an average, more than 11 per cent. *per annum.*

EDUCATION.

Jefferson College, at Washington, was established in 1802, and has received liberal endowments in public lands from the federal government. It is pleasantly situated; the buildings are large and commodious; the course of study is similar to that of West Point; and the number of cadets or students in 1830, was 98.

There are other seminaries in different parts; and although an interest in education is manifested in the different counties, yet no system of primary schools has been adopted. The state has a *Literary Fund* amounting, at present, to $27,800, derived from the donation of the general government, rents of lands, three per cent. on all sales of public lands, fines, forfeitures, &c. But no portion of it is available till it shall amount to $50,000.

INDIANS.

The whole number of acres of land within this state is computed at 30,206,800, of which 15,700,000 acres are still claimed by the Indians; 11,643,275 were, in 1824, at the disposal of the national government; the remainder being 2,863,525. The tribes of Indians within the chartered limits of the state are the *Choctaws*, estimated at from 20,000 to 26,000; and the *Chickasaws*, computed at about 4,000.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

THE state of Louisiana comprises the southern part of an extensive country, which was purchased by the United States of France, in 1803, for the sum of $15,000,000.

The river Mississippi was discovered in 1673, by Marquette and Joliette, two French missionaries; in 1682, the country was explored by La Salle, and named *Louisiana*, in honor of Louis XIV; in 1699, a French settlement was begun at Iberville; and in 1717, New Orleans was founded.

The country now forming the state of Louisiana, was separated from the rest in 1804, and called the *Territory of Orleans;* and in 1812, it was admitted into the Union as an independent state, by the name of *Louisiana.*

GOVERNORS.

Under the Territorial Government.

William C. C. Claiborne, *appointed* 1804.

Under the Constitution.

Wm. C. C. Claiborne,	*elected*	1812	Peter Derbigny,	*elected*	1828
James Villere,	*do.*	1816	[*died Oct.* 6, 1829.]		
Thomas B. Robertson,	*do.*	1820	A. Bauvais,	*Acting Gov.*	1829
H. S. Thibodeaux, *Acting Gov.*			Jacques Dupré,	*do.*	1830
Henry Johnson,	*elected*	1824			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was formed in 1812.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, both together styled *The General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.*

The representatives are elected for two years on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in July. Their number cannot be less than 25, nor more than 50; and they are apportioned according to the number of electors, as ascertained by enumeration every four years.

The members of the Senate are elected for four years; one half being chosen every two years, at the time of the election of the representatives. The state is divided into 16 senatorial districts, in each of which one senator is chosen.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected for the term of four years. The people give their votes for a governor at the time and place of voting for representatives and senators; and on the second day of the succeeding session of the General Assembly, the two Houses, by a joint ballot, elect for Governor, one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes. The Governor's term of office commences on the fourth Monday succeeding his election.

The General Assembly meets (since 1829, at *Donaldson* or *Donaldsonville*) annually, on the first Monday in January; except in the years of the election of President of the United States, when it meets on the 3d Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is possessed by every white, male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who in the last six months prior to said election has paid a state tax.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, which possesses appellate jurisdiction only, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior.

GOVERNMENT.

Jacques Dupré, *Acting Governor.* [In July, 1830, A. B. Roman received a plurality of votes for Governor; election to take place in January, 1831.] Governor's salary $7,500.

G. A. Waggoman, *Secretary of State.* Alonzo Morphy, *Attorney General.*
F. Gardere, *Treasurer.* Louis Bringier, *Surveyor General.*

Senate.

P. Lacoste, 1st Senat. District. — Gilmore, East Baton Rouge.
F. Burthe, 2d do. D. B. Morgan, St. Tammany.
C. Derbigny, 3d do. — Bossier, Natchitoches.
S. Hiriart, Iberville Co. Jacques Dupré, Opelousas.
L. Chenevert, Point Coupee. G. Chrétien, Attakapas.
J. Bossier, German Coast. J. Kerr, Concordia.
D. Randall, Acadia. J. A. Smith, Feliciana.
A. Leblanc, La Fourche Co. Isaac Thomas, Rapides.

The present number of representatives is 50. Pay of the members of both Houses, $4 a day each, during attendance.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court. George Matthews, Francis X. Martin, Alexander Porter.
Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans. J. W. Smith.

District Courts.

Joshua Lewis, } 1st District. Seth Lewis, 5th District.
Isaac Baldwin } Henry A. Bullard, 6th do.
Benjamin Winchester, 2d do. I. H. Overton, 7th do.
Charles Bushnell, 3d do. Clark Woodruff, 8th do.
Lewis Esnault, 4th do.

The *Supreme Court* sits in the city of *New Orleans*, for the Eastern District of the state, during the months of November, December, January,

February, March, April, May, June, and July ; and for the Northern District, at *Opelousas* and *Attakapas*, during the months of August, September, and October. The *District Courts*, with the exception of the courts in the First District, hold, in each parish, two sessions during the year, to try causes originally instituted before them, and appeals from the Parish Courts. The *Parish Courts* hold their regular sessions in each parish on the first Monday in each month. The courts in the First District, composed of the District, Parish, and Criminal Courts, and Courts of Probate, are in session during the whole year, excepting the months of July, August, September, and October, in which they hold special courts when necessary.

BANKS.

		Capital.
Bank of Louisiana, . . .	New Orleans,	$4,000,000
Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana Bank, at New Orleans, with branches at Baton Rouge, Donaldson, Opelousas, Alexandria, and St. Francisville, ($200,000 each) . . .	do.	2,000,000
Louisiana State Bank . . .	do.	2,000,000
Bank of Orleans	do.	500,000
		$8,500,000

*** The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *New Orleans.*

SUGAR CANE.

Louisiana has invested in the cultivation of the sugar cane about $30,000,000. Assuming 50,000 hhds. as an average crop, the sugar and molasses will give about 10 per cent. on the amount of capital employed. From this, however, various expenses are to be deducted, which will reduce the net profit to about 5 per cent.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Imports into New Orleans from the Interior during Six Years.

Articles.		1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
Bacon, assorted,	hhds.	349	1,210	470	1,533	3,097	2,868
Bagging, .	pieces,	4,562	6,191	5,299	2,795	5,972	13,472
Butter, . . .	kegs,	1,868	2,130	2,926	4,561	3,860	3,995
Beef, . . .	barrels,	732	1,242	1,203	1,792	5,622	5,405
Beeswax, . .	do.	295	503	560	603	770	795
Buffalo robes, .	lbs.	12,609	18,411	7,740	13,412	19,987	15,210
Cotton, . . .	bales,	142,575	206,993	251,983	337,934	298,042	269,571
Stock, . .	do.	1,501	3,737	3,030	11,171	4,365	5,557
Corn meal, . .	barrels,	4,727	3,420	729	1,827	498	6,849
Corn in ears, .	do.	57,351	72,563	143,373	79,973	89,876	91,882
Flour, . . .	do.	100,929	140,546	129,094	131,096	152,593	157,323
Lard, . . .	kegs,	18,210	34,373	51,053	85,865	115,535	110,206
Pig lead, . .	pigs,	45,454	58,479	86,242	106,405	183,712	146,203
Linseed oil, .	barrels,	191	622	708	1,723	2,637	2,940
Deer skins, .	packs,	3,863	4,820	11,693	4,169	3,160	6,215
Bear skins, .	do.	168	396	161	253	155	159
Tobacco, . .	hhds.	2,573	18,409	19,385	21,704	30,224	29,432
Stock, . .	do.	647	1,332	1,862	6,442	648	4,239

Exports of Cotton in Bales, from New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile, for nine months in 1829 and in 1830, ending June 30.

	N. Orleans.	Savannah.	Charleston.	Mobile.
1829	207,868	205,959	108,752	58,780
1830	302,852	199,803	186,067	71,518
	510,720	405,762	294,819	120,298

The number of *steam-boats* built, to run upon the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, from 1811 to the early part of the year 1830, is stated at 336; the number actually running in 1830, 213.

EDUCATION.

There are colleges at Jackson and New Orleans. In 1827, the legislature made a grant to each parish in the state of $2,62½ to every voter, to be applied to the education of the indigent; the amount for any one parish not to exceed $1,350, nor to fall short of $800. In consequence of this act nearly $40,000 are annually appropriated to the education of the poor.

XIX. TENNESSEE.

THE earliest settlements in this state were made between the years 1765 and 1770, by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia.

The country was included within the limits of North Carolina till 1790, when it was placed under a separate territorial government, under the name of the " *Territory South of the Ohio* "; and in 1796, the inhabitants formed a Constitution, and Tennessee was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

Wm. Blount, *Governor* of the Territory South of the Ohio, *appointed* 1790.

Under the Constitution.

John Sevier,	*elected*	1796	Joseph McMinn,	*elected*	1815
Achibald Roane,	*do.*	1801	William Caroll,	*do.*	1821
John Sevier,	*do.*	1803	Samuel Houston,	*do.*	1827
Wilie Blount,	*do.*	1809	William Caroll,	*do.*	1829

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was formed, at Knoxville, in 1796.

The legislative authority is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of both houses are elected biennially on the first Thursday and Friday in August.

The number of representatives is 60, who are apportioned among the different counties according to the number of taxable inhabitants. The

number of senators cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected at the same time with the senators and representatives; and who holds his office for the term of two years, but is not eligible more than six years in any term of eight.

The General Assembly meets (at *Nashville*) biennially, on the third Monday in September, next following the election; and it may be called together, if necessary, at other times by the governor.

The right of suffrage is granted to every freeman of the age of 21 years, possessing a freehold in the county where he offers his vote, and to every freeman who has been an inhabitant of any one county in the state six months immediately preceding the day of election.

The judiciary power is vested in such superior and inferior courts, as the legislature may, from time to time, direct and establish. The judges are appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses, and hold their offices during good behavior.

GOVERNMENT.

William Caroll, *Governor;* (term of office expires October 1, 1831); salary $2,000.

Senate ;—elected in August, 1829.

Joel Walker, *Speaker.*	John F. Gillespie.	John D. Love.
Jared S. Allen.	George Graves.	William Lytle.
David Burford.	James J. Greene.	Abraham McClellan.
James Campbell.	Joseph Johnson.	Samuel G. Smith.
Newton Cannon.	Isaac Holman.	John Tipton.
Martin Cleaveland.	Adam Huntsman.	Jonathan Webster.
Henry Fray.	Edward B. Litchfield.	

Pay of the senators and representatives variable from $1,75 to $2,00 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals.

							Salary.
Robert Whyte,	*Judge,*	.	.	.	.	.	$1,800
John Catron,	*do.*	.	.	.	.	.	1,800
Jacob Peck,	*do.*	.	.	.	.	.	1,800

Chancellors. Nathan Green, and W. A. Cook.—Salary $1,500 each.

Judges of the Circuit Courts.—Salary $1,300 each.

Samuel Powell.	J. C. Mitchell.	J. C. Hamilton.
Edward Scott.	Thomas Stuart.	Joshua Haskell.

Charles F. Keith.   William E. Kennedy.   William B. Purley.
N. W. Williams.   P. W. Hampkrigs.

⁎ The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit
at *Nashville*.

EDUCATION.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are the Nashville Univer-
sity, at Nashville; East Tennessee College, at Knoxville; Greenville Col-
lege, at Greenville; and the Southern and Western Theological Seminary,
at Maryville.

XX. KENTUCKY.

THE first permanent settlement of this state was begun on Kentucky
river, in 1775, by Colonel Daniel Boone. The country formed a part of
the state of Virginia till 1790; and in 1792, it was admitted into the Union
as an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

Isaac Shelby,	*elected*	1792	George Madison,	*elected*	1816
James Garrand,	*do.*	1796	Gabriel Slaughter,	*(act. Gov.)*	1816
Christopher Greenup,	*do.*	1804	John Adair,	*elected*	1820
Charles Scott,	*do.*	1808	Joseph Desha,	*do.*	1824
Isaac Shelby,	*do.*	1812	Thomas Metcalfe,	*do.*	1828

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, in 1790, a Constitution was
adopted which continued in force till 1799, when a new one was formed
instead of it; and this is now in force.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representa-
tives, which together are styled *The General Assembly of the Common-
wealth of Kentucky*.

The representatives are elected annually, and are apportioned, every
four years, among the different counties according to the number of electors.
Their present number is 100, which is the highest number that the Con-
stitution authorizes; 58 being the lowest.

The senators are elected for four years, one quarter of them being chosen
annually. Their present number is 38; and they cannot exceed this num-
ber, nor fall short of 24.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected for four
years, and is ineligible for the succeeding seven years after the expiration of

his term of office.   At the election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is Speaker of the Senate, and on whom the duties of the Governor devolve, in case of his absence or removal.

The representatives and one quarter of the members of the senate are elected annually by the people, on the first Monday in August;   the governor is elected by the people, every fourth year, at the same time ; and he commences the execution of his office on the fourth Tuesday succeeding the day of the commencement of the election at which he is chosen. The polls are kept open three days ; and the votes are given openly, or *vivâ voce*, and not by ballot.

The General Assembly meets (at *Frankfort*) annually on the first Monday in November.

The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free, male citizen (people of color excepted), who has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state two years, or in the county where he offers his vote, one year, next preceding the election.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, styled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, erect and establish.   The judges of the different courts and justices of the peace, hold their offices during good behavior.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE.

Salary.

Thomas Metcalfe, *Governor ;* (term of office expires in Sept. 1832.) $2,000
John Breathitt,   *Lieut. Gov. and Speaker of the Senate*—Pay
$4 a day while presiding over the Senate.

		Salary.
Thomas T. Crittenden,	*Secretary of State,*	750
Peter Clay,	*Auditor of Public Accounts,*	1,500
John M. Foster,	*Register of the Land Office,*	1,500
James Davidson,	*Treasurer,*	1,200

Senate.

One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.
Wm. P. Fleming	James Allen	James Campbell	J. O. Bayseman
Benj. Hardin	Samuel Casey	Robert George	John B. Bibb
David K. Harris	John Faulkner	Wm. C. Payne	Wm. G. Boyd
John Hughes	Willis Green	Chr. A. Rudd	Geo. I. Brown
Wm. McMillan	John Griffin	L. J. Stephens	Wm. Conner
John Rodman	R. D. Maupin	J. R. Thornton	Wm. Cunningham
Francis Summers	John C. Ray	R. Wickliffe	Jas. Dejarnett
Robert Taylor	Benj. Selby	Wm. Wood	R. S. Dougherty
	J. B. Thompson		Henry Owsley
	Garrett Wall		James Parks
	S. L. Williams		
	Cyrus Wingate		

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Those in the first column have one year to serve; in the second, 2; in the third, 3; and in the fourth, 4. The senators and representatives receive $2 each for every day's attendance, and $2 for every 20 miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

					Salary.
George Robertson,	Chief Justice,	-	-	-	$1,500
Joseph R. Underwood,	Second Judge,	-	-	-	1,500
Richard A. Buckner,	Third do.	-	-	-	1,500
James W. Denny,	Attorney General,	-	-	-	400

Circuit Courts.

The state is divided into 15 districts for the holding of the Circuit Courts. The Circuit Judges, who receive a salary of $1,000 each, are as follows.

William P. Roper,	1st District.	William L. Kelly,	-	9th District.
H. P. Brown, - -	2d do.	Richard French, -		10th do.
Thomas M. Hickey,	3d do.	S. W. Robbins,	-	11th do.
Daniel Mayes, - -	4th do.	J. L. Bridges,	-	12th do.
Henry Pictle, - -	5th do.	P. I. Booker, -	-	13th do.
H. P. Brodnax, -	6th do.	Alney McLean, -		14th do.
Benj. Shackleford, -	7th do.	Joseph Eve, -	-	15th do.
Benj. Monroe, - -	8th do.			

County Courts are held by justices of the peace, who are paid by fees. Any three justices of the peace may hold a court once in every month, except the month when the Circuit Court is held.

BANKS.

The Bank of the United States has Offices of Discount and Deposit at *Lexington* and *Louisville*.

There are two banks chartered by the state, namely, the *Bank of Kentucky* and the *Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, at *Frankfort*, formerly having branches in other places; but they have withdrawn all their branches, and are now winding up their accounts. The state owns a part of the stock of the former of the two banks, and the whole of that of the latter.

TAXES.

Amount o taxable property in the state, in lands, slaves, houses, carriages, &c., according to returns made to the auditor, $104,647,736, paying a tax of 6¼ cents on $100; yielding,   - - $65,404 83

Tax on studs according to income; 1,375 in number, - 4,100 72

Tax on tavern-keepers, $10 each; 349 in number, - - 3,490 00

Total tax $72,995 55

PENITENTIARY AND HOSPITALS.

The state *Penitentiary*, at Frankfort, contained, in September, 1830, 101 convicts. This institution was formerly an expense to the state; but since 1825, under the management of its present keeper (Mr. Joel Scott), it has more than supported itself.

At Lexington there is a *Lunatic Asylum*; at Danville, an *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*; at Louisville and Smithland, on the Ohio, *Hospitals* for sick and disabled boatmen.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A canal about 2 miles long, around the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, is in progress, and is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1830. Of the Turnpike Road (macadamized), from Maysville to Lexington, 5 miles are now completed, and the greater part of the remainder is under contract. A rail road is also projected from Lexington to the Ohio.

EDUCATION.

Transylvania University at Lexington (containing, in 1830, 143 under-graduates, 62 in the preparatory department, 200 medical students, and 19 law students), is patronized by the state; St. Joseph's College, at Bards-town (150 students), by the Catholics; Centre College, at Danville, by the Presbyterians; Augusta College, at Augusta (35 students), by the Methodists; Cumberland College, at Princeton, by the Cumberland Presbyterians; and Georgetown College, at Georgetown (35 students), by the Baptists.

. Many years since the state appropriated 6,000 acres of land for the purpose of endowing an academy in each county; but the appropriations have been, for the most part, so managed, that little public benefit has been derived from them. The legislature has several times taken steps towards introducing a system of common schools; but nothing effectual has yet been accomplished. A Literary Fund was created, some years since, from a portion of the profits arising from the Bank of the Commonwealth; but unfortunately the state has of late been annually encroaching upon this Fund to defray the public expenses.

XXI. OHIO.

THE first permanent settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta, in 1788; in 1789, the country was put under a territorial government, and called the *Western Territory*, which name was afterwards altered to the *Territory Northwest of the Ohio*; and in 1802, it was erected into an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

1789 Arthur St. Clair, *Governor* till the end of the territorial government.

Under the Constitution.

Edward Tiffin,	*elected*	1803	Thomas Worthington,	*elected*	1814
Thomas Kirker,	*Acting Gov.*	1807	Ethan Allen Brown,	*do.*	1818
Samuel Hunting,	*elected*	1808	Allen Trimble,	*Acting Gov.*	1822
Return J. Meigs,	*do.*	1810	Jeremiah Morrow,	*elected*	1822
Othniel Looker,	*Acting Gov.*	1814	Allen Trimble,	*do.*	1826

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of this state was formed, at Chillicothe, in 1802.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together are styled *The General Assembly of the State of Ohio.*

The representatives are elected annually on the second Tuesday in October; and they are apportioned among the counties according to the number of white, male inhabitants above 21 years of age. Their number cannot be less than 36, nor more than 72.

The senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the number of white, male inhabitants of 21 years of age. Their number cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people for two years, on the second Tuesday in October; and his term of service commences on the first Monday in December.

The General Assembly meets annually (at *Columbus*), on the first Monday in December.

The right of suffrage is granted to all white, male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid, or are charged with a state or county tax.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, and such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. The judges are elected by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly for the term of 7 years.

GOVERNMENT.

Allen Trimble, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the first Monday in December, 1830); salary $1,200.

The senators (36) and representatives (72) receive $3 a day each, and 3 cents a mile for travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

							Salary.
Peter Hitchcock,	*Chief Judge,*	.	.	.	.		$1,200
Joshua Collet,	*Associate Judge,*		.	.	.		1,200
Elijah Hayward,	*do.*		.	.	.	.	1,200
Henry Brush,	*do.*		.	.	.		1,200

Courts of Common Pleas.

For the holding of the Courts of Common Pleas, the state is divided into nine districts or circuits, in each of which there is a presiding judge, who holds annually three courts in each county within his district. The salary of each of these judges is $1,000. The names of the present presiding judges are as follows.

George B Holt,	1st Circuit.	George I. Smith,	6th Circuit.
F. A. Grimké,	2d do.	E. Lane,	7th do.
Reuben Wood,	3d do.	Thomas Irwin,	8th do.
Alexander Harper,	4th do.	G. P. Torrence,	9th do.
J. H. Hallock,	5th do.		

These judges are severally assisted by three associate judges in each county, who receive $2 a day during their attendance at court.

BANKS.

The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at *Cincinnati;* and under the authority of the state are the following banks, namely, the Banks of *Chillicothe, Marietta, St. Clairsville, Steubenville, Mount Pleasant,* and *Canton;* Franklin Bank of Columbus, at *Columbus;* Lancaster Ohio Bank, at *Lancaster;* Urbana Banking Company, at *Urbana;* Bank of Scioto, at *Portsmouth;* and Western Reserve Bank, at *Warren.*

The actual capital of the banks chartered by the state, which differs much from their nominal capital, cannot be easily ascertained, as they are not obliged by law to publish the state of their funds.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The governor of Ohio, in his Address to the legislature, at a late session, gives the following view of the progress of internal improvement, and of the finances of the state.

" The great work of internal communication in this state [the Canal from the Ohio to Lake Erie] advances towards completion with a firmness commensurate with its grandeur, and the interests it is intended to promote. The residue of the entire line of Canal is now under contract, to be com-

pleted in 1831. As the work has progressed towards its Southern termination, the benefits of navigation from the Lake have been extended into the interior, and sensibly felt. It has now advanced near to Newark, a distance of 180 miles; it may be expected to approach Chillicothe in 1830, and in the following year to the Ohio river; making with the *Miami Canal,* now completed, 375 miles of artificial canal navigation in the state."

" There remained in the treasury of Ohio on the 15th of November last, $159,250 ; $90,000 thereof, being a School Fund, is drawing 6 per cent. interest. This fund, the interest upon which is guarantied by the state, is daily increasing ; and, by the first of January next, will probably amount to $150,000. The Sinking Fund $60,000 remains unimpaired ; to which may be added the surplus revenue of 1829 and 1830, say $30,000 ; making a total of $240,000, that will remain in the treasury."

The *Miami Canal,* which is completed from Cincinnati to Dayton, 65 miles, has 22 locks, and cost $746,000, about $11,000 a mile. It extends through the richest portion of the state, and is the channel of an extensive trade.

STATISTICS OF OHIO. [From the " Ohio State Journal."]

	1826.	1829.
Quantity of land (assessed) . . *acres*	13,763,574	15,878,171
Value of lands and buildings . . . $	35,217,035	41,193,000
Value of town lots and buildings . .	4,082,114	8,230,985
Horses (No. 1826, 131,956 ; 1829, 175,319) Value	4,878,240	7,012,760
Cattle (No. 1826, 252,544 ; 1829, 719,596) do.	2,028,852	5,756,768
Merchants' Capital	2,162,118	3,950,156
Carriages (Number, 137) Value . .		25,310
State Tax	106,669	193,609
County Tax	187,563	173,903
Road Tax	91,846	71,950
Township Tax	22,231	52,096
School Tax	19,613	47,892

EDUCATION.

The principal literary seminaries in this state are the University of Ohio, at Athens ; Miami University, at Oxford ; Western Reserve College, at Hudson ; Kenyon College, at Gambier ; and the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati.

In 1825, a law was passed by which a tax of one twentieth of one per cent., or a half mill! on a dollar, estimated *ad valorem* upon the general tax list of the state, was levied and appropriated to the support of common schools.

XXII. INDIANA.

VINCENNES, in Indiana, was settled by French emigrants from Canada, near the beginning of the last century, and long remained a solitary village. But few settlements were made in the country till the commencement of the present century ; since which time its increase in population has been very rapid.

In 1800, Indiana was erected into a territorial government; in 1816, its Constitution was formed, and it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

William H. Harrison, *appointed Governor* of Indiana Territory, 1800.

Under the Constitution.

Jonathan Jennings, *elected* 1816 | James B. Ray, *elected* 1825
William Hendricks, *do.* 1822 |

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people for a term of three years, and may be once reëlected. At every election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is President of the Senate, and on whom, in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, the powers and duties of governor devolve.

The legislative authority is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate, the members of which are elected for three years, and a House of Representatives, elected annually.

The number of representatives can never be less than 36, nor more than 100 ; and they are apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white, male inhabitants above 21 years of age. The number of senators, who are apportioned in like manner, cannot be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

The representatives and one third of the members of the senate, are elected annually on the first Monday in August ; and the Governor is chosen on the same day, every third year.

The General Assembly meets annually (at *Indianapolis*) on the first Monday in December.

The right of suffrage is granted to all male citizens of the age of 21 years or upwards, who may have resided in the state one year immediately preceding an election.

The judiciary power is vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such other inferior courts as the General Assembly may establish. The Supreme Court consists of three judges ; and each of the Circuit Courts consists of a president and two associate judges. The judges are all

appointed for the term of seven years. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate ; the presidents of the Circuit Courts, by the legislature ; and the associate judges are elected by the people.

GOVERNMENT.

James B. Ray, *Governor ;* (term of office expires the first week in December, 1831 ;) salary $1,000.

Milton Slapp, *Lieutenant Governor ;* pay $2 a day during the session of the General Assembly.

Members of the Senate.

Daniel C. Lane *(deceased.)*	John De Pauw	John Sering
John Daniel	John M. Lemon	William C. Linton
Thomas Givens	Stephen C. Stevens	Joseph Orr
John Ewing	John Watts	Daniel Worth
William Graham	John T. McKinney	—— Blair
David H. Maxwell	Newton Claypool	John G. Clendennin
Abel Lomax	James Gregory	David Robb
Amaziah Morgan	Calvin Fletcher	

The present number of senators is 23 ; representatives, 62. Speaker, Ross Smiley. Pay of the members of both Houses $2 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Supreme Court ; James Scott, Jesse Holman, and Isaac Blackford. Salary of each $700.

President Judges of the Circuit Courts ; John R. Porter, John Law, J. R. E. Goodellet, John F. Ross, B. F. Morris, Miles C. Eggleston, and Charles Test. Salary of each $700.—The Associate Judges receive each $2 a day.

EDUCATION.

A college has been established at Bloomington, and one 36th part of the public lands has been appropriated for the support of schools.

XXIII. ILLINOIS.

THIS country was explored by *La Salle,* an enterprising French traveller, in the latter part of the 17th century ; and French settlements were formed at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and some other places. Though these settlements flourished, in some degree, for a time, yet they never became very important ; and at the peace of Paris, in 1763, the country to the east of the Mississippi was ceded by France to Great Britain.

Almost all the settlements which have been formed by the citizens of the United States, have been begun since 1800. In 1809, Illinois was erected into a territorial government: in 1818, the inhabitants formed a constitution, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

Ninian Edwards *appointed*, 1809, *Governor* of the Territory of Illinois.

Under the Constitution.

Shadrach Bond,	*elected*	1818	Ninian Edwards,	*elected*	1826
Edward Coles,	*do.*	1822			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The legislative authority is vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate, the members of which are elected for four years; and of a House of Representatives, elected biennially.

" The number of representatives shall not be less than 27, nor more than 36, until the number of inhabitants within the state shall amount to one hundred thousand; and the number of senators shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives."

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the people for four years; and he is not eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years. At the election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is Speaker of the Senate; and on whom, in case the governor vacates his office, the duties of governor devolve.

The representatives and one half of the senators are elected biennially on the first Monday in August; and the governor is chosen, every fourth year, at the same time.

The General Assembly meets every other year (at *Vandalia*), on the first Monday in the December next following the election; and the governor is authorized to convene it, on extraordinary occasions, at other times.

All white, male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, having resided in the state six months next preceding an election, have the rights of electors.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may establish. The judges are appointed by a joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior.

GOVERNMENT.

Ninian Edwards, *Governor;* (term of office expires on the first Monday in December, 1830); salary $1,000.

The present number of senators is 18; representatives, 36. Pay of each member usually $3 a day.

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JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary
William Wilson,	-	*Chief Justice,* - -	$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	-	*Associate Judge,* - -	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	-	*do.* - - -	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	-	*do.* - - -	1,000
R. M. Young,	-	*Judge for the Circuit north of Illinois river.*	

The judges of the Supreme Courts officiate also as judges of the Circuit Courts.

EDUCATION.

A college has recently been established at Jacksonville, a little to the south of the river Illinois.

XXIV. MISSOURI.

MISSOURI formed a part of the extensive country of Louisiana, which was purchased of France by the United States in 1803. Though French settlements were commenced at St. Louis and St. Genevieve as early as 1764, yet at the time when the country was purchased, this portion of it contained but few inhabitants.

In 1804, this country was separated from the rest of Louisiana and erected into a territorial government, by the name of the *Territory of Louisiana,* afterwards altered to the *Territory of Missouri ;* and in 1821, it was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

GOVERNORS.

Under the Territorial Government.

James Wilkinson,	*appointed*	1805	William Clarke,	*appointed*	1813
Meriwether Lewis,	*do.*	1807			

Under the Constitution.

Alexander McNair,	*elected*	1820	John Miller,	*elected*	1828
Frederick Bates,	*do.*	1824			

OUTLINES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of this state was formed at Kaskaskia, in 1820.

The legislative power was vested in a *General Assembly*, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The representatives are chosen every second year. Every county is entitled to at least one representative; but the whole number can never exceed 100.

The senators are elected for four years, the seats of one half being vacated every second year. The constitutional number is, not less than 14, nor more than 33. They are chosen by districts, and are apportioned according to the number of free, white inhabitants.

The elections for representatives and senators are held biennially on the first Monday in August.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected for four years, on the first Monday in August; and he is ineligible for the next four years after the expiration of his term of service.

At the time of the election of Governor, a Lieutenant Governor is also chosen, who is, by virtue of his office, President of the Senate.

The Legislature meets every second year (at the *City of Jefferson*), on the first Monday in November.

The right of suffrage is granted to every white, male citizen, who has attained the age of 21 years, and has resided in the state one year before an election, the last three months thereof being in the county or district in which he offers his vote.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in a Chancellor, Circuit Courts, and such other inferior tribunals as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

The judges are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and they hold their offices during good behavior, but not beyond the age of 65 years.

GOVERNMENT.

John Miller, *Governor;* (term of office expires on the 3d Monday
    in November, 1832);   -   -   -   salary $1,500
Daniel Dunklin, *Lieutenant Governor.*

The present number of Senators, 13; Representatives, 49. Pay of the Lieutenant Governor, and each of the Senators and Representatives $3 a day during the session of the legislature.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

					Salary
Matthias McGirk,	*Presiding Judge,*	-	-	-	$1,100.
George Tompkins,	*Associate Judge,*	-	-	-	1,100
Robert Wash,	*do.*	-	-	-	1,100

Circuit Courts.

Judges. W. C. Carr, D. Todd, J. D. Cook; one vacancy. Salary of each $1,000.

.*. The Bank of the United States has an Office of Discount and Deposit at *St. Louis.* There is no other bank in the state.

EDUCATION.

A college has been founded in this state, and 9 academies incorporated. A portion of the public lands has been granted by Congress for the support of schools; but no provision for education has been made by the legislature of the state, except the passing of some laws relating to the lands granted by Congress.

XXV. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District of Columbia is a tract of country 10 miles square, situated on both sides of the Potomac, comprising two counties, Washington and Alexandria. It was ceded to the United States in 1790, and is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington, which is included within this District, became the seat of the government of the United States in 1810; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers, of whom an account has been already given.

The Congress of the United States meets every year, at Washington, on the first Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law, (see page 134); and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here, annually, on the second Monday in January (see pages 140 and 144).

JUDICIARY.

The *Circuit Court* for the District of Columbia, is held at Washington on the first Monday in May and the third Monday in December; and at Alexandria on the second Monday in April and the fourth Monday in November; and the *District Court,* on the first Mondays in June and December.

Circuit Court.

William Cranch,	Washington,	*Judge.*

District Court.

			Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	*Chief Judge,*	$2,700
Bucknor Thurston,	do.	*Assistant Judge,*	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	*do.*	2,500
Thomas Swan,	Washington,	*Attorney,*	Fees.
Tench Ringgold,	do.	*Marshal,*	do.
William Brent,	do.	*Clerk,*	do.

Orphans' Court.

Samuel Chase,	Washington,	*Judge,*	do.
Christopher Neale,	Alexandria,	*do.*	do.

BANKS.

,*, The Bank of the United States has an office of Discount and Deposit at Washington; and besides this, there are 13 other banks in the District, at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.

EDUCATION.

Columbian College, a seminary chiefly under the direction of the Baptist denomination, is situated near Washington; Georgetown College, a Roman Catholic institution, at Georgetown; and an Episcopal Theological Seminary in the vicinity of Alexandria.

XXVI. FLORIDA.

FLORIDA was conquered by the Spaniards as early as 1639. In 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain, and divided into *East* and *West Florida;* but in 1781, it was again recovered by Spain.

In 1821, it was ceded by Spain to the United States; and in 1822 both parts, East and West Florida, were formed into one government or province, under the name of *The Territory of Florida.*

GOVERNMENT.

William P. Duvall, *Governor*, first appointed in 1822; reäppointed in 1825 and 1828; salary - - - - $2,500
    James D. Westcott, Jun., *Secretary*; salary - - 1,500

The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, and meets at *Tallahassee* on the first Monday in January.

JUDICIARY.

				Salary.
Joseph L. Smith,	*Judge*,	for the Eastern District,		$1,500
T. Randall,	*do.*	Middle	do.	1,500
H. M. Brackenridge,	*do.*	Western	do.	1,500
James Webb,	*do.*	Southern	do.	1,500

BANK.

Bank of Florida at Tallahassee; capital - - $600,000

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XXVII. MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

DETROIT, the capital of Michigan, was settled by the French about the year 1670. In 1805, the country was erected by the Congress of the United States into a separate territorial government; in 1812, it was taken by the British under General Brock; and in 1813, it was recovered by the army of the United States under General Harrison.

GOVERNORS.

William Hull,   *appointed*   1805 | Lewis Cass,   *appointed*   1814

GOVERNMENT.

Lewis Cass,   *Governor ;*   salary $2,000
William Woodbridge,   *Secretary ;*   do.   1,000

The Legislative Council consists of 13 members, who are elected for two years.

Judges.   William Woodbridge, Solomon Sibley, Henry Chapman, and James D. Doty.   Salary of each $1,200.

BANKS.

Bank of Michigan, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Detroit.

XXVIII. ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

THIS country was separated from the Territory [now State] of Missouri, in 1819, and erected into a separate government.

GOVERNORS.

James Miller,   *appointed*   1819 | John Pope,   *appointed*   1829
George Izard,   *do.*   1825 |

GOVERNMENT.

John Pope,   *Governor ;*   salary $2,000
William Fulton,   *Secretary ;*   do.   1,000

There is a Legislative Council consisting of five members; and a House of Representatives comprisng 23 members, who are elected biennially, on the first Monday in August; and they meet in the following October.

Judges. Benjamin Johnson, Thomas P. Eskridge, William Trimble, and J. W. Bates.   Salary of each $1,200.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

with the Commencement and Expiration of their respective Terms of Office.

State	Governor	Commencement	Expiration
Maine,	Jonathan G. Hunton,	Jan. 1830,	Dec. 1830.
New Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	June, 1830,	June, 1831.
Vermont,	Samuel C. Crafts,	Oct. 1830,	Oct. 1831.
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln,	May, 1830,	May, 1831.
Rhode Island,	James Fenner,	May, 1830,	May, 1831.
Connecticut,	Gideon Tomlinson,	May, 1830,	May, 1831.
New York,	Enos T. Throop, *Act. Gov.*	March, 1829,	Dec. 1830.
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom,	Oct. 1830,	Oct. 1831.
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf,	Dec. 1829,	Dec. 1832.
Delaware,	David Hazzard,	Jan. 1830,	Jan. 1833.
Maryland,	Thomas King Carroll,	Jan. 1830,	Jan. 1831.
Virginia,	John Floyd,	1830,	1831.
North Carolina,	John Owen,	Dec. 1829,	Dec. 1830.
South Carolina,	Stephen D. Miller,	Dec. 1828,	Dec. 1830.
Georgia,	George R. Gilmer,	Nov. 1829,	Nov. 1831.
Alabama,	Gabriel Moore,	Nov. 1829,	Nov. 1831.
Mississippi,	Gerard C. Brandon,	Jan. 1830,	Jan. 1832.
Louisiana,	Jacques Dupré, *Act. Gov.*	Jan. 1830,	Jan. 1831.
Tennessee,	William Carroll,	Oct. 1829,	Oct. 1831.
Kentucky,	Thomas Metcalfe,	Sept. 1828,	Sept. 1832.
Ohio,	Allen Trimble,	Dec. 1828,	Dec. 1830.
Indiana,	James B. Ray,	Dec. 1828,	Dec. 1831.
Illinois,	Ninian Edwards,	Dec. 1826,	Dec. 1830.
Missouri,	John Miller,	Nov. 1828,	Nov. 1832.
Florida,	William P. Duvall,	April, 1828,	April, 1831.
Michigan,	Lewis Cass,	Feb. 1829,	Feb. 1832.
Arkansas,	John Pope,	Feb. 1829,	Feb. 1832.

With respect to those Governors who have been elected more than *once*, the commencement of the term for which they were *last* elected, is here given.

S. E. Smith has been chosen Governor of the state of Maine for the year commencing January 1, 1831; *Mr. Reynolds* has been chosen Governor of the state of Illinois for the term of four years, beginning January 1, 1831; *General McArthur* is supposed to be chosen Governor of the state of Ohio for two years, commencing in December, 1830; and *E. T. Throop*, of the state of New York, for two years, beginning January 1, 1831; and *A. B. Roman* has received a plurality of votes for Governor of the state of Louisiana for the term of four years, commencing January, 1831.

The governors of the Territories are appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of three years.

POPULATION OF SEVERAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *Fifth Census* of the United States is to be completed on or before the 1st of December, 1830. Copious details of the results of this Census may be expected in the next volume of this Almanac. The Population of several Towns for the Census of 1830, is here given, as it has been unofficially published in the Newspapers.

		1820.	1830.			1820.	1830.
Portland,	Me.	8,581	12,542	Reading,	Pa.	4,332	5,631
Portsmouth,	N. H.	7,327	8,055	Harrisburg,	do.	2,990	4,307
Dover,	do.	2,871	5,461	Wilmington,	Del.	5,268	6,628
Concord,	do.	2,838	3,062	Baltimore,	Md.	62,738	80,526
Boston,	Mass.	43,298	61,381	Annapolis,	do.	2,260	2,615
Salem,	do.	12,731	13,886	Washington,	D. C.	13,247	18,833
Springfield,	do.	3,914	6,779	Georgetown,	do.	7,360	8,441
Lowell,	do.		6,477	Alexandria,	do.	8,218	8,221
Cambridge,	do.	3,295	6,071	Richmond,	Va.	12,046	16,057
Marblehead,	do.	5,639	5,152	Norfolk,	do.	8,478	9,816
Providence,	R. I.	11,767	17,000*	Petersburg,	do.	6,690	8,300
New Haven,	Conn.	7,147	10,653	Wheeling,	do.		5,211
Hartford,	do.	6,901	9,617	Newbern,	N. C.	3,663	3,762
New York,	N. Y.	123,706	200,942†	Fayetteville,	do.	3,532	2,825
Albany,	do.	12,630	24,216	Charleston,	S. C.	24,780	30,289
Troy,	do.	5,264	11,403	Mobile,	Ala.		3,062
Utica,	do.	2,972	8,324	New Orleans,	La.	27,176	
Rochester,	do.	1,502	8,320	Nashville,	Tenn.		5,566
Auburn,	do.	2,025	7,193	Lexington,	Ken.	5,267	5,699
Philadelphia,	Pa.	108,116	167,688	Cincinnati,	Ohio,	9,642	26,515
Lancaster,	do.	6,663	7,684	St. Louis,	Mo.	4,598	5,852

* The population of Providence has been stated at *about* 17,000.

† The population of the city of New York as here given for 1830, is founded on the returns from 9 wards, and an *estimate* of the population of the other 5 wards.

BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

LOWER CANADA.

THE first European settlement in Canada was made by the *French*, in 1608. In 1759, Quebec was taken by the *English*, under General Wolfe; and in 1763, the whole of Canada was ceded by France to Great Britain.

BRITISH GOVERNORS.

	Appointed.		Appointed.
James Murray, . . .	1763	Sir J. H. Craig, . .	1807
Paulus Em. Ervine, *President*,	1766	Hon. Th. Dunn, *President*,	1811
Guy Carleton, . . .	1766	Sir George Prevost, . .	1811
Hector T. Cramaché, *Pres.*	1770	Sir Gordon Drummond, .	1815
Guy Carleton, . . .	1774	John Wilson, *Administrator*,	1816
Frederick Haldimand, .	1778	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, .	1816
Henry Hamilton, *Lt. Gov.*	1784	Duke of Richmond, . .	1818
Henry Hope, *do.*	1785	Hon. John Monk, *President*,	1819
Lord Dorchester, . .	1786	Sir Peregrine Maitland, .	1820
Alured Clark, *Lt. Gov.*	1791	Earl of Dalhousie, . .	1820
Lord Dorchester, . .	1793	Sir Frs. N. Burton, *Lt. Gov.*	1824
Robert Prescott, . .	1796	Earl of Dalhousie, . .	1825
Sir Robert S. Milnes, .	1796	Sir James Kempt, . .	1828
Hon. Th. Dunn, *President*,	1805	Lord Aylmer, . . .	1830

GOVERNMENT.

The executive power is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council of 10 members, all appointed by the king of Great Britain. The Legislature, or Provincial Parliament, is composed of a Legislative Council of 28 members appointed by the king, and a House of Assembly of 50 members, elected by the people.

Lord Aylmer, *Governor General.*
Sir Francis N. Burton, *Lieutenant Governor.*
Jonathan Sewell, *Chief Justice.*

Other Provinces.

Province.	Governor, &c.	Chief Justice.
Upper Canada,	Sir John Colborne, *Lt. Gov.*	J. B. Robinson.
Nova Scotia,	Sir Per. Maitland, *do.*	Sampson J. Blowers.
New Brunswick,	Sir Howard Douglas, *do.*	John Saunders.
Prince Edward Isl.,	Col. John Ready, *do.*	Edward J. Jarvis.
Newfoundland Isl.,	Sir Th. J. Cochrane, *Gov.*	Richard A. Tucker.
Bermuda Islands,	Sir T. H. Turner, *do.*	James C. Esten.

British West Indies.

Province.	Governor, &c.	Chief Justice.
Jamaica, . . . {	Earl of Belmore, *Governor,*	Sir William A. Scarlett.
	Major Gen. Sir J. Keane, *Lt. Gov.*	G. L. Tuckett, *V. Ad'y Ct.*
Barbadoes, . .	Sir James Lyon, *Governor,*	J. A. Beckley, *do.*
Antigua, . . .	Maj. Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, *do.*	Paul Horsford.
Montserrat, . .	Samuel P. Steward, *Lt. Gov.*	D. Semper.
St. Christopher, .	Col. Charles Maxwell, *Governor,*	R. W. Pickwood.
Nevis, . . .	William Boothby, *Lt. Gov.*	William Lawrence.
Virgin Islands, .	Col. James Bathurst, *do.*	
Trinidad, . . .	Major Gen. Lewis Grant, *Governor,*	Ashton Warner.
Grenada, . . .	Sir James Campbell, *do.*	J. H. Bent.
Tobago, . .	Major Gen. N. Blackwell, *do.*	William Rough.
St. Vincent, . .	Sir George F. Hill, *do.*	John H. Hobson.
Dominica, . .	Major Gen. Wm. Nicolay, *do.*	R. F. Jameson.
Bahamas, . . .	Sir J. C. Smyth, *do.*	W. V. Munnings.
Demarara & Essequibo,	Sir Benjamin D'Urban, *do.*	Charles Wray.
Berbice, . .	Henry Beard, *Lt. Gov.*	

Bishops. Charles J. Stewart, D. D., Bishop of Quebec; John Inglis, D. D., of Nova Scotia; Christopher Lipscombe, D. D., of Jamaica; William H. Coleridge, D. D., of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands.

INDEPENDENT STATES.

	Head of the Government.	Entered upon Office.	
Mexico,	Bustamente, *President,*	December,	1829.
Central America,	Moranzan, *do.*	April,	1829.
Colombia,	Mosquera, *do.*	May,	1830.
Venezuela,	Paez, *do.*	September,	1829.
Peru,	Gamarra, *do.*		1829.
Bolivia,	Santa Cruz, *do.*		1829.
Chili,	Ovalle, *do.*	March,	1830.
Buenos Ayres,	Rosas, *do.*	December,	1829.
Monte Video,	Andrews, *do.*		1829.
Paraguay,	Francia, *Dictator,*		1814.
Brazil,	Pedro, *Emperor,*	April,	1821.
Hayti,	Boyer, *President,*		1818.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Luth'an
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederic VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Luth'an
William IV.	do.	Great Britain	Aug. 21, 1765	June 26, 1830	65	Pr. Ep.
William I.	do.	Netherlands	Aug. 24, 1772	Dec. 3, 1813	41	Ref'md
Frederic Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 19, 1797	27	Evang'l
Anthony	do.	Saxony	Dec. 27, 1755	May 5, 1827	71	Cath.*
Francis	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schw.	Dec. 10, 1756	Apr. 24, 1785	28	Luth'an
George	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 17, 1789	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	do.
Ch. Frederic	Duke	Brunswick	Oct. 30, 1804	June 16, 1815	11	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 1793	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederic	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Luth'an
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Frederic	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Apr. 29, 1763	Sep. 22, 1780	17	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	Apr. 9, 1796	28	do.
Ferdinand	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	June 15, 1769	Dec. 16, 1818	48	Cath.*
Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 28, 1807	13	Luth'an
Gunther	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Dec. 5, 1760	Oct. 14, 1794	33	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss-Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss-Younger Line	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	Apr. 4, 1802	5	Ref'md
George William	do.	Schauenburg-Lippe	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sep. 20, 1789	Sep. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Louis	Landg've	Hesse-Homburg	Aug. 29, 1770	Apr. 2, 1829	59	Ref'md
Ch. Leopold Fred.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Ref'md
Louis	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	Apr. 6, 1830	52	Luth'an
Anthony	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	June 20, 1762	Dec. 26, 1785	23	Cath.
Frederic	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	July 22, 1776	Nov. 2, 1810	34	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sep. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Luth'an
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Francis	Emperor	Austria	Feb. 12, 1768	Mar. 2, 1792	24	do.
Louis-Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Ferdinand VII.	do.	Spain	Oct. 14, 1784	Mar. 19, 1808	23	do.
Miguel	do.	Portugal	Oct, 26. 1802	June 26, 1828	24	do.
Charles Felix	do.	Sardinia	Apr. 6, 1765	Apr. 19, 1821	56	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Ch. Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 22, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Pius VII.	Pope	States of the Ch.	Nov. 20, 1761	Mar. 31, 1829	67	do.
Francis	King	Two Sicilies	Aug. 19, 1777	Jan. 4, 1825	47	do.
Mahmoud II.	Sultan	Turkey	July 20, 1785	July 28, 1808	23	Mah'an

* The King of Saxony and the Duke of Anhalt-Cothen are *Catholics*, though the greater part of their subjects are *Protestants*.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF ALL THE

[*From the Weimar Genealogical, Histori-*

EUROPEAN STATES.	AREA in English square miles.	POPULATION.				
		Catholics.	Protestants.	Greeks.	Jews.	Total.
1 Anhalt-Bernburg	334		38,510		390	38,900
2 Anhalt-Dessau	345	1,200	56,800		1,270	59,270
3 Anhalt-Cothen	330	360	34,835		415	35,610
4 Austria* . . .	258,603	25,650,000	3,000,000	2,970,000	480,000	32,100,500
5 Baden . . .	5,926	730,808	343,173		16,930	1,090,911
6 Bavaria . . .	31,317	2,880,383	1,094,633		57,574	4,032,590
7 Brunswick . .	1,491	2,500	240,400		1,300	244,200
8 Bremen . . .	68	1,500	50,000			51,500
9 British Empire	117,788	6,085,300	16,197,321		15,000	22,297,621
10 Cracow . . .	494	100,812	19,000		7,288	127,100
11 Denmark . .	52,268	2,000	2,049,531		6,000	2,057,531
12 Frankfort on M'n	91	6,000	42,800		5,200	54,000
13 France . . .	213,838	31,099,518	892,947		60,000	32,052,465
14 Greece . . .	?					550,000
15 Hamburg . .	150	3,060	139,440		7,500	150,000
16 Hanover . . .	14,735	200,000	1,370,574		12,000	1,582,574
17 Hesse-Cassel .	4,428	105,000	492,300		5,400	602,700
18 Hesse-Darmstadt	3,922	120,000	582,900		16,000	718,900
19 Hesse-Homburg	166	2,931	17,683		1,050	21,664
20 Hoh. Hechingen,	129	15,000				15,000
21 Hoh. Sigmaringen	386	39,600			400	40,000
22 Ionian Islands .	998	35,200	800	133,898	5,500	175,398
23 Lichtenstein .	51		5,800			5,800
24 Lippe-Detmold	436	1,600	75,118			76,718
25 Lucca	413	145,000				145,000
26 Lubeck . . .	143	400	45,703		400	46,503
27 San Marino . .	22	7,000				7,000
28 Meck. Schwerin	4,746	957	437,105		3,102	441,164
29 Meck. Strelitz .	765	50	78,510		833	97,393
30 Modena . . .	2,092	377,500			1,500	379,000
31 Nassau . . .	1,753	157,638	184,651		5,717	348,006
32 Netherlands . .	25,367	3,660,000	3,237,500		80,000	6,977,500
33 Oldenburg . .	2,459	70,700	175,538		970	247,208
34 Parma . . .	2,203	437,400				437,400
35 Portugal . . .	36,510	3,782,550				3,782,550
36 Prussia . . .	107,159	4,694,000	7,930,403		154,000	12,778,403
37 Reuss, elder line	145		24,020		80	24,100
38 Do. younger do.	447		57,470		220	57,690
39 Russia* . . .	1,414,436	5,500,000	2,658,500	33,326,500	360,000	41,995,000
40 Sardinia . . .	28,912	4,142,177	22,000		3,200	4,167,377
41 Saxony . . .	575	48,000	1,350,000		2,000	1,400,000
42 Saxe-Altenburg	496	150	109,343			109,493
43 Saxe-Cob'g-Gotha	1,036	11,500	130,593		1,200	143,293
44 Saxe-Meiningen	884	400	128,239		950	129,589
45 Saxe-Weimar .	1,416	9,512	210,911		1,231	221,654
46 Schauenb. Lippe	206	100	25,500			25,600
47 Sch. Rudolstadt	404	200	56,625		160	56,985
48 Sch. Sonderhausen	358	200	47,906			48,106
49 Sicilies (the Two)	41,284	7,412,717			2,000	7,414,717
50 States of Church	17,210	2,468,940			15,000	2,483,940
51 Sweden . . .	291,163	5,000	3,869,700		4,000	3,878,700
52 Switzerland . .	14,761	817,110	1,217,760		1,810	2,036,680
53 Spain	179,074	13,651,172				13,651,172
54 Turkey* . . .	203,566	310,000		5,878,000	315,000	9,393,000
55 Tuscany . . .	8,381	1,291,130			9,400	1,300,530
56 Waldeck . .	459	800	52,700		500	54,000
57 Wurtemberg .	7,615	464,000	1,062,253		9,150	1,535,403
Total . . .	3,104,780	116,559,075	49,847,495	42,308,398	1,671,640	213,977,108

* *Austria*, according to the Weimar Almanac, contains, in addition to the numbers inserted
sums in the right-hand column, and also in the sum total.

EUROPEAN STATES, FOR 1828.

cal, and Statistical Almanac for 1830.]

GOVERNMENT.	FINANCES.		LAND FORCES.		SEA FORCES.	
	Revenue.	Debt.	In peace.	In war.	Peace. Sail.	War. Sail.
1 Absolute Mon. .	$ 180,000	$ 240,000	370	740		
2 . Do. .	284,000	200,000	529	1,058		
3 Do. .	92,000	640,000	324	648		
4 Do. .	52,000,000	200,000,000	271,404	750,504	31	31
5 Constitutional Mon.	3,932,880	6,392,424	11,566	20,000		
6 Do. do.	12,031,547	44,402,257	53,898	71,600		
7 Absolute Mon. .	950,773	1,400,000	2,432	4,192		
8 Republic . . .	160,000	1,200,000	385	770		
9 Constitutional Mon.	228,849,600	3,490,896,768	90,519	378,370	610	1,050
10 Republic . . .	133,248	10,000				
11 Absolute Mon. .	4,080,000	40,000,000	38,819	74,000	97	120
12 Republic . . .	304,000	3,200,000	475	946		
13 Constitutional Mon.	157,760,000	480,000,000	281,000	320,000	329	350
14 ?			2,580			50
15 Republic . . .	600,000	5,200,000	1,050	2,596		
16 Limited Mon. .	4,680,000	12,000,000	12,940	26,108		
17 Absolute Mon. .	1,800,000	780,000	9,859	11,353		
18 Constitutional Mon.	2,351,456	5,589,450	8,421	12,390		
19 Absolute Mon. .	72,000	180,000	200	400		
20 Do. .	48,000		145	290		
21 Do. .	120,000	200,000	370	740		
22 Republic . . .	565,600		1,600	1,600		
23 Constitutional Mon.	480,000		55	110		
24 Absolute Mon. .	196,000	280,000	690	1,380		
25 Constitutional Mon.	288,000	600,000	800	800	3	3
26 Republic . . .	160,000	1,200,000	406	812		
27 Do. . . .	12,000					
28 Limited Mon. .	920,000	3,800,000	3,137	7,160		
29 Do. .	200,000	200,000	742	1,434		
30 Absolute Mon. .	600,000	400,000	1,860	1,860		
31 Limited Mon. .	724,000	2,000,000	2,800	6,056		
32 Constitutional Mon.	12,000,000	178,078,670	43,297	69,472	93	150
33 Absolute Mon. .	600,000		2,177	4,354		
34 Do. .	600,000	2,000,000	1,320	1,320		
35 Do. .	8,740,800	24,000,000	40,000	70,000	23	23
36 Do. .	30,477,600	114,840,440	165,000	524,428		
37 Do. .	56,000	2,000,000	206	412		
38 Do. .	160,000	480,000	538	1,076		
39 Do. .	52,000,000	200,000,000	600,000	1,039,117	12	12
40 Do. .	8,740,800	24,000,000	28,000	60,000	8	8
41 Limited Mon. .	4,400,000	12,800,000	13,307	24,000		
42 Do. .	240,000	329,640	982	1,964		
43 Do. .	360,000	1,200,000	1,366	2,732		
44 Do. .	300,000	1,000,000	1,150	2,300		
45 Constitutional Mon.	719,784	2,400,000	2,164	4,020		
46 Absolute Mon. .	86,000	120,000	240	480		
47 Limited Mon. .	130,000	170,922	539	1,078		
48 Do. .	120,000	160,000	451	902		
49 Absolute Mon. .	12,593,484	84,000,000	28,436	60,000	12	246
50 Do. .	4,800,000	98,000,000	9,100	9,100	6	6
51 Constitutional Mon.	7,000,000	17,264,812	45,201	138,569	30	372
52 Confed. Republics	25,509			33,578		
53 Absolute Mon. .	26,520,000	230,443,062	46,000	173,550	34	60
54 Despotism . . .	11,200,000	36,000,000	80,000	200,000	80	160
55 Absolute Mon. .			8,000	8,000		
56 Limited Mon. .	160,000	480,000	518	1,036		
57 Constitutional Mon.	3,342,818	10,942,766	4,906	27,910		
Total . . .	658,847,899	5,341,721,211	1,909,175	4,578,430	1,368	2,641

in the Table, 500 *Mahometans; Russia* 150,000 ; *Turkey* 2,890,000, which are included in the

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES XIV. (formerly *Marshal Bernadotte*), King of Sweden and Norway; b. Jan. 26, 1764: elected *Crown Prince* of Sweden, August 21, 1810; succeeded to the throne, on the death of *Charles XIII*, Feb. 5, 1818; m. Aug. 16, 1798, EUGENIE BERNARDHINE DE CLARY, b. Nov. 8, 1781:—Issue:—

Joseph Francis OSCAR, *Crown Prince;* b. July 4, 1799; m. June 3, 1823, to Princess *Josephine* of Leuchtenberg, b. March 14, 1807:—Issue:—

1. *Charles Louis Eugene*, Duke of Scania; b. May 3, 1826.
2. *Francis Gustavus Oscar*, Duke of Upland; b. June 18, 1827.
3. *Oscar Frederick*, Duke of East Gothland; b. Jan. 21, 1829.

GOVERNMENT.

Sweden and Norway, though under the government of one and the same king, who is a limited monarch, have different Constitutions.

The Diet or legislative body of Sweden consists of four orders, 1st, nobles, hereditary; 2dly, bishops, *ex officio*, and clergy; 3dly, merchants or citizens; 4thly, peasants or agriculturists. Each body deliberates separately. The Diet has the right of legislation and taxation, and the superintendence of the finances; but the king has an unconditional *veto*.

The *Council of State*, composed of two ministers, six Counsellors of State, the Chancellor of the Court, as permanent members, and reporters *(rapporteurs)* form the ministry of the king. The two Ministers of State, the Marshal of the Empire, and Lords of the Empire, are the highest officers of the kingdom.

Council of State.

Count de Gyllenborg,	*Minister of Justice.*
Count de Wetterstedt,	*Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Department of the Colonies.*
Count de Rosenblad,	*Lord of the Empire, Counsellor of State.*
Count de Moerner,	*do.* *do.*
Count de Loewenhielm,	*do.* *do.*
Baron de Nordin,	*do.* *do.*
Count de Ugglas,	*do.* *do.*
M. de Schulzenheim,	*Chancellor of the Court.*

Reporters (Rapporteurs.)

M. de Bergensköld,	*Chancellor of Justice.*
M. de Kulberg,	*Secretary for Ecclesiastical Affairs.*
M. de Danckwardt,	*Secretary for the Home Department.*
M. de Skogman,	*Secretary of Finance and Commerce.*
M. de Nordenfalk,	*Secretary of War*, ad interim.
Major Gen. Count de Brahe,	*Commander of the Army.*
Vice-Admiral M. de Klint,	*Commander of the Navy.*

His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, *Grand Admiral of Sweden, Chief Director of the administration of the Navy, and Grand Master of Artillery.*
Count de Fleming, *Marshal of the Empire, and Head of the Royal Court.*

NORWAY.

The Constitution of Norway combines the principles of monarchy and democracy. Nobility is abolished, and the legislative body or Diet, called the *Storthing*, consists of two houses.

The *Council of State*, composed of the Governor of the kingdom, the ministry of state, and counsellors of state, form the ministry of the kingdom of Norway. The secretaries of state are not members. One part of the ministry, namely the minister of state and two counsellors of state, who change alternately every year, reside at the royal court at Stockholm : the others compose the regency at Christiania.

Part of the Council of State at Stockholm.

M. Löwenskjöld, ... *Minister of State.*
M. Motzfeld, ... *Counsellor of State.*
M. Krog, ... *do.*

M. Due, *Secretary of State.*

Part of the Council of State at Christiania.

Count de Platen, *Governor General of the Kingdom.*
M. Collet, *Head of the Departments of Finance, Commerce, and Customs.*

Counsellors of State.
{
M. Dirricks, *Head of the Department of Religion.*
M. de Fasting, *Head of the Departments of the Navy and the Army.*
M. de Holst, *Head of the Department of Justice and Police.*
M. Falbe, *Head of the Department de la revision.*
M. Vogt,
}

Stoud Platow, *Secretary of State.*

RUSSIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

NICHOLAS, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland; b. July 6, 1796; m. July 13, 1817, ALEXANDRA (formerly *Charlotte*), daughter of the King of Prussia, b. July 13, 1798; succeeded his brother *Alexander*, Dec. 1. 1825 :—Issue :—

1. ALEXANDER, *Hereditary Prince;* b. April 29, 1818.

2. *Mary;* b. August 18, 1819.
3. *Alga;* b. Sept. 11, 1822.
4 *Alexandra;* b. June 24, 1825.
5. *Constantine;* b. Sept. 21. 1827.

Princes of the Blood.

Constantine; b. May 8. 1779; renounced his right to the throne, Jan. 26, 1822, with the consent of the Emperor Alexander, and confirmed his renunciation, Dec. 8, 1825; m. May 24, 1820, *June*, Princess of Lowicz.
Maria, Princess of Saxe-Weimar; b. Feb. 16, 1786.
Anne, Princess of Orange; b. Jan. 18. 1795.
Michael; b. Feb. 9, 1798; m. Feb. 20, 1824, *Paulina*, niece of the King of Wurtemberg, b. Jan. 9, 1807 :—Issue; *Maria, Elizabeth*, and *Catherine*.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy; and in the succession to the throne females are not excluded. The government is con-

ducted by a Council of the Empire, the Ministry, and a Senate ; but there is no representative body. The late Emperor Alexander gave the Senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law. It is a body partly deliberative and partly executive, and forms the highest judicial tribunal of the empire. It is divided into 9 departments or sections, of which six, comprising 62 members, hold their sittings at St. Petersburg, and three sections, with 26 members, at Moscow. The ministers of the great departments are responsible to the Senate. The established religion is that of the Greek Church, but all others are tolerated.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

Count Victor Kotschoubey *(Actual Privy Counsellor)*, *President of the Council.*

M. de Paschkoff, *Pres. of the Department of Legislation ;* (Grand-Veneur.)

Count Peter de Tolstoi, *General of Cavalry, Pres. Dep. of Military Affairs.*

M. Nicol de Mordwinoff *(Admiral)*, *President of the Department of Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*

Prince Alexis de Kourakin *(Actual Privy Counsellor)*, *President of the Department of Political Economy.*

MINISTRY OF STATE.

(Ministres à Portefeuille.)

His Royal Highness Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, *General of Cavalry, Director General of the Department of Canals, Bridges, and Roads.*

Prince Peter de Volkonsky, *General of Infantry, Aide-de-Camp General, Minister of the Imperial Court, and Minister des Apanages.*

Prince Alexander Galitzyn, *(Actual Privy Counsellor,) Director General of the Post-Office of the Empire.*

Count de Nesselrode, *Vice-Chancellor, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

Count Tchernitcheff, *General of Cavalry, Minister of War.*

Prince Charles de Liven, *General of Infantry, Minister of Public Instruction.*

M. Georges de Kankrin, *General of Infantry, Minister of Finance.*

M. de Zakrefsky, *General of Infantry, Minister of the Home Department.*

M. Anthony de Moller, *(Admiral)*, *Minister of the Navy.*

M. Alexis Khitroff, *Privy Counsellor, Comptroller General of the Empire.*

Prince Alexis Dolgorouky, *Privy Counsellor, Attorney General, and Minister of Justice.*

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, *Commander in Chief of the Army of Poland.*

DENMARK.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FREDERICK VI, King of Denmark, Duke of Pomerania ; b. Jan. 28, 1768 ; declared co-regent with his Father *Christian VII*, April 14, 1784, succeeded to the throne March 13, 1808 ; m. July 31, 1790, SOPHIA FREDERICA, niece of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, b. Oct. 28, 1767 : Issue :—

1. *Caroline ;* b. Oct. 28, 1793 ; m. to Prince Frederick Ferdinand, Aug. 1, 1829.

2. *Wilhelmina ;* b. Jan. 17, 1808 ; m. to Prince Frederick, Nov. 1. 1820.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, *Crown Prince,* cousin to the King ; b. Sept. 18, 1786 ; m. (I) Feb. 18, 1806, *Charlotte Frederica,* Princess of Mecklenburg ;

(—Issue; 1. *Frederick;* b. Oct. 6, 1808; m. Princess *Wilhelmina,* Nov. 1, 1828); m. (II) May 22, 1815, *Carolina Amelia,* daughter of the Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg: — Issue; 2. *Julienna;* 3. *Charlotte;* 4. *Frederick Ferdinand,* b. Nov. 22, 1792; m. the Princess *Caroline* Aug. 1, 1829.

GOVERNMENT.

Denmark has been since 1660, in law, an absolute monarchy of the most unqualified kind; the will of the King is supreme, in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs; but in religion he must be of the Confession of Augsburg. The crown is hereditary in the male line.

PRIVY MINISTRY OF THE KING.

Count de Schimmelmann, *Privy Minister of State, Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs.*

M. de Moesting, *Privy Minister of State for Finance, and President of the Chamber of Finance.*

M. de Sehestedt, *Privy Minister of State, Head of the Chamber of Commerce and Customs.*

Count de Moltke, *Privy Minister of State, President of the German Chancery.*

M. Malling, *Privy Minister of State for Public Instruction.*

M. de Steemann, *Privy Minister of State and Justice, President of the Danish Chancery.*

NETHERLANDS.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg; b. Aug. 24, 1772; succeeded his father in his hereditary possessions in Germany, April 9, 1806; declared Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands Dec. 3, 1813; assumed the crown March 15, 1815; m. Oct. 1, 1791, WILHELMINA, sister of the King of Prussia, b. Nov. 18, 1774: Issue :—

1. WILLIAM, *Prince Royal* and *Prince of Orange;* b. Dec. 6, 1792; m. Feb. 21, 1816, *Anne,* sister of the Emperor of Russia, b. Jan. 18, 1795 :— Issue; *William,* b. Feb. 18, 1817; *Alexander,* b. Aug. 2, 1818; *Frederick,* b. June 13, 1820; *Sophia,* b. April 8, 1824.

2. *Frederick;* b. Feb, 28, 1797; m. May 21, 1825, *Louisa,* 3d daughter of the king of Prussia :—Issue; *Alexandrina,* b. Aug. 5, 1828.

3. *Marianne;* b. May 9, 1810.

GOVERNMENT.

The kingdom of the Netherlands, which was constituted in 1814, is a limited hereditary monarchy. The Constitution is formed on the basis of the representative system, and bears a close resemblance to that of Great Britain. The executive power is vested in the King; the legislative power in the King and the States-General, consisting of two Houses. The members of the Upper House are named by the King for life. They must be 40 years of age; in number not less than 40, nor more than 60; and their titles are not hereditary. The members of the Lower House, 110 in num-

ber, are elected by the people for the term of three years, and consist of three orders, gentry, citizens, and peasants. The several provinces have also their Assemblies of States, which meet for the purpose of legislating on matters of local interest.

The religion of the Dutch provinces is the Calvinist; that of the Belgic provinces, Roman Catholic; but all sects are tolerated; and the clergy are supported by the state.

MINISTRY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, *President of the Council of Ministers; also President of the Council of State, in the absence of the King.*

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, *Commissary General of War.*

Their Excellencies;

Count C. J P. de Thiennes de Lombize, *Minister of State.*
[M. C. F. van Maanen, *Minister of Justice.*—Recently discharged.]
Baron A. W. C. de Nagell van Ampsen, *Minister of State.*
Baron W. F. Roël, *Minister of State, Chancellor of the Order of the Belgic Lion.*
Baron J. H. Mollerus, *Secretary of State, Vice-President of the Council of State.*
Baron G. A. G. P. van der Capellen van Berkenwoude, *Secretary of State.*
M. O. Repelaer van Driel, *Minister of State.*
M. O. T. Elout, *Minister of the Navy and the Colonies.*
Baron J. G. de Mey van Streefkerk, *Secretary of State.*
M. P. L. J. S. Gobbelschroy, *Minister of the Home Department.*
Baron J. G. Verstolk de Soelen, *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*
Baron C. C. Six van Oterleek, *Minister of State.*
M. A. W. N. van Tetz van Goudriaan, *Minister of Finance.*
Vicount L. P. J. du Bus de Gisignies, *Minister of State.*
Baron F. W. F. T. de Pallandt van Keppel, *Minister of State.*

The following statement exhibits the heads of Expenditure of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and their average annual amount, as derived from official returns for the last eleven years. [Liverpool Paper, Sept. 1830.]

King's Household (Civil List)	£211,000
Officers of State and Secretaryships	100,285
Foreign Affairs	65,635
Courts of Law, Judges, &c.	270,297
Home Department, Dikes, &c.	478,203
Protestant Ecclesiastical Establishment	112,651
Catholic Establishment	128,671
Education, Arts, Trade, and Colonies	179,626
Department of Finance and Debt	2,629,258
War	1,904,390
Navy	484,310
Average annual Expenditure	£6,564,326

GREAT BRITAIN.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

WILLIAM IV. King of Great Britain and Ireland, and King of Hanover; Defender of the Faith; b. Aug. 21, 1765; m. July 11, 1818, ADELAIDE, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, b. Aug. 13, 1792; succeeded his brother *George IV.* June 26, 1830.

Brothers and Sisters of the King, with their Annual Parliamentary Allowance.

1. *Augusta Sophia;* (£13,000); b. Nov. 3, 1768.
2. *Elizabeth;* b. May 22, 1770; m. April 7, 1818, to *Frederick Joseph Lewis,* Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1823.
3. *Ernest Augustus,* Duke of Cumberland; (£25,000); b. June 5, 1771; m. May 25, 1815, *Frederica Sophia Carolina,* sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, b. March 20, 1778:—Issue; *George Frederick,* b. May 27, 1819.
4. *Augustus Frederick,* Duke of Sussex; (£21,000); b. Jan 27, 1773.
5. *Adolphus Frederick,* Duke of Cambridge; (27,000); b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. May 7, 1818, *Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa,* niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, b. July 25, 1797:—Issue; 1. *George William,* b. March 26, 1819; 2. *Augusta Caroline,* b. July 19, 1822.
6. *Mary,* Duchess of Gloucester; (£13,000); b. April 25, 1776; m. July 22, 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester.
7. *Sophia;* (£13,000); b. Nov. 3, 1777.

Niece of the King.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, *Heiress Presumptive,* (daughter of the late *Prince Edward, Duke of Kent,*—b. Nov. 2, 1767, died Jan. 23, 1820,—by *Victoria Maria Louisa,* (£12,000), sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, b. Aug. 17, 1786); b. May 24, 1819.

Cousins of the King.—Issue of the late Duke of Gloucester.

Sophia Matilda, (£7,000); b. May 23, 1773.
William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; (£14,000); b. Jan. 15, 1776; m. July 22, 1816, his cousin the *Princess Mary.*

Related by Marriage.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg; (£50,000); b. Dec. 16, 1790; m. May 2, 1816, *Charlotte,* daughter of George IV. who died Nov. 6, 1817.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power of sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and Parliament. The king has the power of appointing all the great officers of state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but the ministers only are responsible for them.

THE KING'S MINISTERS.

Duke of Wellington,	*First Lord of the Treasury.*
Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn,	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*
Lord Lyndhurst,	*Lord-Chancellor.*
Earl Bathurst,	*President of the Council.*
Earl of Rosslyn,	*Lord Privy-Seal.*
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel,	*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*
Earl of Aberdeen,	*Secretary of State for the Foreign do.*
Rt. Hon Sir Geo. Murray,	*Secretary of State for the Colonial do.*
Viscount Melville,	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*
Rt. Hon. John C. Herries,	*Master of the Mint & Pres. of Board of Trade.*
Lord Ellenborough,	*Pres. of Board of Control. (Affairs of India.)*
Rt. Hon. Th. F. Lewis,	*Treasurer of the Navy.*

The above form the Cabinet.

Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge,	*Secretary of War.*
Viscount Beresford,	*Master-General of the Ordnance*
Duke of Montrose,	*Lord Chamberlain.*
Marquis Conyngham,	*Lord Steward.*
Duke of Leeds,	*Master of the Horse.*
Marquis of Winchester,	*Groom of the Stole.*
Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot,	*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*
Lord Hill,	*Commander of the Forces.*
Rt. Hon. John Calcraft,	*Paymaster of the Forces.*
Viscount Lowther,	*First Commissioner of the Land Revenue.*
Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay,	*Vice-President of the Board of Trade.*
Duke of Manchester,	*Postmaster-General.*
Lord R. E. H. Somerset,	*Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.*

Sir James Scarlett, Knt.	*Attorney-General.*
Sir E. B. Sugden, Knt.	*Solicitor-General.*

The Ministry of Ireland.

Duke of Northumberland,	*Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.*
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Hart, Knt.	*Lord-Chancellor.*
Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Byng,	*Commander of the Forces.*
Rt. Hon. Lord Lev. Gower,	*Chief Secretary.*
Rt. Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald,	*Vice-Treasurer.*

Rt. Hon. Henry Joy,	*Attorney-General.*
John Doherty, Esq.	*Solicitor-General.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND CABINET.

The principal council of the sovereign is his *Privy Council*, the members of which are chosen by him, and, on changes of administration, are seldom erased, though those in opposition seldom attend. They are styled *Right Honorable*, and are sworn to observe secrecy. The lowest of the board pronounces his opinion first, and the king, if present, concludes by declaring his judgment.

The *Cabinet*, or *Cabinet Council*, consists of those ministers of state, who hold the highest rank and dignity. The number of members varies generally from 10 to 14; consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury,

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and commonly some others of the principal officers of government. The First Lord of the Treasurer is considered as the Premier or Prime Minister of the country. It has sometimes happened that the offices of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been held by the same person. The King removes his confidential servants, or "the administration," as it is called, at his pleasure.

The Lord Chancellor

Keeps the *Great Seal*, not to judge according to the common law, as other courts do, but to dispense with such parts as seem, in some cases, to oppress the subject; and to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason. He presides in the High Court of Chancery, which is the most important of all the King's civil courts of justice. He takes precedency of every temporal lord, and is by office Speaker of the House of Lords. To him belongs the appointment of justices of the peace throughout the kingdom; and he is patron of all the ecclesiastical benefices under the yearly value of £20 in the King's Books. He is also the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics. The Court of Chancery in which the Lord Chancellor alone sits and determines without a jury, judges causes in equity, in order to moderate the rigor of the law, to defend the helpless from oppression, and especially to extend relief in cases of accident, fraud, and breach of trust. From this court an appeal lies immediately to the House of Peers, which is the Supreme Court of Judicature in the kingdom.

The Lord Privy Seal

Is so called from his having the *King's Privy Seal* in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the King's signet. This seal is used to all charters, grants, and pardons, signed by the King, before they come to the *Great Seal.*

The Lord President of the Council

Holds his post by letters patent *durante beneplacito.* By stat. 21, Henry VIII., he is to attend the King's person; to manage the debates in Council; to propose matters from the King at the Council; and to report to the King the resolutions thereupon.

The Treasury.

Formerly there was a Lord High Treasurer; but for upwards of a century the management of the Treasury has been put in commission, the commissioners being the *First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer*, (to whom is entrusted, in an especial manner, the revenue and expenditure of the nation, and who often takes the lead on the ministerial side in the House of Commons), and three other Commissioners. The First Lord of the Treasury has the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown; the nomination of all escheators; the disposal of all places and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of the crown lands.

The Three Secretaries of State.

The *Secretary of State for the Home Department* has the management of, and control over, the internal affairs of the kingdom ; issues all directions and commands to Lord Lieutenants, Sheriffs, and other magistrates ; and makes out and executes all grants, pardons, and regulations in civil matters of every kind. The *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs* has the management of all correspondence and transactions with foreign nations. The *Secretary of State for the Colonial Department* has the management of all the affairs relating to the colonies of Great Britain.

The Admiralty.

The superintendence of the navy is seldom now entrusted to a Lord High Admiral ; but a board of admiralty is appointed, consisting of a first Lord and several subordinate members. The duty of the admiralty is to consider and determine on all matters relating to the navy ; to give directions for all services that are to be performed therein, both in its civil and naval branches, and generally to superintend the naval and marine establishment.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The office of the Lord Chamberlain is to take care of all officers and servants (excepting those belonging to the King's bedchamber, who are under the *groom of the Stole*), belonging to the King's chambers, who are sworn in their places by him. He has the oversight of the officers of the wardrobe at all the King's houses ; of tents, revels, music, comedians, huntsmen, messengers, and artisans ; also of the King's chaplains, heralds, physicians, apothecaries, &c. It is his duty to inspect into the charges of corronations, marriages, public entries, cavalcades, and funerals ; and into all furniture for and in the parliament house, and rooms of addresses to the King.

The Lord Steward.

The estate of the King's household is entirely committed to the Lord Steward, to be ruled and governed by his discretion ; and all his commands in court are to be obeyed. His authority reaches over all the officers and servants of the King's house, except those of the King's chamber, stable, and chapel. Under the Lord Steward, in the counting-house, are the treasurer of the household, comptroller, cofferer, master of household, clerks of the green cloth, &c. It is called the counting-house, because all the accounts and expenses of the King's household are daily taken and kept in it.

The Master of the Horse

Has the charge of all the King's stables and horses ; also power over equeries, pages, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all trades relating in any way to the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the King's pay, and wearing the King's livery. In any solemn cavalcade he rides next behind the King.

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Great Britain is the great council of the nation, constituting the legislature, which is summoned by the King's authority, to consult on public affairs, and enact and repeal laws. It consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal, called the Peers or Upper House; and Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses, who are comprehended under the name of the Commons or Lower House.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS OR PEERS.

The Lord High Chancellor Lyndhurst, *Speaker.*

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops:—the number of each, in 1830, being as follows:

Dukes (4 royal Dukes),	23	Representative Peers of Scotland, -	16
Marquesses, - -	18	Representative Peers of Ireland, -	28
Earls, - - - -	104	English Archbishops and Bishops, -	26
Viscounts, - -	22	Irish Representative Bishops, -	4
Barons, - - -	160		
		Total of the House of Peers,	401

A List of the House of Lords, with the Date of the Creation of the Family, and the Birth of the present Peer.—The Titles here given are those by which the Noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

	Royal Dukes.			Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
	Title.	Name.	Born.	1720	Dorset	C. S. Germaine	1767
				1756	Newcastle	H. P. F. P. Clinton	1785
	Cumberland	Ernest Augustus	1771	1766	Northumberland	Hugh Percy	1785
	Sussex	Frederick Augustus	1773	1814	Wellington	Arthur Wellesley	1769
	Cambridge	Adolphus Frederick	1774	1822	Buckingham	R. G. C. Temple	1776
	Gloucester	William Frederick	1776				
						Marquesses.	
	Dukes.			1551	Winchester	C. I. Paulet	1774
				1784	Lansdowne	Henry Petty	1780
Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	1786	Stafford	G. G. L. Gower	1758
				1787	Townshend	G. Townshend	1778
1383	Norfolk	B. E. Howard	1765	1789	Salisbury	J. B. W. G. Cecil	1791
1546	Somerset	E. A. Seymour	1775	1789	Bath	Th. Thynne	1765
1675	Richmond	Charles Lenox	1791	1790	Abercorn	J. J. Hamilton	1811
1675	Grafton	G. H. Fitzroy	1760	1793	Hertford	F. C. S. C. Conway	1777
1682	Beaufort	H. C. Somerset	1766	1796	Bute	J. C. Stuart	1793
1683	St. Albans	W. de V. Beauclerk	1801	1801	Exeter	Brownlow Cecil	1795
1694	Leeds	G. W. F. Osborne	1775	1812	Northampton	S. J. A. Compton	1790
1694	Bedford	John Russell	1766	1812	Camden	J. J. Pratt	1759
1694	Devonshire	W. S. Cavendish	1790	1815	Anglesey	H. W. Paget	1768
1702	Marlborough	G. S. Churchill	1766	1815	Cholmondeley	G. J. Cholmondeley	1792
1703	Rutland	John H. Manners	1778	1816	Hastings	G. A. F. Hastings	1803
1711	Brandon	Alex. Hamilton	1767	1821	Aylesbury	C. B. B. Bruce	1773
1716	Portland	W.H.C.S. Bentinck	1768	1826	Bristol	F. W. Hervey	1769
1719	Manchester	Wm. Montague	1771	1827	Cleveland	Wm. H. Vane	1766

Earls.

Cre-ated.	Title.	Name.	B'n.	Cre-ated.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
				1784	Grosvenor	R. Grosvenor	1767
				1786	Strange	John Murray (D. of Athol, Scotland)	1755
1442	Shrewsbury	John Talbot	1791	1789	M'nt Edgecum.	R. Edgecumbe	1764
1484	Derby	E. S. Stanley	1752	1789	Fortescue	H. Fortescue	1753
1529	Huntingdon	F. T. H. Hastings	1808	1790	Digby	Edward Digby	1773
1551	Pembroke	R. H. Herbert	1791	1790	Beverley	Algernon Percy	1750
1603	Suffolk	Th. Howard	1776	1792	Mansfield	Wm. Murray	1777
1622	Denbigh	B. P. Fielding	1796	1793	Carnarvon	H. G. Herbert	1772
1624	Westmoreland	John Fane	1759	1796	Liverpool	C. C. C. Jenkinson	1785
1626	Lindsey	Albemarle Bertie	1814	1800	Cadogan	C. H. Cadogan	1749
1628	Stamford	G. H. Gray	1765	1800	Malmesbury	J. E. Harris	1778
1628	Winchelsea	G. W. F. Hatton	1791	1801	Rosslyn	J. St. C. Erskine	1762
1628	Chesterfield	G. A. F. Stanhope	1805	1801	Craven	Wm. Craven	1809
1628	Thanet	Charles Tufton	1770	1801	Onslow	A. G. Onslow	1777
1660	Sandwich	G. J. Montagu	1811	1801	Romney	C. Marsham	1777
1661	Essex	G. C. Coningsby	1757	1801	Chichester	H. T. Pelham	1804
1661	Cardigan	R. Brudenell	1769	1801	Wilton	Th. Egerton	1799
1661	Carlisle	George Howard	1773	1804	Powis	Edward Clive	1754
1662	Doncaster	W. F. Scott (D. of Buccleuch, Scot.)	1806	1805	Nelson	E. Nelson, D. D.	1757
				1806	Manvers	C. H. Pierrepont	1778
1672	Shaftesbury	C. A. Cooper	1768	1806	Orford	Horatio Walpole	1783
1679	Berkeley	T. M. F. Berkeley		1806	Grey	Charles Grey	1764
1682	Abingdon	M. Bertie	1784	1807	Lonsdale	Wm. Lowther	1757
1682	Plymouth	O. A. Windsor	1789	1809	Harrowby	Dudley Ryder	1762
1690	Scarborough	R. L. Saunderson	1757	1812	Mulgrave	Henry Phipps	1755
1695	Rochford	W. N. de Zulestein	1754	1812	Harewood	H. Lascelles	1767
1696	Albemarle	W. C. Keppel	1772	1813	Minto	G. E. Kynynmound	1782
1697	Coventry	G. W. Coventry	1758	1814	Cathcart	W. S. Cathcart	1765
1679	Jersey	George Villiers	1773	1815	Verulam	J. W. Grimston	1775
1706	Poulett	John Poulett	1783	1815	Brownlow	John Cust	1779
1711	Oxford	Edward Harley	1773	1815	St. Germans	Wm. Eliot	1766
1711	Ferrers	W. Shirley	1760	1815	Morley	John Parker	1772
1711	Dartmouth	Wm. Legge	1784	1815	Bradford	G. A. F. Bridgeman	1789
1714	Tankerville	C. A. Bennet	1776	1815	Beauchamp	J. R. P. Lygon	
1714	Aylesford	Heneage Finch	1786	1821	Eldon	John Scott	1751
1718	Cowper	P. L. L. F. Cowper	1778	1821	Falmouth	Ed. Boscawen	1787
1718	Stanhope	P. H. Stanhope	1781	1821	Howe	R. W. P. C. Howe	1796
1719	Harborough	Philip Sherard	1797	1821	Somers	J. S. Cocks	1760
1721	Macclesfield	George Parker	1755	1821	Stradbroke	J. E. Rous	1794
1721	Pomfret	Th. William	1768	1823	Vane	S. W. V. Stewart (M. of Londonderry, I.)	1778
1722	Graham	James Graham (D. of Montrose, Scot.)	1755	1826	Amherst	W. P. Amherst	1773
1729	Waldegrave	J. J. Waldegrave	1785	1827	Dudley	J. W. Ward	1781
1730	Ashburnham	G. Ashburnham	1760	1827	Cawdor	J. F. Campbell	1790
1741	Harrington	Charles Stanhope	1780				
1743	Portsmouth	J. C. Wallop	1767				
1746	Brooke & War'k	H. R. Greville	1779			*Viscounts.*		
1746	Buckingham'ire	G. R. T. H. Hampden	1816				
1746	Fitzwilliam	W. W. Fitzwilliam	1748	1549	Hereford	H. Devereux	1777
1749	Egremont	G. O'B. Wyndham	1751	1712	Bolingbroke	Henry St. John	1786
1749	Harcourt	Wm. Harcourt	1743	1721	Torrington	George Byng	1768
1752	Guilford	Francis North	1772	1746	Leinster	A. F. Fitzgerald (D. of Leinster, Irel'd)	1791
1753	Cornwallis	James Mann	1778				
1754	Hardwicke	Philip Yorke	1757	1762	Courtenay	Wm. Courtenay	1768
1756	Ilchester	H. S. F. Strangeways	1787	1766	Maynard	Henry Maynard	1786
1761	De Lawarr	G. J. West	1791	1789	Sydney	J. T. Townshend	1764
1765	Radnor	W. P. Bouverie	1799	1796	Hood	Henry Hood	1753
1765	Spencer	G. J. Spencer	1758	1797	Duncan	R. D. D. Haldane	1785
1766	Chatham	John Pitt	1756	1801	St. Vincent	E. J. Jervis	
1772	Bathurst	Henry Bathurst	1762	1802	Melville	R. S. Dundas	1771
1772	Hillsborough	A. B. S. T. Hill (M. of Downshire, Irel'd)	1788	1805	Sidmouth	Henry Adington	1757
				1806	Anson	T. W. Anson	1795
1776	Clarendon	J. C. Villiers	1757	1807	Lake	F. G. Lake	1772
1784	Abergavenny	Henry Neville	1755	1814	Gordon	G. H. Gordon (E. of Aberdeen, Scot.)	1784
1784	Norwich	George Gordon, (D. of Gord. Scotland)	1770	1815	Granville	G. L. Gower	1786
1784	Talbot	C. C. T. Chetwynd	1777	1816	Exmouth	Edward Pellew	1759

Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
1821	Hutchinson	J. H. Hutchinson (E. Donoughmore, Ire.)	1757
1823	Beresford	W. C. Beresford	
1823	Clancarty	R. Le P. Trench (E. of Clancarty, Ire.)	
1826	Combermere	S. Cotton	
1827	Goderich	F. J. Robinson	1782

Barons.

Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
1269	Le Despencer	Th. Stapleton	1766
1269	De Clifford	E. S. Clifford	1767
1296	Audley	G. J. T. Tuchet	1783
1298	Clinton	R. C. S. J. Trefusis	1787
1307	Dacre	Thomas Brand	1774
1314	Willoughby de Eresby	P. R. D. Burrell	1782
1448	Stourton	Wm. Stourton	1776
1492	Willo'by de B.	Henry Verney	1773
1553	Howard	K. A. Howard	1767
1558	Saint John	St. And. Saint John	1811
1597	Howard de W.	C. A. Ellis	1779
1603	Petre	W. H. F. Petre	1793
1603	Say and Sele	G. W. E. T. Fiennes	1769
1605	Arundel	Everard Arundel	1786
1608	Clifton	J. Bligh (E. Darn., I.)	1767
1615	Dormer	J. T. Dormer	
1616	Teynham	H. F. R. Curzon	1768
1640	Stafford	G. W. S. Jernyngham	1771
1643	Byron	G. A. Byron	1689
1672	Clifford	Charles Clifford	1759
1703	Gower	G G. L. Gower	1786
1711	Boyle	Edmund Boyle (E. of Cork & Orrery, I.)	1767
1711	Hay	T. R. H. Drummond (E. of Kinnoul, Sc.)	1785
1712	Middleton	H. Willoughby	1761
1725	King	Peter King	1776
1728	Monson	J. G. Monson	1809
1741	Mountford	H. Bromley	1773
1749	Ponsonby	F. Ponsonby (E. of Besborough, Irel'd)	1758
1760	Sondes	L. R. Watson	1792
1761	Grantham	T. P. Weddell	1781
1761	Scarsdale	Nathaniel Curzon	1751
1761	Boston	George Irby	1777
1762	Holland	H. R. N. Fox	1773
1762	Lovel and Holland	John Perceval (E. of Egmont, Ireland)	1767
1762	Vernon	G. C. V. Vernon	1803
1763	Ducie	T. R. Moreton	1776
1766	Sundridge and Hamilton	G. W. Campbell (D. of Argyll, Scot.)	1768
1776	Hawke	E. W. Hawke	1799
1776	Foley	Thomas Foley	1780
1780	Dynevor	G. T. Rice	1765
1780	Walsingham	G. de Grey	1776
1780	Bagot	Wm. Bagot	1773
1780	Southampton	Charles Fitzroy	1804
1782	Grantley	Fletcher Norton	1796
1782	Rodney	George Rodney	1782
1784	Carteret	George Thynne	1770
1784	Berwick	Thomas N. Hill	1770
1784	Sherborne	John Dutton	1779
1786	Montagu	H. J. M. Scot	1776
1786	Tyrone	H. de la P. Beresford M. of Waterf'd, I.)	1815

Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
1786	Carleton	Henry Boyle (E. of Shannon, Ireland)	1771
1786	Suffield	Edward Harbord	1781
1786	Dorchester	Guy Carleton	1711
1788	Kenyon	George Kenyon	1776
1788	Braybrooke	Richard Griffin	1783
1790	Fisherwick	G. A. Chichester (M. of Donegal, Irel'd)	1769
1790	Douglas	A. Douglas	1773
1790	Gage	H. H. Gage (V. Gage, Ireland)	1791
1790	Grenville	W. W. Grenville	1759
1792	Thurlow	E. T. H. Thurlow	1781
1793	Auckland	George Eden	1784
1794	Lyttelton	W. H. Lyttelton	1782
1794	Mendip	H. W. A. Ellis (V Clifden, Ireland)	1761
1794	Selsey	H. J. Peachey	1787
1794	Dundas	Laurence Dundas	1766
1794	Yarborough	C. A. Pelham	1781
1796	Stuart	Francis Stuart (E. of Moray, Scot.)	1771
1796	Stewart	George Stewart (E. of Galloway, Scot.)	1768
1796	Saltersford	J. G. Stopford (E. of Courtown, Irel'd)	1765
1796	Dawnay	J. C. B. Dawnay (V. Downe, Ireland)	1754
1796	Brodrick	George Brodrick (V. Middleton, Irel'd)	1755
1796	Calthorpe	G. G. Calthorpe	1787
1796	De Dustanville	Francis Basset	1757
1796	Rolle	John Rolle	1756
1797	Wellesley	Rich. C. Wellesley (M. of Well'y Ire.)	1760
1797	Carrington	Robert Smith	1752
1797	Bayning	H. W. Powlett	1797
1797	Bolton	W. O. Powlett	1782
1797	Wodehouse	John Wodehouse	1741
1797	Northwick	John Rushout	1770
1797	Lilford	T. A. Powis	1801
1797	Ribblesdale	Thomas Lister	1790
1799	Fitzgibbon	John Fitzgibbon (E. of Clare, Ireland)	1792
1801	Moore	Charles Moore (M. of Drogheda, Irel.)	1770
1801	Loftus	John Loftus (M. of Ely, Ireland)	1770
1801	Carysfort	John Proby (E. of Carysfort, Ireland)	
1801	Alvanley	William Arden	1789
1801	Abercromby	G. Abercromby	1770
1801	St. Helens	A. Fitzherbert	1753
1802	Redesdale	J. T. Mitford	
1802	Rivers	W. H. P. Rivers	1777
1802	Ellenborough	Edward Law	1790
1802	Arden	C. G. Perceval	1756
1802	Sheffield	G. A. F. C. B. Holroyd (E. of Sheffield, I.)	1802
1805	Barham	Charles Noel Noel	1781
1806	Erskine	D. M. Erskine	
1806	Mounteagle	H. P. Browne (M. of Sligo, Ireland)	1788
1806	Ardrossan	A. Montgomerie (E. of Eglintone, Sc.)	1812
1806	Lauderdale	J. Maitland (E. of Lauderdale, Scot.)	1759

Created	Title	Name	B'n.	Created	Title	Name	B'n.
1806	Granard	George Forbes (E. of Granard, Ireland)	1760	1821	Glenlyon	James Murray	1782
1806	Crewe	John Crewe	1742	1821	Maryborough	Wm. W. Pole	1763
1806	Ponsonby	John Ponsonby		1821	Oriel	T. H. Skeffington (E. Ferrard, Ireland)	
1806	Ailsa	A. Kennedy (E. of Cassilis, Scotland)		1821	Stowell	Wm. Scott	1745
1806	Breadalbane	John Campbell (E. of Breadalb. Scot.)	1762	1821	Ravensworth	T. H. Liddell	1775
1806	Gardner	A. H. Gardner	1810	1821	Delamere	Th. Cholmondeley	1767
1807	Manners	T. M. Sutton	1756	1821	Forester	J. G. Forester	1801
1807	Gambier	James Gambier	1756	1823	Bexley	Nich. Vansittart	1766
1809	Hopetown and Nidry	John Hope (E. of Hopetown, Irel'd)	1803	1824	Gifford	R. F. Gifford	1817
1814	Lynedock	Th. Graham	1750	1824	Penshurst	P. C. S. Smythe (V. Strangford, Irel'd)	1780
1814	Hill	Rowland Hill	1772	1826	Tadcaster	Wm. O'Brien (M. of Thomond, (Irel'd)	
1815	Dalhousie	George Ramsay (E. of Dalhousie, Scot.)	1770	1826	Somerhill	U. J. de Burgh (M. of Clanicarde, Ire.)	1802
1815	Meldrum	George Gordon (E. of Aboyne, Scot.)	1761	1826	Wigan	James Lindsay (E. of Balcarras, Scot.)	1784
1815	Ross	George Boyle (E. of Glasgow, Scot.)	1766	1826	Ranfurly	Th. Knox (V. Northland, Ireland)	1754
1815	Grinstead	J. W. Cole (E. of Enniskillen, Irel'd)	1778	1826	Farnborough	Charles Long	1760
1815	Foxford	E. H. Pery (E. of Limerick, Ireland)	1758	1826	De Tabley	G. Leicester	1811
1815	Melbourne	Wm. Lamb (V. of Melbourne, Irel'd)	1779	1826	Wharncliffe	J. A. S. Mackenzie	1776
1815	Churchill	F. A. Spencer	1779	1826	Feversham	Ch. Duncombe	1764
1815	Harris	Wm. George Harris	1782	1826	Seaford	C. R. Ellis	1771
1816	Prudhoe	Alg. Percy	1792	1827	Lyndhurst	J. S. Copley,	1772
1817	Colchester	Charles Abbot	1798	1827	Fife	James Duff (E. of Fife, Ireland)	
1821	Ker	J. W. R. Ker (M. of Lothian, Scot.)	1794	1827	Tenterden	Charles Abbot	1762
1821	Minster	H. B. Conyngham (M. of Con., Irel'd)	1766	1827	Plunket	Wm. C. Plunket	1765
1821	Ormonde	James N. Butler (M. of Ormonde, Irel'd)	1773	1827	Melrose	Th. Hamilton (E. of Haddington, Scot.)	1780
1821	Wemyss	F. W. C. Douglas (E. of W. & M'ch, Sc.)	1772	1828	Cowley	H. Wellesley	1773
1821	Clanbrassill	R. Jocelyn (E. of Roden, Ireland)	1788	1828	Stuart de Rothsay	Charles Stuart	1780
1821	Kingston	George King (E. of Kingston, Irel'd)	1771	1828	Heytesburg	Wm. A'Court	1779
1821	Silchester	Th. Pakenham, E.) of Longford, Irel'd)	1774	1828	Roseberry	A. J. Primrose (E. of Roseberry, Scot.)	1783
				1828	Clanwilliam	Rich'd Meade (E. of Clanwilliam, Irel.)	1795
				1828	Durham	J. G. Lambton	1792
				1828	Skelmersdale	E. B. Wilbraham	1771
				1828	Wallace	Th. Wallace	
				1829	Wynford	Wm. D. Best	

*** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers, who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, the following List is subjoined.

Aberdeen, E., *see* Gordon
Aboyne, E., *see* Meldrum
Argyll, D., *see* Sundridge and Hamilton
Atholl, D., *see* Strange
Balcarras, E., *see* Wigan
Besborough, E., *see* Ponsonby
Buccleugh, D., *see* Doncaster
Cassilis, E., *see* Ailsa
Clanricarde, M., *see* Somerhill
Clare, E. *see* Fitzgibbon
Clifden, V., *see* Mendip
Cork, E., *see* Boyle
Courtown, E., *see* Saltersford
Darnley, E., *see* Clifton

Donegal, M., *see* Fisherwick
Donoughmore, E., *see* Hutchinson
Down, V., *see* Dawnay
Downshire, M., *see* Hillsborough
Drogheda, M., *see* Moore
Eglinton, E., *see* Ardrossan
Egmont, E., *see* Lovell
Ely, M., *see* Loftus
Galloway, E., *see* Stewart of Garlies
Glasgow, E., *see* Ross
Gordon, D., *see* Norwich
Haddington, E., *see* Melrose

Hamilton, D., *see* Brandon
Kinnoul, E., *see* Hay
Londonderry, M., *see* Vane
Longford, E., *see* Silchester
Lothian, M., *see* Ker
Middleton, V., *see* Brodrick
Montrose, D., *see* Graham
Moray, E., *see* Stuart of Castle Stuart
Roden, E., *see* Clanbrassil
Shannon, E., *see* Castlebar
Sligo, M., *see* Mounteagle
Strangford, V., *see* Penshurst
Waterford, M., *see* Tyrone

PEERS OF SCOTLAND,
Elected Sept. 2. 1830.

Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.	Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
	Marquesses.				*Viscounts.*		
1682	Queensberry	Ch. Douglas	1777	1641	Arbuthnot	J. Arbuthnot	1778
1694	Tweeddale	George Hay	1787	1686	Strathallan	J. Drummond	1767
	Earls.				*Barons.*		
				1440	Forbes	J. O. Forbes	1765
1452	Errol	Wm. G. Hay Carr	1801	1445	Saltoun & Aber.	A. G. Fraser	1785
1457	Morton	G. S. Douglas	1789	1445	Gray	Francis Gray	1765
1606	Home	A. H. Ramey	1769	1489	Sinclair	Ch. St. Clair	1768
1633	Elgin and Kin-kardine	Th. Bruce	1763	1609	Colville	John Colville	1768
				1627	Napier	Wm. J. Napier	1786
1647	Northesk	Wm. Carnegie	1758	1647	Belhaven & St.	R. M. Hamilton	1793

PEERS OF IRELAND,
Elected for Life.

Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.	Created.	Title.	Name.	B'n.
				1800	Caledon	Dupré Alexander	1777
				1803	Limerick	E. H. Pery	1758
	Marquesses.			1803	Clancarty	R. Le P. Trench	1767
				180	Gosford	Arch'd Acheson	
1800	Thomond	Wm. O'Brien		1806	Rosse	Laur. Parsons	1758
1816	Conyngham	H. Conyngham	1766	1806	Charleville	Charles W. Bury	1764
				1816	Glengall	Richard Butler	1794
	Earls.						
1748	Carick	S. R. Butler	1779		*Viscounts.*		
1763	Charlemont	F. W. Caulfield	1776				
1768	Kingston	George King	1771	1785	Doneraile	H. St. Ledger	1786
1781	Mount Cashel	Stephen Moore	1792	1806	Lorton	Robert E. King	1773
1785	Longford	Pakenham	1774	1816	Gort	Charles Vereker	1768
1785	Mayo	John Bourke	1766				
1789	Enniskillen	J. W. Cole	1768		*Barons.*		
1793	Wicklow	W. F. Howard					
1795	Lucan	R. Bingham	1764	1715	Carbery	J. E. Freke	1765
1797	Belmore	S. L. Corry	1774	1756	Farnham	John Maxwell	1767
1800	O'Neil	C. H. St. J. O'Neil	1779	1800	Dufferin & Cl.	J. S. Blackwood	1775
1800	Bandon	Fr. Bernard	1756	1800	Dunalley	H. S. Prittie	1775

SCOTCH PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT.

Dukes.	Torpichen	K. G. V. Leven and Melville	Traquair	Duffus
Roxburgh	*Earls.*	Mar	*Viscounts.*	Elibank
		Newburgh		Elphinstone
Marquesses.	Airly	Roseberry	Dunblane	Fairfax
	Buchan	G. C. B. Port-more	Falkland	
Kirkcudbright	Caithness	Rothes	Kenmure	PEERESSES.
Kinnaird	Carnwath	Seafield	Stormont	
Nairne	Dumfries and Bute	Selkirk		*Countesses.*
Reay	E. M. Dundon-ald	Stair	*Barons.*	
Rollo		Stirling		Dysart
Ruthven	Dunmore	Strathmore and Kinghorn	Aston	Loudoun
Semple	Kellie		Blantyre	Orkney
Somerville			Cranstoun	Sutherland

Irish Peers not in Parliament.

Marquesses.—Westmeath.

Earls.-Aldborough, Annesley, Arran, Athlone, Bantry, Carhampton, Castle-Stewart, Cavan, K. C. Clonmell, Desart, Dunraven and Mountearle, Fingall, K. P. Howth, Kenmare, Kilkenny, Kilmorey, Landaff, Lanesborough, Leitrim, Lisburne, Listowel, Ludlow, Meath, K. P. Mexborough, Miltown, Mountnorris, Norbury, Normanton, Portarlington, Rathdown, Sefton, Tyrconnel, Winterton.

Viscounts.—Allen, Ashbrook, Avonmore, Bangor, Barrington, Boyne, Castlemaine, Chetwynd, Clermont, De Vesci, Dillon, Doneraile, Dungannon, Fitzwilliam, Frankfort, Galway, Gormanstown, Harberton, Hawarden, Kilwarden, Kingsland, Lifford, Lismore, Molesworth, Mountmorres, Northland, Palmerston, Powerscourt, Ranelagh, Southwell, Taaffe, Templetown.

Barons.——Ashtown, Aylmer, Blayney, Bloomfield, Brandon, D. D. Bridport, Clanmorris, Clarina, Clonbrock, Cloncurry, Cremorne, Crofton, De Blaquiere, Decies, Downes, Dunsany, Ffrench, Graves, Hartland, Headley, Henley, Henniker, Hotham, Howden, Huntingfield, Kensington, Kilmaine, Kinsale, Langford, Lisle, Louth, Macdonald, Massy, Mount-Sandford, Muncaster, Muskerry, Newborough, Norwood, Nugent, Ongley, Radstock, Rancliffe, Rendlesham, Riversdale, Rokeby, Rossmore, Teignmouth, Trimleston, Ventry, Wallscourt, Waterpark.

The House of Commons.

			Members.	
From England.	39 Counties, 2 each, and Yorkshire 4, - send	82	489
	23 Cities, 2 each, and London 4, - - "	50	
	166 Boroughs, 2 each; 5 Boroughs, 1 each;	353	
	5 Cinque-ports, 16, - - - - "		
	2 Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, - "	4	
From Wales.	12 Counties, - - - - - "	12	24
	12 Cities and Boroughs, - - "	12	
From Scotland.	Shires, - - - - - "	30	45
	Cities and Boroughs, - - "	15	
From Ireland.	Counties, - - - - - "	64	100
	Cities and Boroughs, - - - - "	35	
	University of Dublin, - - - "	1	

Total number of Members, 658

The union with Ireland was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament, which met the same month and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the *First Imperial Parliament* or the *First Parliament of the United Kingdom.* The following Parliaments have since been elected.

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imerial Parlim't	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do.	*elected between the* 24th *of July &* the 14th *Sept.* 1830.				

The Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The King is considered the supreme head on earth of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury is styled the Primate of all England, and takes precedence of all persons, except the royal family. The Archbishop of York is styled the Primate of England, and his province includes the four bishoprics of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Mann; all the rest being included in the province of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of London has the 1st rank among the Bishops; the Bishop of Durham, the 2d; the Bishop of Winchester, the 3d; the rest rank according to the priority of their consecration.

The Archbishops and Bishops of England, with the Date of their Consecration and Translation to the See; the Sum each See is charged in the King's Books; and the actual Income, as stated for the year 1814.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Trans.	King's Books.	Income.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., Primate of all England,	Canterbury	1828	£2,682:12:2	£20,000
1791	Ed. V. Vernon, D. C. L., Primate of England,	York	1807	1,610:00:0	14,000
	Bishops.				
1824	Ch. J. Blomfield, D. D.	London	1828	1,000:00:0	9,000
1819	Wm. Van Mildert, D. D.	Durham	1826	1,821:01:3	24,000
1826	Ch. R. Sumner, D. D.	Winchester	1827	2,873:18:1	18,000
1797	F. H. W. Cornwall, D. D.	Worcester	1808	929:13:3	6,000
1802	G. I. Huntingford, D. D.	Hereford	1815	768:12:0	4,000
1803	Th. Burgess, D. D.	Salisbury	1825	1:385:05:9	6,000
1805	H. Bathurst, D. C. L.	Norwich		834:11:1	4,000
1809	B. Ed. Sparke, D. D.	Ely	1812	2:134:18:0	12,000
1812	Geo. Henry Law, D. D.	Bath & Wells	1824	533:01:3	4,000
1813	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester	1827	358:14:0	1,500
1815	Henry Ryder, D. D.	Lichfield & C.	1824	559:17:3	6,000
1816	Herbert Marsh, D. D.	Peterborough	1819	414:17:8	1,000
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln	1827	828:04:2	5,000
1820	Wm. Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph	1830	187:11:8	6,000
1824	Christo. Bethell, D. D.	Exeter	1830	500:00:0	3,000
1824	Robert J. Carr, D. D.	Chichester		677:01:3	4,000
1825	J. B. Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's		426:02:1	5,000
1827	Robert Gray, D. D.	Bangor	1830	133:16:3	5,000
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle		420:13:3	3,000
1827	Ed. Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff		154:14:2	900
1828	J. Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester		420:13:3	1,000
1828	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford		381:11:7	3,000
1830	James H. Monk, D. D.	Gloucester		315:07:3	1,200
1830	Henry Philpotts, D. D.	Bristol		294:11:0	1,000
1827	Wm. Ward, D. D.	Sodor & Mann		*not a L'd. of Parl.*	

To every cathedral belong a *dean* and several *prebendaries,* who form the *dean and chapter,* or council of the bishop. The next order is that of *archdeacons,* who are about 60 in number, and whose office is to reform abuses, and induct into benefices. The number of dignitaries of the several orders is stated as follows; 2 Archbishops, 25 Bishops, 27 Deans, 60 Archdeacons, and 544 Canons and Prebendaries:—total 658. The number of churches belonging to the establishment, in 1818, was 10,192; Chapels, 1,551: total 11,741. "According to the last diocesan returns," says the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, (1815), "the number of non-resident parochial clergy was 5,037; the number of residents 5,397; the number of curates on livings where the incumbents were not resident, 3,926. The annual income of the clergy of the Church of England of all ranks, is supposed to be about £3,000,000; but the annual average income of the parochial clergy, or rectors, vicars, and curates, does not exceed £100." Of 10,656 livings, according to a statement in a late English newspaper, 5,030 are in the gift of the Nobility; 3,567, in the gift of the Church; 1,015, of the government; 784, of the Universities; 197, of public bodies; 63, of the inhabitants.—Some make the income of the clergy lower than the above statement, while others make it as high as £7,600,000.

The following Table, which was compiled by an American Editor, from English Documents, and was copied into the Christian Observer for May, 1830, gives a view of the Population and of the Ecclesiastical Statistics of the Country.

Counties.	Population.	Parishes.	Roman Catho. Cong.	Presb. & Unitarians.	Wesleyan Chapels.	Baptists.	Countess of Huntington's Connection.	Independents.	Total Protestant Dissenters.
Bedfordshire	83,716	124	1		35	21		7	63
Berkshire	131,977	148	6		33	11	3	14	61
Buckinghamshire	134,068	185	1		25	28		21	74
Cambridgeshire	121,909	164	1	1	29	27	2	22	81
Cheshire	270,098	86	7	14	48	5		26	93
Cornwall	257,447	206	2		216	12	2	32	262
Cumberland	156,124	104	4		31	1		16	48
Devonshire	439,040	398	9	11	90	32		57	190
Dorsetshire	144,499	248	7	3	21	5		23	52
Durham	207,673	113	14	2	72	8		13	95
Derbyshire	213,333	136	8	14	84	5	2	35	140
Essex	289,424	400	7	4	35	24	1	59	123
Gloucester	335,843	231	5	4	51	31	5	35	126
Hampshire	283,298	293	11	4	26	25	1	30	86
Herefordshire	103,231	221	4		16	9	1	11	37
Hertfordshire	129,714	150	1	1	2	13	2	21	39
Huntingdonshire	48,771	107			8	11		9	28
Kent	426,016	403	6	8	88	30	7	41	174
Lancashire	1,052,859	62	81	39	154	29	6	82	310
Leicestershire	174,571	196	7	4	66	13		15	98
Lincolnshire	283,058	630	12	4	211	31	1	20	267
Middlesex	1,144,531	230	25	10	57	55	5	90	217
Monmouthshire	71,833	127	5		10	29		24	63
Norfolk	344,368		8	6	73	32	2	20	133
Northamptonshire	163,483	336		1	61	40		35	137
Northumberland	198,965	460	19	2	28	3		6	39
Nottinghamshire	186,874	168	3	2	77	7		12	98
Oxfordshire	134,327	207	8	1	43	12		12	68
Rutland	18,487	50			7	2		3	12
Shropshire	206,266	170	7	3	31	15		20	69
Somersetshire	355,314	482	8	7	94	34	1	47	183
Suffolk	270,542	575	4	5	40	35		32	112
Surrey	398,658	140	3	1		21		23	45
Sussex	232,927	342	6	7	20	13	3	29	72
Staffordshire	341,824	181	21	7	81	16		31	135
Warwickshire	274,392	209	11	8	18	16		26	68
Wiltshire	222,157	304	3	4	36	31		30	101
Worcestershire	184,424	152	8	6	22	22	2	10	60
Westmoreland	51,359	32	2	1	13			10	24
Yorkshire	1,173,137	363	46	20	545	51	1	156	772
Total in England	11,292,577	9,133	385	203	2,597	805	47	1,205	4,855
Wales	717,108		6	14	214	176		209	443
Total	12,009,685	9,133	391	217	2,811	981	47	1,414	5,298

The numbers of the *congregations* of the several denominations of Dissenters, were stated in an English newspaper, in 1830, as follows :—

Independents,	-	-	1,289	Baptists,	-	-	838
Wesleyan Methodists,	-	1,288	Quakers,	-	-	-	397
Calvinistic do.	-	424	Roman Catholics,	-	388
Other classes of do.	-	689	Presbyterians,	-	-	258

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF IRELAND.

Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church of Ireland, with the Date of their Consecration and Translation to the See, and the Income of the Sees, as stated in the Edinburgh Review in 1822.

Cons.	Arbhbishops.	Sees.	Trans.	Income.
				£
1806	Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford, D. D., Primate of all Ireland.	Armagh	1822	14,000
1819	William Magee, D. D., Primate of Ireland.	Dublin	1822	14,000
1822	Richard Laurence, D. C. L., Primate of Munster.	Cashel		9,000
1802	P. le Poer Trench, D. D., Primate of Connaught.	Tuam	1819	9,700
	Bishops.			
1801	Nathaniel Alexander, D. D. -	Meath	1823	8,000
1803	Charles D. Lindsay, D. D. -	Kildare	1804	8,000
1794	William Knox, D. D. - - -	Derry	1803	15,000
1802	G. de la Poer Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore		7,000
1804	Christopher Butson, D. D. -	Clonfert & Kil'h		4,000
1804	Lord Robert P. Tottenham, D. D.	Clogher	1822	9,000
1807	Thomas St. Lawrence, D. D. -	Cork & Ross		6,500
1810	James Verschoyle, D. D. - -	Killala & Ach'y		4,000
1812	John Leslie, D. D. - - -	Elphin	1820	12,000
1813	Robert Fowler, D. D. - - -	Ossory		6,000
1813	Richard Bourke, D. D. - -	Waterford & Lis.		8,000
1819	James Saurin, D. D. - -	Dromore	1820	5,600
1820	Richard Mant, D. D. - - -	Down & Connor	1823	7,000
1820	Thomas Elrington, D. D. - -	Leighlin & Ferns	1822	8,000
1822	William Bissett, D. D. - -	Raphoe		10,000
1822	John Jebb, D. D. - - -	Limerick, A. &A.		8,000
1826	John Brinkley, D. D. - - -	Cloyne		7,000
1828	Richard Ponsonby, D. D. -	Killaloe & Kilf.		7,000

The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all the other Bishops ; the rest rank according to priority of consecration.

Rotation of Irish Bishops sitting in Parliament.

The rotation in which the Irish Bishops sit in Parliament, is regulated by the following cycle ; by which each Archbishop sits *once* in *four*, and each Bishop *once* in *six* sessions.

Session.
1. Primate, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
2. Dublin, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
3. Cashel, Elphin, Down, Waterford, (1831.)
4. Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
5. Primate, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
6. Dublin, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.

Session.
7. Cashel, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
8. Tuam, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore.
9. Primate, Elphin, Down, Waterford.
10. Dublin, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork.
11. Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher.
12. Tuam, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert.

The cycle is completed at the end of every twelve sessions.

· "In Ireland," says the Eclectic Review (1823), "the Church of England has the tithes; the Church of Rome has the people. Out of nearly 7 millions of people, 5½ millions are Roman Catholics; above one million are Presbyterians and Dissenters of other sects; and not half a million (400,000) is computed to be the *outside* of the numbers who adhere to the Protestant establishment. To minister to these 400,000 hearers, there are no fewer than 1,700 clergy (of whom 587 are dignitaries), with an income of £1,300,000."

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The established religion of Scotland is Presbyterianism. The Church of Scotland is governed by one General Assembly, 15 Synods, and 78 Presbyteries. It contains 899 parishes, and has 933 clergymen.

Members of the Established Church, -	1,638,484
Seceding Presbyterians, - - -	285,000
Roman Catholics, - - - - -	70,000
Other Denominations, - - - -	98,530
Total,	2,092,014

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lyndhurst, *Lord High Chancellor.*
Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach, *Master of the Rolls.* £7,000 a year.
Rt. Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice Chancellor.* £6,000 a year.
John Springett Harvey, Esq. *Accountant General.*
Amount of effects of suitors in chancery, in 1828, £39,210,326.

Court of the King's Bench.

Rt. Hon. Lord Tenterden, *Chief Justice.* £10,000 a year.
Sir John Bayley, - - -
Sir Joseph Littledale, - - } *Judges.* £6,000 a year each.
Sir James Parke, - -

Court of Common Pleas.

Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas C. Tindal, *Chief Justice.* £8,000 a year.
Sir James Allan Park, - - -
Sir Stephen Gaselee, - - } *Judges.* £6,000 a year each.
Sir John B. Bosanquet, - -

Court of Exchequer.

Sir William Alexander, - *Lord Chief Baron.* £7,000 a year.
Sir William Garrow, - -
Sir John Vaughan, - - } *Barons.* £6,000 a year.
Sir William Bolland, - -

The average number of actions brought every year in England and Wales is 86,279.

The amount of damages recovered in the King's Bench, as shown by the *Posteas*, was, in 1828, £221,151.

Court of Admiralty.

Sir Christopher Robinson, Knt. *Judge of the Court of Admiralty.*
Sir. H. Jenner, *King's-Advocate-General.*

Four Ecclesiastical Courts :—

Prerogative, for Wills & Admin'ns, Doctors' Commons	}
Arches & Peculiars, Appeals from Eccles'l Courts, do.
Faculty, for Dispensations to marry, - - do.
Delegates, - - - - - - - do.	Sir J. Nicholl, £3,000 a year, by fees.

<div align="center">The number of Proctors is limited to 34.</div>

Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal Street.—H. R. Reynolds, Esq. Chief Com.—T. B. Bowen, Esq., J. G. Harris, Esq., W. J. Law, Esq.— Salaries, £11,254.—The number discharged under the present Act, up to 1829, was 51,000 ; their debts 4 millions sterling ; assets a farthing in the pound ; expense of discharge over £25 each. About 65 in every 1,200 produce any assets.

Marshalsea Court, Scotland Yard.

Courts of Requests in and about the Metropolis :—

City, Guildhall Buildings, King Street, Cheapside,
Southwark, Swan Street, Horsemonger Lane,
Wandsworth, Ram Inn, Wandsworth, -
Greenwich, - - - - - - -	For Debts under £5.
County Court, Kingsgate Street, Red Lion Square,
Tower Hamlets, Osborne Street, Whitechapel,
Westminster, Castle Street, Leicester Square,
———————— Vine Street, Piccadilly, - -	For Debts under 40*s.*

There are 164 places in England where the power of committing for debt exists.

The number of Barristers is calculated at 1,034 ; Conveyancers and Pleaders, 138 ; London Attorneys, 9,056 ; Country Attorneys, 2,667. Total Lawyers in England and Wales, 12,895.—For the 9 years ending in 1829, the attorneys paid in duties on articles of clerkship, admissions, and yearly certificates, upwards of one million sterling.

Barristers' fees constitute 25 per cent. of the whole expenses of law suits.

<div align="center">ARMY.</div>

The amount of the land forces voted for the service of the year 1829 was 89,723 men, exclusive of the men employed by the East India Company. The sum voted for the whole expenses of the army, including every charge connected with it, was £6,336,231. The British army is composed of 103 battalions. About twenty of these are in the service and pay of the East India Company, and fifty-four more are disposed of in the Colonies. Four battalions, on an average, are constantly on their passage to relieve the regiments on foreign stations, leaving twenty-five battalions (exclusive of guards) for the service of the United Kingdom. The casualties in the army, according to Sir Henry Hardinge's estimate, amount to about one-eleventh or one-twelfth of the whole forces annually. The Mutiny Bill underwent an alteration in the session of 1829. The clauses, which used to amount to 163, are now condensed to 77, and the Bill is rendered more concise and plain. It enables general commanding officers in a district to order district courts-martial instead of general regimental courts-martial. The oath is the same for all members of courts-martial.

<div align="center">*Officers and Institutions connected with the Army.*</div>

Staff at Head Quarters.—Commandant in Chief, Staff, Secretaries, &c. (Horse Guards), £12,167 9*s.* 6*d.*

Secretary at War, Deputy, Clerks, &c. (do.), £32,808 10*s.*

Paymaster, do. do. (Whitehall) £21,008 10*s.*

Adjutant-General do. (Horse Guards), £6,835 19*s.*

Quarter-Master-General do. (do.) £5;905 5s.
Judge-Advocate-General, do. (Upper Crown Street), £5,982 6s.
Comptroller of Accounts do. (Whitehall), £13,000 17s.
Recruiting Office, (Eng. and Ireland) £56,776 9s.
Board of General Officers, 21, Spring Gardens.
Army Medical Board, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.—*Director- General*, Sir J. McGrigor.—*Secretary*, S. Reed, Esq.
Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks. Instituted 1799. Parl. allow. £10,029 17s. 1d.—*Gov.* Sir E. Paget.
Royal Hospital, Chelsea.—*Gov.* Sir S. Hulse. Parl. allow. (with Kilmainham Royal Hospital, Dublin, and including In and Out Pensioners), £1,325,014 6s. 1d.
Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.—*Command.* Lieut. Col. Williamson. Parl. allow. £24,155.
Garrisons at home and abroad, Parl. allow. £36,862 18s. 11d.
The sum of £700,000 was also granted for the extraordinary expenses of the army.

NAVY.

The number of men voted for the service of the Fleet for 1829, was 30,000, including 9000 marines. The sum voted for the general expenses of the Navy was £5,878,794.

Officers and Institutions connected with the Navy.

Admiralty, Charing Cross.—*Lords Commiss.* Viscount Melville, £5,000; Sir G. Cockburn, Sir H. Hotham, Sir G. Clerk, Visct. Castlereagh, £1,000 each.—*Sec.* Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker, £3,000.—2d *Sec.* J. Barrow, Esq. £1,500.—Total for office, £52,976 5s. 1d.
Navy Pay, Somerset Place.—*Treas.* Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald, £3,000.—*Paymast.* Capt. Huskisson, £1,200.—Total for office, £83,449 6s. 7d.
Navy Office, Somerset Place.—*Compt.* Sir T. B. Martin, £2,000.—*Dep.* Hon. H. Legge.—Total for office, £60,830 15s.
Victualling Office, Somerset Place.—*Chairm. of Board*, Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, £1,200.—*Dep.* I. Wolley, Esq. £1,000.—Total for office £180,827 11s. 7d.
His Majesty's Yards at home, £1,385,529 18s. 8d.
His Majesty's Yards abroad, £52,141 3s. 3d.
In lieu of the Board of Longitude, which was abolished in 1828, a council composed of Messrs. Young and Faraday and Captain Sabine, at £100 a year each, assists the Admiralty in matters of science.
Victualling Yards, £64,356.
Naval College, £3,121 8s. 3d.
Royal Hospital, Greenwich.—*Military Department, Governor*, Sir R. Keats.—*Civil Department, Commissioners*, V. Fitzgerald, Lord Lowther, Sir W. J. Hope, Lord Auckland, E. H. Locker, Esq.—*Sec.* W. H. Hooper, Esq.—Parl. allow. £250,000.
Pilotage.—60,000, £64,455 13s. 5d.
Marine Pay Office, 22, New Street, Spring Gardens.

ORDNANCE.

The sum voted for the general expenses of the Ordnance for 1829–30 was £1,728,908.

Offices and Establishments connected with the Ordnance.

Ordnance Office, Pall Mall and Tower.—*Master-General*, Viscount Beresford, £3,176.—*Lieut.-Gen.* Lord R. Somerset, £1,200.—*Surveyor-General*, Sir H. Fane, £1,500.—*Clerk*, Spencer Perceval, Esq., £1,200.—Total for office, £70,544. *Constable of Tower*, Duke of Wellington.

Establishments at Woolwich, £8,600.

Stations at home and abroad, £42,817.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, £3,507.

Barracks, Great Britain and Colonies, £117,636.

Barracks, Ireland, £102,721.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Samuel Drewe, Esq. *Governor*.   J. Horsley Palmer, Esq. *Dep. Gov.*

The charter by which this Company subsists is the *eighth* that has been granted to them since their incorporation. It was granted in 1800, and will expire on the first of August, 1833. On the 28th Feb. 1829 their advances to Government amounted to upwards of twenty millions and a half sterling. The balance of public money in their hands is from three to five millions on the average; and they are paid better than a quarter of a million yearly for the management of the Public Debt. The amount of their circulation in September, 1829, was £18,873,740. From the 1st Jan. 1826 to the 1st May 1828, the Bank issued £21,766,905 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, of which £1,090,858 7s. were issued in exchange for guineas.

The dividend is eight per cent. per annum on Bank Stock.

£500 Bank Stock qualifies a holder for voting at a general court, if he be in possession of it for six months; £2,000 qualifies the holder for a Director; £3,000 for Deputy-Governor; and £4,000 for Governor. No proprietor can have more than one vote.

[The above notices of the *Judiciary*, *Army*, *Navy*, and *Bank of England*, are taken chiefly from the Englishman's Almanac for 1830.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[From the Englishman's Almanac for 1830.]

In opening the budget for 1829–30, the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated the Revenue for the year at £51,347,000. The actual produce of the two quarters ended 10th Oct. 1829 is upwards of 25 millions, so that if the other two quarters equal the preceding ones, the computation of the government will have been correct. The expenditure for the year has been settled by the House of Commons at £48,333,593, which, deducted from the expected income, yields a balance of £3,013,407 for reducing the debt. The expenditure consists of payments on account of the debt amounting to £27,903,000; for annuities payable by the Bank, £585,000; and for the fixed charge on the Consolidated Fund, £2,200,000. Then for the Army, Navy, Ordnance, Miscellaneous Services, &c. there have been voted about 18 millions, making the total expenditure as above. It was calculated in parliament last year, that the amount of government taxes each year is £50,700,000, which, with manifold local rates, voluntarily and otherwise borne by the community, is swelled to nearly 80 millions a year. Calculating the population at 20 millions, there is paid every year in this country, in the shape of taxation, at the rate of £4 each person. In France, the total taxation does not exceed the rate of £1 6s. per soul; in America it amounts to only 10s. a head. The annual average official value of our exports, from 1810 to 1820, was upwards of 36 millions sterling; from 1821

to 1826, it was upwards of 45 millions sterling ; in 1827, it was £45,110,000 ; and in 1828, £52,049,000.—The number of factories in Manchester, in 1820, was 54, and their value as assessed to the poor's rates, £16,806. In 1823, the number was 56 ; value, £18,293. In 1826 the number was 72 ; value, £24,034. In 1828 the number was 73 , value, £25,245.—The import of cotton in the year 1824, was 147,000,000 lbs. In 1827 it was 268,000,000 lbs. The average quantity of cotton wool imported annually is about 197,000,000 lbs. weight. Of this quantity, 151,000,000 lbs. are imported from the United States of America ; 17,000,000 from Brazil ; Egypt, 7,000,000 ; West Indies, 12,000,000 ; and the rest from the East Indies. The duty on British woollen cloth imported into the United States of America, after June 1829, is, on coarse texture, 45 per cent.; on finer cloths, 50 per cent.

NET PRODUCE *of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ending Oct. 10, 1828 & Oct. 10, 1829.* [Companion to the British Almanac, 1830.]

	1828.	1829.
Customs,	£16,358.170	£15,961,206
Excise,	17,905,978	17,904,027
Stamps,	6,575,318	6,704,792
Post-Office,	1,387,000	1,396,000
Taxes,	4,836,464	4,905,886
Miscellaneous,	556,171	600,848
Total	£47,619,101	£47,472,659

Unredeemed FUNDED DEBT, *and* CHARGE *thereof*. [Companion to the British Almanac, 1830.]

	Debt.	Charge
G. Britain,	£741,089,836	£26,436,359
Ireland,	31,232,704	1,165,897
	£772,322,540	27,602,256

This is the total amount of the Debt, as stated for Jan. 5, 1829, with the annual expense of it for interest and management.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

William Astell, *Chairman of the Directors.*

This Company was incorporated in 1700 ; but their present charter was granted in 1813 ; and it will expire in 1834. The proprietors of East India Stock consist of about 3,000 persons. A proprietor of £1,000 stock is entitled to one vote ; of £2,000, to 2 votes ; of £3,000, to 3 votes ; of £10,000 and upwards, to 4 votes. The dividend is 10½ per cent. *per annum.* The produce of the Company's trade with India, in 1828, was £5,891,000 ; the value of their exports to China (of which they have the monopoly), was £863,494.

The Receipts, Territorial and Commercial, (exclusive of the duty on Tea), for the year ending May, 1829, were   £9,371,230 12 6
Expenditure,   -   -   -   -   -   8,298,667 9 5

Balance,   -   -   -   -   -   - £1,081,563 3 1

The gross produce of the Tea sold in 1828, was £4,254,000.

From 1814 to 1826, there were sent out to India, 3,174 cadets ; in the year 1828, 77 writers, 357 cadets, and 59 assistant surgeons. [*Englishman's Almanac.*]

BENGAL.

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck,	*Governor-General of India.*
Earl of Dalhousie, . . .	*Commander-in-Chief.*
Sir Charles Grey, . . .	*Chief Justice.*
John M. Turner, D. D. . .	*Bishop of Calcutta.*

MADRAS.

Rt. Hon. Stephen R. Lushington,	*Governor.*
Sir George T. Walker, . .	*Commander of the Forces.*
Sir Ralph Palmer, . . .	*Chief Justice.*

BOMBAY.

Sir John Malcolm, . . .	*Governor.*
Sir Thomas Bradford, . .	*Commander of the Forces.*
Sir James Dewar, . . .	*Chief Justice.*

NEWSPAPERS.

The number of Newspapers published in London, in 1829, has been stated at 55; in other parts of England, 158; in Scotland, 38; in Ireland, 74:— total, 325. The number of Newspapers and Periodical Journals, in the *United States*, in 1828, according to the statement in the first volume of this Almanac (see p. 229), was 802. The present number is not far from 1,000.

The following statement exhibits the number of *stamps* issued for some of the principal London Newspapers, in 1829, and the *amount of duty* received for them.

	Stamps.	Duty.
Times and Evening Mail	3,275,311	£54,538 10 4
Morn'g Chron., Observer, Bell's Life in L., and Englishman	2,331,450	33,857 10 0
Morning Herald and English Chronicle . . .	2,000,475	33,341 5 0
Standard, St. James's Chronicle, London Packet, and London Journal	1,367,000	22,783 6 8
Morning Advertiser and Weekly Register . .	1,145,000	19,083 6 4
Courier	995,200	16,586 13 8
Globe and Traveller	864,000	14,400 0 0
Bell's Weekly Despatch	780,552	13,009 4 0
Sun	625,000	10,416 13 4
Morning Post	598,500	9,975 0 0

The following remarks are from "The Englishman's Almanac" for 1830.

"There are printed in London 50 newspapers; in the country parts of England, 155. These consume 25 millions of stamps in the year. The principal London papers are the *Times, Morning Herald, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Morning Journal, Morning Advertiser,* and *Ledger,* morning papers: the *Courier, Globe, Standard, British Traveller, Sun,* and *Star,* evening papers. Most of these journals are conducted with amazing ability. Articles almost daily appear in the *Times,* which, for rhetorical merit, would adorn some of the most illustrious names in our literature.—The subscription to the Morning Papers is £2. 6s. per quarter.—The charge for advertising is 7s. for each advertisement at and under *seven* lines, and at the rate of 6d. a line afterwards."

ENGLISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Name.	Date.	Income. 1828-9	1829-10	Name.	Date.	Income. 1828-9	1829-10
British & Foreign Bible	1801	86,259	84,982	Hibernian	1806	7,595	9,228
Prom'g Chr. Knowledge	1799	72,486	60,000	Sund. School Union	1803	5,276	6,323
Wesleyan Missionary		50,005	55,565	Home Missionary	1819		5,782
London Missionary	1795	41,803	48,526	Missions Unit. Breth.	1732	8,930	4,021
Church Missionary	1800	53,675	47,323	Naval & Milit. Bible	1780	3,771	3,396
Propagating the Gospel	1701	27,582	29,168	British Reformation	1827	1,741	3,000
Religious Tract	1799	22,469	24,973	Pra'er-B'k & Homily	1813	2,189	2,207
National School	1810	20,102	20,000	Anti-Slavery	1823	1,787	2,134
London Jews'	1808	13,129	12,272	Brit. & For. School	1805	2,615	2,038
Baptist Missionary	1792	10,393	11,300	Peace	1816	612	628

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FRANCE.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS PHILIP, King of the French; of the Branch of Orleans, and descended from a brother of Louis XIV; b. Oct. 6, 1773; proclaimed King of the French, Aug. 9, 1830; m. Nov. 25, 1809, MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Ferdinand, king of the Two Sicilies, b. April 26, 1782: Issue:—

1. FERDINAND, Duke of Chartres; b. Sept. 3, 1810.
2. *Louisa;* b. April 3, 1812.—3. *Maria;* b. April 12, 1813.
4. *Louis Charles,* Duke of Nemours; b. Oct. 25, 1814.
5. *Clementina;* b. June 3, 1817.
6. *Francis,* Duke of Joinville; b. Aug. 14, 1818.
7. *Henry,* Duke of Aumale; b. Jan. 16, 1822.
8. *Anthony,* Duke of Montpensier; b. July 31, 1824.

Sister of the King.

Eugenie Adelaide Louisa, Mad. d'Orleans; b. Aug. 23, 1777.

[THE KING AND FAMILY *excluded by the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of the 7th of August,* 1830.

CHARLES X, King of France and Navarre; Most Christian Majesty; b. Oct. 9, 1757; succeeded his brother *Louis XVIII,* Sept. 16, 1824; crowned at Rheims, May 29, 1825; m. Nov. 6, 1773, *Maria Theresa,* sister of the king of Sardinia, who died at Gratz, June 2, 1805: Issue:—

LOUIS ANTHONY, Duke of Angoulême, *Dauphin;* b. Aug. 6, 1775; m. June 10, 1799, *Maria Theresa (Dauphiness),* daughter of Louis XVI, b. Dec. 19, 1778.

Louisa Maria Theresa, (daughter of the late Duke of Berry, next brother to the Dauphin); b. Sept. 21, 1819.

Henry, Duke of Bourdeaux *(grandson of France,* a posthumous son of the late Duke of Berry); b. Sept. 29, 1820.

Council of Ministers of Charles X, 1830.

Prince de Polignac,	*President of the Council of Ministers.*
M. de Chantelauze,	*Keeper of the Seals.*
Count de Peyronnet,	*Minister of the Interior.*
Baron d'Haussez,	*Minister of Marine.*
Baron de Montbel,	*Minister of Finance.*
Count de Guernon Ranville,	*Minister of Eccles. Affairs & Public Instruction.*
Baron Capelle,	*Secretary of State for Public Works.*]

The following are some of the principal events of the *Revolution* which has recently taken place in France. On the 19th of March, 1830, the King prorogued the Chamber of Deputies till September 1, in consequence of the stand which they took against the ministry, in their answer to the King's speech; on the 17th of May, he dissolved the Chamber; and at the same time new elections were ordered, and the two Chambers convoked for August 3d. Of the 221 Deputies who voted for the answer, 220 were reëlected; and in the new Chamber, the liberals had a large majority. In consequence of this result, the ministers made a report to the King, which was published July 26, accompanied by three ordinances; one dissolving the Chamber of Deputies; another suspending the liberty of the press; and a third altering the law of election. All the liberal papers in Paris were suppressed; the bank refused

to discount bills; the manufacturers discharged their workmen; and the streets of Paris were thronged with people. The editors signed a remonstrance declaring the ordinances illegal, and that they ought to be resisted. On the morning of the 27th, the newspapers and journals appeared as usual, and the seizure of the presses and the imprisonment of the editors were signals of the revolution. The citizens took up arms against the government, and by one o'clock, the following day, obtained a complete victory over the King's Guards. On the 29th of July, the liberal deputies, who had assembled in Paris, appointed Lafayette commander-in-chief of the National Guards; and on the 31st, they published a declaration inviting Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, to become Lieutenant General of the kingdom. On the same day (31st) Charles X. and his household fled from St. Cloud to Rambouillet; and on the 2d of August, the abdication of the King and the Dauphin, in favor of the Duke of Bourdeaux, with the title of *Henry V*, was placed in the hands of the Lieutenant General. The two Chambers met on the 3d of August: the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne of France vacant *de facto et de jure* on the 6th; adopted the new-modelled charter by a vote of 219 to 33, and voted to invite the Duke of Orleans to become King of the French, on condition of his accepting the changes of the Charter, on the 7th; the Duke accepted the crown on the 8th, and took the prescribed oath on the 9th. The Chamber of Peers adopted, on the 7th of August, all the provisions contained in the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, except the following, namely, "All the creations of peers during the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void;" declaring, that they "would leave the decision of this question to the high prudence of the Prince Lieutenant General."

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER AS MODIFIED BY THE DECLARATION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, AUG. 7, AND SWORN TO BY LOUIS PHILIP OF ORLEANS, AUG. 9, 1830.

Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies, taking into consideration the imperious necessity which is the result of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, and the following days; and of the situation in which France is at this moment placed, in consequence of this violation of the Constitutional Charter;—considering, moreover, that by this violation, and the heroic resistance of the citizens of Paris, his Majesty King Charles X, his Royal Highness Louis Anthony, his son, and the senior members of the Royal House are leaving the Kingdom of France, declare that the Throne is vacant *de facto et de jure*, and that there is an absolute necessity of providing for it.

The Chamber of Deputies declare, secondly, that according to the wish, and for the interest of the people of France, the preamble of the Constitutional Charter is omitted, as wounding the national dignity, in appearing to grant to them rights which essentially belong to them: and that the succeeding Articles of the same Charter ought to be suppressed or modified in the following manner:—

[Translated from "Le Courrier des États-Unis."]

Art. 1. Frenchmen are to be equal in the eye of the law, whatever may be their titles or their ranks.

2. They are to contribute in proportion to their fortunes to the expenes of the State.

3. They are all to be equally admissible to civil and military employments.

4. Their individual liberty is hereby equally guarantied. No person can be either prosecuted or arrested, except in cases prescribed by the law.

5. Each one may profess his religion with equal liberty, and shall obtain for his religious worship the same protection.

6. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, professed by the majority of the French, and those of other Christian worship, receive stipends from the public treasury.

7. Frenchmen have the right of publishing and printing their opinions, provided they conform themselves to the laws. The censorship can never be reëstablished.

8. All property is inviolable, without any exception of that which is called national; the law making no difference.

9. The State may exact the sacrifice of property for the good of the public, legally proved; but an indemnity shall be first given to those who may suffer from the change.

10. All searching into the opinions and votes given before the Restoration, is interdicted; and the same oblivion is enjoined upon the tribunals and upon the citizens.

11. The conscription is abolished; the method of recruiting the army for the land and sea service, is to be determined by law.

Of the King's Authority.

Art. 12. The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; his ministers are responsible; to the King alone belongs the executive power.

13. The King is the supreme head of the State; he commands the forces by sea and by land; declares war; makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; appoints all those who are employed in the public administration; and makes the regulations necessary for the execution of the laws, without having power either to suspend the laws themselves, or dispense with their execution. Nevertheless, no foreign troops can ever be admitted into the service of the State, without an express law.

14. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies.

15. The proposing of the laws belongs to the King, to the Chamber of Peers, and to the Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless, every law imposing a tax must be first voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

16. Every law must be discussed and voted freely by the majority of each of the two Chambers.

17. If a proposed law be rejected by one of the three powers, it cannot be brought forward again in the same session.

18. The King alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

19. The Civil List is to be fixed for the duration of the reign by the first Legislative Assembly after the accession of the King.

Of the Chamber of Peers.

Art. 20. The Chamber of Peers is an essential portion of the legislative power.

21. It is to be convoked by the King at the same time as the Chamber of Deputies. The session of one is to begin and to end at the same time as that of the other.

22. Any assembly of the Chamber of Peers which may be held at a time which is not that of the session of the Chamber of Deputies, is unlawful and void of all force, except in the single case in which it is assembled as a Court of Justice, and then it can exercise only judicial functions.

23. The nomination of the Peers of France is the prerogative of the King. Their number is unlimited. He can vary their dignities, and name them Peers for life, or make them hereditary at his pleasure.

24. Peers may enter the Chamber at twenty-five years of age, and have a deliberative voice at the age of thirty years.

25. The Chamber of Peers is to be presided over by the Chancellor of France, and in his absence, by a Peer named by the King.

26. The Princes of the Blood are Peers by right of birth. They take their seats next to the President.

27. The sittings of the Chamber of Peers are to be public, and also those of the Chamber of Deputies.

28. The Chamber of Peers takes cognizance of high treason, and of attempts against the safety of the State, which shall be defined by the law.

29. No Peer can be arrested but by the authority of the Chamber, or judged but by it in a criminal matter.

Of the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 30. The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges, of which the organization is to be determined by law.

31. The deputies are to be elected for the space of five years.

32. No deputy can be admitted into the Chamber till he has attained the age of thirty years, and if he does not possess the other conditions prescribed by the law.

33. If, however, there should not be in the department fifty persons of the age specified, paying the amount of taxes fixed by law, their number shall be completed from the persons who pay the greatest amount of taxes under the amount fixed by law, who may be elected concurrently with the first.

34. No person can be an elector if he is under 25 years of age; and if he does not possess all the other conditions determined by the law.

35. The presidents of the electoral colleges are to be named by the electors.

36. One half at least of the deputies shall be chosen from those who have their political residence in the department.

37. The President of the Chamber of Deputies is to be elected by the Chamber itself, at the opening of each session.

38. The sittings of the Chamber are to be public; but the request of five members shall be sufficient to enable the Chamber to resolve itself into a secret committee.

39. The Chamber is to be divided into committees, to discuss laws which may be proposed.

40. No tax can be established or collected, if it has not been consented to by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King.

41. The land and house tax can be voted for one year only. The indirect taxes may be voted for several years.

42. The King is to convoke every year the two Chambers, and he has the right to prorogue them, and to dissolve that of the Deputies; but in this case he must convoke a new one within the period of three months.

43. No bodily restraint can be exercised against a member of the Chamber during the session, nor for six weeks which precede or follow the session.

44. No member of the Chamber can be, during the session, prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, unless taken in the act, till after the Chamber has permitted his arrest.

45. Every petition to either of the Chambers must be made in writing. The law interdicts its being carried in person to the bar.

Of the Ministers.

Art. 46. The ministers may be members of the Chamber of Peers or the Chamber of Deputies. They have, moreover, their entrance into either Chamber, and are entitled to be heard, when they demand it.

47. The Chamber of Deputies has the right of impeaching the ministers, or of bringing them before the Chamber of Peers, which alone can judge them.

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Judiciary.

Art. 48. All justice emanates from the King; it is administered in his name, by the judges, whom he names, and whom he institutes.

49. The judges named by the King are not removable.

50. The ordinary courts and tribunals existing are to be maintained, and there is to be no change but by virtue of a law.

51. The existing institution of the tribunal of commerce is preserved.

52. The office of justice of the peace is equally preserved. The justices of the peace, though named by the King, are not unremovable.

53. No one can be deprived of his natural judges.

54. Consequently, there can be no extraordinary commissions or tribunals, under any title or denomination whatever.

55. The debates shall be public in criminal matters, except when that publicity may be dangerous to public order and manners; and in that case the tribunal is to declare so by a distinct judgment.

56. The institution of juries is preserved; the changes which a longer experience may render necessary can be effected only by a distinct law.

57. The punishment of the confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be reëstablished.

58. The King has the right to pardon and to commute punishments.

59. The civil code, and the laws actually existing, that are not contrary to the present Charter, shall remain in full force until they shall be legally abrogated.

Particular Rights guarantied by the State.

Art. 60. The military in actual service, officers and soldiers retired, widows, officers and soldiers pensioned, are to preserve their rank, honors, and pensions.

61. The public debt is guarantied; every sort of engagement made by the State with its creditors, is inviolable.

62. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new preserve theirs; the King creates nobles at his pleasure; but he only grants to them rank and honors, without exemption from the burdens and duties imposed on them as members of society.

63. The Legion of Honor is maintained. The King is to determine the regulations and the decorations.

64. The Colonies are to be governed by particular laws and regulations.

65. The King and his successors shall swear, at their accession, in presence of the two Chambers, to observe faithfully the present Constitutional Charter.

66. The present Charter, and all the rights it consecrates, remain entrusted to the patriotism and courage of the National Guard and all the citizens.

67. France resumes her colors; in future no other cockade shall be worn than the tri-colored.

Supplementary Provisions.

The Chamber of Deputies declares that it is necessary to provide successively by separate laws, and that with the shortest possible delay ;—

1. For the extension of the trial by jury to misdemeanors of the press ;

2. For the responsibility of ministers and the other agents of government ;

3. For the reëlection of deputies appointed to public offices with salaries ;

4. For the annual voting of the army estimates ;

5. For the oganization of the National Guards, their officers to be chosen by themselves ;

6. For regulations securing, in a legal manner, the condition of officers both military and naval, of all ranks;

7. For departmental and municipal institutions founded on an elective system;

8. For public instruction and liberty in teaching;

9. For the abolition of the double vote, and for fixing the qualifications of electors and deputies.

Special Provisions.

All the creations of Peers, during the reign of Charles X., are declared null and void.

Article 23 of the Charter (the 27th of the old Charter) shall undergo a fresh examination during the Session of 1831.

Upon condition of accepting these provisions and propositions, the Chamber of Deputies declares, that the universal and pressing interest of the French People calls to the throne his Royal Highness Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and his descendants for ever from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the female branches and their descendants.

In consequence his Royal Highness Louis Philip, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, shall be invited to accept and make oath to the above clauses and engagements—the observance of the Constitutional Charter, and the modifications indicated—and after having made oath before the assembled Chambers, to assume the title of the King of the French.

Debated at the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, 7th August, 1830.

Presidents and Secretaries.— *Lafitte*, Vice-President. *Jaqueminot, Pavée de Vendeuvre, Cunin Gridaine, Jars.*

Examined with the original by us President and Secretaries—*Lafitte, Jars, Jacqueminot, Pavée de Vendeuvre*, Deputy de l'Aube. *Cunin Gridaine* Deputy des Ardennes.

Ministry of Louis Philip.

Count de Mole,	*Min. For. Affairs.*	M. de Guizot,	*Min. of the Interior.*
General Gerard,	*Minister of War.*	Gen. Sebastiani,	*Min. of Marine.*
Baron Louis,	*Min. of Finance.*	M. Dupont d'Eure,	*Keeper of the Seals*
Duke de Broglio,	{ *Min. Pub. Inst. and* { *Pres. Coun. State.*		*and Minister of Justice.*

M. Casimir-Perrier, & M. J. Lafitte, *Ministers of State.*

Benj. Constant, { *President of the Committee of Legislation and the Administration of Justice in the Council of State.*

Baron Pasquier, *President of the House of Peers.*
M. Lafitte, *President of the House of Deputies.*

The number of *Deputies* is 430. The number of *Peers*, before the recent revolution, was 367, of which 93, who were created by Charles X, have been disqualified from taking their seats under the new government, by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies.

The old Charter permitted only those Frenchmen (30 years old) who paid annually 300 francs in direct taxes, to be electors, and those only to be eligible, who paid 1,000 francs. Of nearly 32,000,000 of people there were supposed to be only about 80,000 electors; and only 5,000 or 6,000 persons eligible. The new Charter leaves these qualifications to be settled by law.

PRUSSIA.

King and Royal Family.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., King of Prussia, Margrave of Branden-burg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia ; b. Aug. 3, 1770 ; succeeded his father *Frederick William II.* Nov. 16, 1797 ; m. Dec. 14, 1793, *Louisa Augusta*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died July 13, 1810. [m. (II.) (by private marriage, *mariage morganatique*) Nov. 9, 1824, to *Augusta*, Princess of Liegnitz :]—Issue by the first marriage :—

1. FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Prince Royal ;* b. Oct. 15, 1795 ; m. Nov. 29, 1823, *Elizabeth Louisa*, sister of the king of Bavaria, b. Nov. 13, 1801.

2. *William Louis ;* b. March 22, 1797 ; m. June 11, 1829. *Augusta*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

3. *Charlotte*, Empress of Russia, b. July 13, 1798.

4. *Charles ;* b. June 29, 1801 ; m. May 26, 1827, *Maria*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

5. *Alexandrina ;* b. Feb. 23, 1803 ; m. Sept. 24, 1820, to Prince *Frederick* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

6. *Louisa ;* b. Feb. 1, 1808 ; m. May 21, 1825, to *Frederick* of Orange.

7. *Albert ;* b. Oct. 4, 1809.

Goverment.

The government of Prussia is an absolute monarchy, and is perhaps as military in its character as any other in Europe. The king is assisted by a ministry or cabinet, on a similar footing to that of England ; but there is no representative assembly, although the royal decree of May 22, 1815, prom-ised the nation a representative constitution. The king, some years since, however, established Provincial Estates, which may be consulted in regard to taxation, and discuss what is laid before them by the authority of the sovereign ; but they have not the power of even making propositions to the government. The religion of the royal family is the Calvinist or Evangel-ical ; but there is no religion of state, and all denominations are equally tolerated. In 1817, the Lutherans and Calvinists of Prussia and some other German states formed a union under the name of Evangelical Chris-tians.

Supreme Authorities.
The Ministry of State.

The Ministry of State is composed of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, the Actual Privy Counsellor of State, the General of the Infantry, Count de Lottum, and the chiefs of particular ministries or departments. The President of the Council of State, Duke Charles of Mecklenburg, has the right to assist at the conferences of the Ministry of State when he pleases.

Particular Ministries or Departments.

Baron d'Altenstein, *Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Public Instruc-tion, and Health, and Privy Minister of State.*

Baron de Schuckmann, *Min. of Interior, and Privy Minister of State.*

Prince de Sayn-Wittgenstein, *Chief Minister of the King's Household, Privy Counsellor of State, and Grand Chamberlain.*

Count de Bernstorff, *Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of State and of the Cabinet.*

M. de Hake, *Minister of War and of State ; General of the Infantry.*

Count Dankelmann, *Minister of Justice, and Privy Minister of State.*

M. de Motz, *Minister of Finance, and Minister of State.*

EDUCATION.

The Prussian government is distinguished for patronizing learning ; and the kingdom is one of the best educated in Europe. The following particulars respecting primary education are taken from the official statement for the year 1825.

Number of Elementary Schools,	20,887
Number of Schools of a higher order,	736
Total	21,623
Boys in the Elementary Schools,	822,077
Girls, do.	755,922
Boys in the Schools of a higher order,	49,169
Girls, do.	37,050
Total	1,644,218

Students in the Universities of the Prussian States.

	Students in Theology.		Students in Philology and Philosophy.	Students in Jurisprudence and Government.	Students in Medicine.	Total.
	Evang. Church.	Catholic Church.				
1820—Winter of 1820—21	892	264	450	1,109	667	3,382
1825—Winter of 1825—26	1,674	763	577	1,724	714	5,452
1826—Winter of 1826—27	1,796	878	637	1,651	693	5,656
1827—Winter of 1826—28	1,951	888	714	1,670	731	5,956

SAXONY.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

ANTHONY, King of Saxony ; b. Dec. 27, 1755 ; succeeded his brother _Frederick Augustus_, May 12, 1827 ; m. MARIA THERESA, sister of the Emperor of Austria.

Maria Amelia, sister of the King ; b. Sept. 26, 1757.
MAXIMILIAN, brother of the King ; b. April 13, 1759 ; m. (I.) _Caroline_, of Parma, March 1, 1804 ; m. (II.) _Maria Louisa_, sister of the Duke of Lucca, Nov. 7, 1825 :—Issue by the 1st marriage ;—_Amelia_, b. Aug. 10, 1794 ; _Maria_, April 27, 1796 ; FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, lately appointed _Joint Regent_, b. May 18, 1797, m. 1819, _Caroline_ of Austria :—_Anne_, b. Nov. 15, 1799 ; _John_, b. Dec. 12, 1801, m. 1822, _Amelia_ of Bavaria.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a limited monarchy. There is an Assembly of Estates composed of three orders, clergy, nobility or gentry, and deputies from the towns. This Assembly regulates the taxes and imposts, and deliberates on important laws. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants ; the number of Catholics being computed at only 48,000, though the religion of the reigning family has been Catholic since the year 1697.

SUPREME AUTHORITIES OF STATE.
Privy Cabinet.

Count Detlev d'Einsiedel, _Minister of the Cabinet and Secretary of State._ [Recently dismissed.]
M. de Minckwitz, _(Actual Confidential Counsellor, and Major General), Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs._

Members of the Privy Council.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Augustus.
M. de Nostitz and Jaenkendorf, *Minister of Conference.*
Baron de Gutschmidt, *Minister of Conference.*
Baron de Werthern, *Minister of Conference and Chancellor.*
Baron de Manteuffel, *Minister of Conference and President.*
General de Zezschwitz, *Actual Privy Counsellor and President.*
M. de Carlowiz, *Actual Privy Counsellor.*

Leipsic Literary Fair.

Leipsic is the greatest centre of bookselling in Germany. The following statement of the number of new books offered at this literary fair, for 15 years, exhibits a surprising regularity of increase.

Years.		Works.	Years.		Works.	Years.		Works
1814	-	2,529	1819	-	3,916	1824	-	4,511
1815	-	2,750	1820	-	3,958	1825	-	4,836
1816	-	3,197	1821	-	3,997	1826	-	4,074
1817	-	3,352	1822	-	4,283	1827	-	5,108
1818	-	3,871	1823	-	4,309	1828	-	5,654

HANOVER.

WILLIAM, King of Hanover, (*William IV*, King of Great Britain.)

Government.

The King of Great Britain is King of Hanover; yet Great Britain and Hanover have no political incorporation with each other, but have different constitutions; and the succession to the throne in Hanover is limited to the male line. The power of the King is limited by the States, which consist of the nobility, the heads of the church, and the deputies of the towns.

The King's Ministry of State and Cabinet.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, *Governor General.*
Count de Munster, *resident in Lond. as Min. Reporter* (Rapporteur.)
M. de Bremer, *Min. of For. Affairs, Finance, and of the Post-Office.*
M. de Meding, *Minister of the Interior, Police, Mines, Commerce, and Manufactures.*
M. de Ompteda, *Minister of War; of the Boundaries of the Kingdom, Roads, and Bridges.*
Baron de Stralenheim, *Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, the University of Gottingen, Public Instruction, the Administration of Convents, National Economy, and Fiefs.*
M. de Schmidt Phiseldeck, *Privy Coun. and Head of the Dep. of Just.*

WURTEMBERG.

King and Royal Family.

WILLIAM, King of Wurtemberg, Duke of Swabia and Teek; b. Sept. 27, 1781; succeeded his father *Frederick*, Oct. 30, 1816; m. (I.) Jan. 24, 1816, *Catharine*, sister of the Emperor of Russia and widow of the Duke of Oldenburg, b. May 21, 1788, d. Jan. 9, 1819:—m. (II.) April 15, 1820,

PAULINA, daughter of his uncle, Duke Alexander, b. Sept. 11, 1800 :—Issue, by the first marriage :—

1. *Maria ;* b. Oct. 30, 1816.—2. *Sophia ;* b. June 17, 1818.—Issue by the 2d marriage :—3. *Catharine ;* b. Aug. 24, 1821.—4. CHARLES, *Prince Royal ;* b. March 6, 1823 ;—5. *Augustus ;* b. Oct. 4, 1826.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is a constitutional monarchy. The Constitution which was formed in 1819, provides for a legislative Assembly of States, composed of two houses, one consisting of members chosen for life among the nobles, and the other of members elected by the people for the term of six years.

Privy Council.

M. de Otto,	*President of the Privy Council.*
Baron de Mauckler,	*Minister of Justice.*
Count de Beroldingen,	*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*
M. de Semidtlin,	*Min. of the Home Dep. and of Eccles. Affairs.*
Count de Franquemont,	*Minister of War.*
Baron de Varnbuler,	*Minister of Finance.*

BAVARIA.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

LOUIS, King of Bavaria ; b. Aug. 25, 1786, succeeded his father *Maximilian Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1825 ; m. Oct. 12, 1810, THERESA, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, b. July 8, 1792 :—Issue :—

1. MAXIMILIAN, *Prince Royal ;* b. Nov. 28, 1811.
2. *Matilda ;* b. Aug. 30, 1813.
3. *Otho ;* b. June 1, 1815.
4. *Leopold ;* b. March 14, 1821.

5. *Adeline ;* b. March 19, 1823.
6. *Hildegarde ;* b. June 10, 1825.
7. *Alexandrina ;* b. Aug. 26, 1826.
8. *Albert ;* b. July 19, 1828.

GOVERNMENT.

The government has been, since 1818, a constitutional monarchy. The Parliament or Diet is composed of two chambers or houses, namely, a Senate or Chamber of Peers, and a House of Commons or Chamber of Deputies, consisting of representatives of the lower nobility, the Catholic and Protestant clergy, cities, towns, and agriculturists. The Ministers are responsible ; though they have great power.

AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FRANCIS, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation ; b. at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768 ; succeeded his father *Leopold II*, as Emperor of Germany, July 7, 1792 ; declared himself Hereditary Emperor of Austria, Aug. 11, 1804, and resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, Aug. 6, 1806 ; m. (I.) Jan. 6, 1788, *Elizabeth* of Wurtemberg, who died 1790 ; m. (II.) Aug. 14, 1790, *Maria Theresa*, daughter of Ferdinand IV of Sicily, who died April 13, 1807 : m. (III.) Jan. 9, 1808, *Maria Louisa Beatrix*, daughter of the Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816 ; m. (IV.) Nov. 10, 1816, CARO-

LINE AUGUSTA, daughter of the king of Bavaria:—Issue by the 2d marriage:—

1. *Maria Louisa;* b. Dec. 12, 1791; m. 1810, to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte: [issue; *Francis Joseph Charles* [Napoleon] Duke of Reichstadt, b. March 20, 1811]; created Duchess of Parma, May 30, 1814.
2. FERDINAND, *Crown Prince;* b. April 19, 1793.
3. *Maria Carolina,* Princess of Salerno; b. March 1, 1798.
4. *Carolina Ferdinanda;* b. April 8, 1801; m. Oct. 7, 1819, to Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony.
5. *Francis Charles Joseph;* b. Dec. 9, 1802; m. Nov. 4, 1824, Sophia, sister of the king of Bavaria.
6. *Maria Anne Frances;* b. June 8, 1804.

Princes of the Blood.

1. *Archduke Charles,* Palatine & Viceroy of Bohemia; b. March 9, 1771.
2. *Archduke Joseph,* Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary; b. March 9, 1776.
3. *Archduke Anthony,* G. M. of the Teutonic Order; b. Aug. 31, 1779.
4. *Archduke John,* General of Cavalry; b. Jan 20, 1782.
5. *Archduke Renier,* Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice; b. Sept. 30, 1783.
6. *Archduke Louis;* b. Dec. 13, 1784.
7. *Archduke Rodolph;* Card. and Archb. of Olmutz; b. Jan. 8, 1788.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the Austrian Empire is mainly an absolute monarchy, and is noted for its arbitrary and illiberal policy in prohibiting political discussions, and suppressing liberal opinions. Yet in some of the states the power of the emperor is limited by constitutional provisions, as in Hungary, where certain powers are possessed by the Diet, which is required to be convoked at least once in three years.

MINISTERS OF STATE AND CONFERENCE.

Prince Clement de Metternich, Count Francis Saurau, Count Henry Bellegarde, Count Francis Kollowrat-Liebsteinski, Chevalier de Plenczig.

M. Anthony Martin, *Director of the Cabinet.*

Privy Chancery of the Household, Court, and State.

Prince de Metternich, *Chancellor of the Household, Court, and State, (Minister of Foreign Affairs); Counsellor of State.*
Baron de Strumer, 13 *Aulic Counsellors, and 5 Counsellors.*

Chancery of the united Court.

Count de Saurau, *High Chancellor and Minister of the Home Department; 3 Chancellors of the Court.*
Count Anthony Mitrowsky, Baron de Geislern, Chevalier Stahl; 16 *Aulic Counsellors.*

Chancery of the Court of Hungary.

Adam Count Reviczky de Revisnye, *Chancellor of Court;* John Baron de Malonyai de Vicsay, *Vice-Chancellor;* 10 *Aulic Counsellors.*

Chancery of the Court of Transylvania.

Joseph Baron Miske de Magyar, *President;* 4 *Counsellors of Court.*
Michael Count Nadasd, *Minister of Finance.*

Baron Ferdinand de Fechtig, *President of the High Court of Justice.*
Count de Sedlnitzky, *President of the High-Police and Censorship.*
Prince Xavier de Hohenzollern-Hechingen, *President of the Council of War.*

SPAIN.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FERDINAND VII., King of Spain and the Indies; Most Catholic; b. Oct. 14. 1784; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father *Charles IV.*, March 19, 1808; m. (I.) Sept. 29, 1816, *Isabella Maria*, Infanta of Portugal, b. May 19, 1797, d. Dec. 26, 1818 : m. (II.) *Maria Josephina*, niece of the King of Saxony, d. May, 1829 ; m. (III.) Dec. 4, 1829, MARIA CHRISTINA, daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies:— Issue ; a daughter, b. 1830.

Princes of the Blood.

Don Charles Isidore, Infant, brother of the King; b. March 29, 1788; m. Sept. 29, 1816, *Maria Frances*, Infant of Portugal :—Issue ; *Charles Louis*, b. Jan. 31, 1818 ; *John Charles*, b. May 15, 1822 ; *Ferdinand*, b. Oct. 13, 1824.

Don Francis de Paula, Infant; b. March 10, 1794 ; m. June 12, 1819, *Louisa Charlotte*, daughter of the King of the Two Sicilies :—Issue ; *Isabella*, b. May 18, 1821 ; *Francis*, b. May 13, 1822 ; *Henry*, b. April 17, 1823 ; *Louisa*, b. June 12, 1824 ; *Edward*, b. April 4, 1826 ; *Josephine*, b. May 25, 1827 ; *Maria*, b. Nov. 16, 1828.

GOVERNMENT.

The government still remains an absolute, hereditary monarchy, though several unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish a constitutional government. The succession was limited to the male line till April 8, 1830, when, by a royal ordinance, females were rendered capable of succeeding to the throne.

Council of Ministers.

M. Salmon, *Minister of Foreign Affairs* (ad interim).
Don Francisco Tadeo de Calomarde, *Minister of Grace and Justice.*
Marquis de Zambrano, *Minister of War.*
Don Louis Maria de Salazar, *Minister of Marine.*
Don Louis Lopez de Ballesteros, *Minister of Finance.*

PORTUGAL.

KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MIGUEL, King of Portugal and the Algarves ; 2d son of *John VI.* of Portugal; b. Oct. 26, 1802 ; affianced at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1826, by proxy to his niece *Maria de Gloria*, who was declared Queen of Portugal; took the oath of Feb. 26, 1828, as Regent of Portugal : was proclaimed *King*, by the Cortes, June 26, 1828, and formally assumed the title of King of Portugal and the Algarves, July 4, 1828.

[MARIA DE GLORIA, eldest daughter of *Pedro*, Emperor of Brazil, eldest son of *John VI.* of Portugal ; b. April 14, 1819; declared Queen of Portugal in consequence of the abdication of her father, May 2, 1826.— Pedro having become Emperor of Brazil, under the conditions of the Constitution of that country, by an act of May 2, 1826, abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter, promulgated a Constitution for the kingdom with a Cortes, and appointed his brother Don Miguel regent, during the minority of his daughter. Miguel, after having sworn to the Constitution, renounced it, assumed absolute sovereignty in his own right, and is now *de facto* King of Portugal.]

26

SARDINIA.

CHARLES FELIX, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa; b. April 6, 1765; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, *Victor Emanuel*, March 13, 1821; m. March 7, 1807, MARIA CHRISTINA, daughter of Ferdinand IV., of the Two Sicilies, b. Jan. 17, 1779.

' STATES OF THE CHURCH.

THE *government* is an elective, absolute monarchy; the sovereign is the Pope who is chosen for life, by the college of Cardinals from their own body.

POPE PIUS VIII, *(Francis Xav. Castiglioni)* ; b. at Cingoli, Nov. 20, 1761; created Cardinal March 8, 1816; elected Pope March 31, 1829.

Cardinals. The Cardinals have the rank of princes, are next in dignity to the Pope, and together with him, they form the sacred college. Their number which was fixed, in 1526, at 70, is not generally full. They are divided into three ranks, of which the numbers, in 1829, were 4 Cardinal-Bishops, 43 Cardinal-Priests, and 11 Cardinal-Deacons;—total 58.

THE TWO SICILIES.
KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

FRANCIS, King of the Two Sicilies; b. April 19, 1777; succeeded his father *Ferdinand IV*, Jan. 4, 1825; m. (I.) April 24, 1797, *Maria Clementina*, sister of the Emperor of Austria:—(Issue; *Maria Caroline*, b. Nov. 5, 1788, m. Feb. 14, to the Duke of Berry):—m. (II.) Oct. 6, 1802, MARIA ISABELLA, sister of the King of Spain, b. Nov. 5, 1798:—Issue:—

2. *Louisa Charlotte;* b. Oct. 24, 1804; m. June 12, 1819, Don Francis of Spain.
3. *Maria Christina*, Q. Spain; b. Ap. 27, 1806.
4. FERDINAND, Duke of Calabria; b. Jan. 12, 1810.
5. *Charles*, Prince of Capua; b. Dec. 10, 1811.
6. *Leopold*, C. of Syracuse; b. May 22, 1813.
7. *Antoinette ;* b. Dec. 19, 1814.
8. *Antonio*, Count of Lecce; b. Sept. 23, 1816.
9. *Amelia*; b. Feb. 25, 1818.
10. *Caroline ;* b. Feb. 28, 1818.
11. *Theresa ;* b. March 14, 1822.
12. *Louis*, Count of Aquila; b. July 19, 1824.
13. *Francis*, C. of Trapani; b. Aug. 13, 1827.

TURKEY.
SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY.

MAHMOUD II, Grand Seignior and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire; b. July 20, 1785; called to the throne on the deposition of his uncle *Selim III*, July 28, 1808:—Issue:—*Abdul Medschid ;* b. April 20, 1823.—*Abdul-hamid ;* b. Feb. 18, 1827;—and several daughters.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is an absolute monarchy; the sovereign, who is styled Sultan, Grand Seignior, or Emperor, is the sole fountain of honor and office, and is the absolute master of the property and lives of his subjects. His cabinet council is styled the *Divan ;* his court, the *Porte* or *Sublime Porte.*

Reschid Mehemed Pacha, *Grand Vizier*, (Prime Minister.)
Jafendschi-Sade-Effendi, *Mufti, Head of the Religion of the State.*
Papudschi-Ahmed-Pacha, *Capudan-Pacha*, or *Grand Admiral.*
Mohamed-Seid-Pertew-Effendi, *Reis-Effendi, Min. of Foreign Affairs.*
Ali-Nedschib-Bei, *Kiaja-Bei, Minister of the Interior.*
Hassan-Jasin-Effendi, *Nischandschi-Baschi, Keeper of the Seals.*
Mehmed-Sadik-Effendi, *Defterdar, Minister of Finance.*
Chosrew-Mehmed-Pacha, *Seraskier, Generalisimo.*
Elhadsch-Ali-Ber, *Tersana-Emini, Minister of the Marine.*

MOLDAVIA. Jean Stroudza, *Hospodar*; inaugurated July 21, 1822.
WALLACHIA. Gregory Ghika, *Hospodar*; inaugurated Sept. 21, 1822.

GREECE.

THE Greeks revolted from the Turkish domination in 1821, asserted independence, and established a republican government. The Turks attempted to reduce them to subjection; a destructive war ensued, which lasted several years; at length the governments of Russia, France, and Great Britain interfered; and the Sultan of Turkey was induced to consent to the independence of Greece. In 1827, *Count Capo d'Istria* was elected President of Greece for the term of seven years; in January, 1828, he entered upon the duties of his office, and he has succeeded in establishing an efficient administration, and in gaining the confidence and affection of the people.

In February, 1830, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Russia, appointed *Prince Leopold* of Saxe-Coburg to be the hereditary sovereign of Greece, with the title of " Sovereign Prince." The Prince accepted the appointment; but on learning the actual condition of the country and the feelings of the people with regard to an appointment in which they had no voice, he afterwards resigned it.

The government was reorganized by the fourth national Congress, which met at Argos in the summer of 1829, Capo d'Istria still remaining at its head. The *Panhellenium*, a Council of 27 members, was replaced by another body consisting also of 27 members, called the *Gerousia*, Senate or Congress. This body gives its opinion on matters of legislation; but has not the power of a negative upon the decisions of the President. Besides the Senate, there is a Ministry, consisting of four departments, each having a secretary, viz. the Home Department; Foreign Affairs, including Commerce; the Judiciary; and Public E lucation and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The country of Greece, which is liberated, comprises the Morea, the most of the continent lying south of ancient Thessaly and Epirus, the island of Negropont and most of the smaller islands in the Archipelago, leaving Candia, Samos, and Scio in the possession of the Turks. The total area is not far from 16,000 square miles. " The Peloponnesus contains about 280,000 inhabitants; the islands about 175,000; and continental Greece, including Acarnania and Ætolia, about 180,000 ;—in all 635,000 souls."—

See *Anderson's " Observations upon the Peloponnesus and the Greek Islands, made in* 1829."

ASIATIC STATES.

Persia—FETH-ALI, *Schah*, b. 1768, ascended the throne 1796.
   Abbas Mirza, heir presumptive, b. 1785.
Bokhara and Samarcand,—MIR-HAIDER, *Khan*, 1826.
Mecca—YAHIA, *Scherif*, Nov. 2, 1813.
China—TAOU-KWANG, succeeded his father *Kia-King*, Sept. 2, 1820.

NORTH-AFRICAN STATES.

Egypt—MOMAMMED-ALI, *Pacha*, (b. 1769,) May 14, 1805.
Tripoli—SIDI-YOUSOUF, *Pacha*, 1795.
Tunis—SIDI-HASSAN, *Bey*, March 23, 1824.
Algiers—HOUSSAIN, *Dey*, March 1, 1818 ; dethroned July 5, 1830.
Morocco—MOULEY-ABD-ERRAHMAN, *Sultan*, Nov. 28, 1822.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In the first volume of the American Almanac, in the article on the "Use and Abuse of Ardent Spirits," it was shown that from 30,000 to 40,000 die annually in the United States in consequence of hard drinking. Some remarks were also made on the vast expense of money and the destruction of happiness and character, which attend this loss of life; and it was also shown that a moderate use of ardent spirits, even when it does not lead to intemperance, is useless, if not injurious, to persons in health.

We are now happy in being able to lay before our readers a series of important facts, which show that a deep and most salutary impression has been made upon the public mind by the influence of Temperance Societies; and which also afford ground for hope that a most pernicious and destructive habit may be eventually banished from the United States. The friends of these societies ascribe intemperance, with its train of evils, not to the tastes and habits of a few, but to the general use of spirituous liquors as an article of luxury, and as an auxiliary to labor in the field and the workshop; and it is against these uses that they especially direct their efforts. The facts which are here presented, have been brought to light chiefly by the efforts of the American Temperance Society, and have been furnished by a gentleman favorably situated for obtaining the most authentic information.

The American Temperance Society, which was formed in February, 1826, employs two agents in travelling from place to place to promote the objects of the institution; and a newspaper entitled "The Journal of Humanity," printed at Andover, Mass., is devoted to the same object. As many as thirteen state societies have already been formed, one in each of the following states, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Ohio, and Indiana.

The number of minor associations noticed in the publications of the American Temperance Society up to Aug. 19, 1830, was 1605, viz. in Maine 98, New Hampshire 84, Vermont 119, Massachusetts 232, Rhode Island 11, Connecticut 181, New York 372, New Jersey 30, Pennsylvania 95, Delaware 2, Maryland 11, District of Columbia 4, Virginia 111, North Carolina 17, South Carolina 11, Georgia 47, Florida 1, Alabama 8, Mississippi 9, Louisiana 2, Tennessee 11, Kentucky 19, Ohio 87, Indiana 26, Illinois 4, Missouri 3, Michigan 10.

The societies in these lists are not all connected with the A. T. S., but they all make the same fundamental principle,—entire abstinence from ardent spirits,—the basis of their efforts. Many societies doubtless exist, of which the officers of the A. T. S. have received no information. The whole number of members of these associations cannot be stated. In the

last Report of the A. T. S. it was estimated at 100,000, and more than 60,000 new members were reported to the office of the Journal of Humanity during the first eight months of the year 1830.

I. *The influence of the Societies extends to all classes of the community.* The practice of entire abstinence has been recommended by many of our largest and most respectable medical societies, by ecclesiastical bodies almost without exception in all parts of the country, and by members of the bar in several counties. Societies to promote it have been formed by females, by the young, by mechanics, by apprentices, by people of color, in churches, in the U. S. Army (at *five* military stations). Seamen are adopting it extensively: more than 40 vessels from Charleston, more than 50 from Boston, 56 from Gloucester, and 15 (square-rigged) from Portland, are now navigated without ardent spirit. In our largest and best regulated prisons and alms-houses, it is not allowed. In Connecticut, more than 1000 farms are known to be cultivated without it. In New Haven, there are more than 100 master builders, mechanics, and artisans, who use none themselves, and allow none among their workmen.

II. *It has diminished the number of distillers and venders of ardent spirits.* The First Annual Report of the N. York State Society (Jan. 1830) mentions the discontinuance of 35 distilleries in that State (12 in one county), and that of the Connecticut Society (May, 1830) states that 30 had been stopped, within its limits, during the year preceding. Out of 14 distilleries in one neighborhood in Westmoreland County, Pa., 10 have been stopped within a few months. " In Connecticut," says the Report abovmentioned, " more than 150 retailers have voluntarily relinquished the business within a year." In New London County only, 45 have ceased to deal in ardent spirit. In Sandy Hill, New York, where 20 licenses were formerly granted, there are now but 2. In Augusta, Ky., and Kingston, Me., retailing has ceased. In December, 1829, the Secretary of the A. T. S. had received information of more than 400 dealers in ardent spirit, who had given up the business; and during the first three months of the year 1830, similar information respecting 267 others was received at the office of the Society. There is a large number of towns, mostly in New England, in which the traffic no longer exists. In Plymouth County, Mass., ardent spirit is retailed only by innkeepers. In Clinton County, N. Y., one fourth of the merchants have banished the article from their stores.

III. *It has greatly diminished the consumption of ardent spirits.* In proof of this we might refer to a large number of districts in different parts of the country, in which it has been found, by careful investigation, that the consumption of ardent spirits has diminished to the amount of one fourth, one half, two thirds, nine-tenths, and even more. But estimates founded on statements from the public offices will be more satisfactory.

(1.) The quantity of foreign distilled spirits entered at the Custom-House at Middletown, Connecticut, amounted, in 1828, to 186,845 gallons, in 1829 to 74,944, and in the first six months of 1830, to less than 4,000.

(2.) The Custom-House books at New Haven show that the number of hogsheads (averaging 110 gallons) of foreign spirit, entered there in 1826, was 1760, in 1827, 591, in 1828, 787, in 1829, 445, and for the first 6 months of 1830, 85, which is supposed to be more than half the import of the year.

(3.) The quantity of distilled liquors brought into Fredericksburg, Va., by water, was, in 1826, 126,273 gallons, and in the year ending July 1, 1830, 58,950 gallons.

(4.) The following table shows the amount of distilled liquors brought into the port of New York for the first six months of the years 1828, 1829, and 1830.

From January 1, to July 31,		1828	1829	1830
Brandy,	pipes	7,263	5,635	1,060
Gin,	do.	3,371	1,441	1,498
Rum,	puncheons	7,707	6,290	2,503
Total,	casks	18,341	13,366	5,061

(5.) The following statement, from the same office, extends one year farther back and embraces periods of 12 months each.

	1827	1828	1829
Foreign distilled liquors imp'd, (galls.)	2,056,739	2,925,705	1,695,868
" " " exp'd, (do.)	126,534	186,894	428,775
Leaving for that market, -	1,930,205	2,738,811	1,267,093

(6.) We refer, finally, respecting the consumption of foreign distilled spirits, to the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. From these the following statement of the imports and exports of this article for the three years ending Sept. 30, 1829, is prepared :

	1826–7	1827–8	1828–9
Imp'd from Oct. 1, to Sept. 30, (galls.)	3,537,426	5,102,599	3,420,884
Exported " " "	223,815	255,341	905,006
Leaving for home consumption,	3,313,611	4,847,258	2,515,878

Statement (1), omitting the last half year, shows a diminution of three fifths in a single year ;—Statement (2)—with the same omission—a diminution in 1829 of more than three-fifths from the average of the three preceding years ;—Statement (3), a diminution of more than one half in about three years ;—Statement (4), a diminution of more than two thirds from the average of two years (of which two, the last was about one third less than the preceding ;)—Statement (5), a diminution of nearly one half from the average of two years ;—and Statement (6), a diminution of more than one third from an average of two years.

When we consider that none of these statements extend back beyond the date at which the efforts of the A. T. S. commenced, and that the imports have been rapidly diminishing down to the latest dates, it would seem that the decrease of consumption throughout the United States, must be at least 65 or 70 per cent. We will suppose it, however, to be only 50 per cent. The average for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1828, was 4,080,434 gallons at the expense of about as many dollars. The saving therefore, already effected in the article of foreign distilled spirit, amounts, on the lowest estimate, to more than $2,000,000 a year.

Some may suppose that the consumption of the domestic article has *increased.* That such is not the fact might be inferred from the diminished number of distilleries and retailers of spirits, and from the known fact that a large number of retailers, especially in New England, continue the sale of foreign who have abandoned that of domestic liquors. We are able, however, to refer here also to the more satisfactory authority of official documents.

The quantity of whiskey brought into Fredericksburg, by water, in the year 1826, was 114,277 galls., and in the year ending July 1, 1830, 52,621 galls.

From Aug. 1, to Dec. 1, 1828, the quantity of whiskey that passed Utica on the canal was 1,053,305 galls. ;—during the same months of the year 1829, only 345,159 galls.,—although the quantity of wheat, flour, ashes, &c. was far greater during the latter than during the former period.

Most of the whiskey brought to Philadelphia comes from the West and is inspected in what is called the Western District. The quantity inspected there in 1828, was 2,714,204 gallons, and in 1829, 1,822,400 galls.

The quantity of domestic spirits inspected in the city of New York in 1827, was 98,310 casks; in 1828, 111,504 casks; and in 1829, 79,913 casks.

These statements warrant the conclusion that the consumption of whiskey, in the Middle States, has decreased at least one third.

Of the saving in expense, suffering, and crime, effected by this diminution of the consumption of ardent spirit, the following estimates will serve to form some conception.

In 1810, the quantity of distilled spirituous liquors consumed in the United States amounted to about 4½ galls. to each inhabitant. Did our present population drink at the same rate, the consumption (supposing our population to be 13,000,000) would amount to 58,500,000 galls. a year. Supposing the consumption to be only one third less in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and the average expense per gall. to the consumer to be 40 cents, there is a saving of $7,800,000 a year in the cost of the liquor.

In the 4th section of his Treatise on State Prison Punishments, &c. (published in the Journal of Humanity, Nov. 25, 1829), Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq. who has paid great attention to the subject and enjoyed uncommon advantages for investigating it, for a series of years, gives a variety of facts and estimates, from which he infers that the annual pecuniary loss to the people of the United States by crime, is $8,700,000,—occasioned by 15,000 criminals, 11,000 of whom are at large. In another paper, furnished by the same gentleman to the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, facts are stated from which it is inferred that at least 37 parts out of 54 of the above sum—or $5,911,168—must be charged to the account of intemperance. And from a similar investigation respecting pauperism, in the same paper, Mr. Hopkins concludes that intemperance must be charged with at least $2,534,000 a year on that account. These estimates, it should be noticed, show only the annual expense of criminals and paupers *after they have become such in consequence of the use of ardent spirit.* The commencement of the reformation is too recent to furnish any statistics of the actual decrease of pauperism and crime.

IV. *It has caused the reformation of a large number of intemperate persons.* This was not a prominent object with those who first adopted and recommended the measures at present pursued, and it must now be regarded as an incidental benefit of efforts intended for the good of others. It is however great,—very much surpassing expectation. Instances of the reformation of intemperate persons, through the influence of Temperance Societies, are frequent in all parts of the country. The Third Annual Report of the A. T. S. mentions more than 700 such cases. The Secretary of the New Hampshire Society states the ascertained number in that state at about 100. In Windham County, Conn. there are 50 cases; in Washington County, Md., 30; in Orange County, N. C., 20.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

[The figures in the margin designate the day of the month.]

SEPTEMBER.

3. The blockade of the Dardanelles raised.
12. Capitulation of the Spanish Gen. Barradas to the Mexican General Santa Anna, at Tampico, Mexico. This terminated the expedition to subdue Mexico after five engagements.
14. A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Adrianople.
15. Slavery abolished in Mexico by a proclamation of the President.
15. Died, at Vanitza, Greece, Gen. Dantzel, commander of the Greek army.
15. Died, at Dublin, Ireland, James Hamilton, the inventor of the Hamiltonian method of instruction.
20. The treaty of Adrianople ratified by the Porte.
22. Peace concluded between Colombia and Peru.
24. A victory gained by the Greeks, under Gen. Ypsilanti, over the Turks near Petria in Livadia.
26. Revolution in Buenos Ayres. The government restored to those from whom it had been wrested by Lavalle.
26. Venezuela separates itself from the Republic of Colombia, and declares itself independent. Gen. Paez placed at the head of affairs.

OCTOBER.

5. A Convention of ninety-six Delegates assemble at Richmond, Virginia, to amend the Constitution of that state, or to frame a new one.
6. Died, in Louisiana, Peter Derbigny, governor of the state.
10. The treaty of peace with Colombia ratified by the government of Peru.
11. Adrianople evacuated by the Turks.
12. Don Miguel acknowledged by Spain legitimate sovereign of Portugal.
16. Arrival of the Empress Amelia Eugenia in Brazil.
17. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal opened.
18. Died, at New York, Wm. Harris, D.D., Principal of Columbia College.

NOVEMBER.

9. Separation of Yucatan from the Mexican Republic, and union with the Republic of Central America.
11. A. Wylie, D. D. inaugurated President of Indiana College.
16. The Province of Conception declares itself independent of Chili.
24. Great fire at Camden, S. C. Loss estimated at $150,000.
26. Colossal statue of Washington placed on the Monument in Baltimore.
26. Died, at Philadelphia, Bushrod Washington, of Mount Vernon, Virginia, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S. ; aged 71.
26. Great inundation of the Nile in Egypt begins ; about 30,000 perish.

DECEMBER.

4. Commencement of a Revolution in Mexico. The Vice-President, Bustamente, issues a proclamation against the government of Guerrero, demanding the resignation of his extraordinary powers.
4. Abolition of the Suttee Rite in Hindostan by the English government.
5. Gen. Rosas elected President of Buenos Ayres in place of Gen. Lavalle.

7. Commencement of the first session of the twenty-first Congress.
11. A great fire in Cincinnati, Ohio.
12. Died, on a journey to Kentucky, William Stoughton, D.D., formerly President of Columbian College.
13. The Russian ship St. Nicholas explodes at Ismael.
14. Commencement of the civil war in Chili. Battle between the armies under Generals Luctra and Prieto, in which the latter was defeated.
19. Gen. Gamarra elected President, and Fuente Vice-President of Peru.
22. The 209th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims celebrated at Plymouth. Oration by Wm. Sullivan, LL.D.
22. Died, in New York, John M. Mason, D.D. ; aged 60.
23. Gen. Guerrero resigns the Presidency of Mexico. The new government settled under Bustamente, the former Vice-President.
24. A proclamation issued by General Bolivar convoking a Constituent Congress at Bogotá, to form a Constitution for Colombia.
24. Venice made a free port.

JANUARY.

7. Died, in London, Sir Th. Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy.
7. Death of the Queen of Portugal ; aged 54.
13. Great fire at New Orleans. Loss estimated at $300,000.
13. Mr. Foot's Resolution respecting the further survey of the public lands, which gives rise to an animated discussion in the U. S. Senate.
14. The amended Constitution of Virginia adopted by the Convention.
20. Gen. Bolivar issues a proclamation resigning his military and political offices. The Constituent Congress consisting of forty-seven Deputies assemble at Bogotá, of which Gen. Sucre is chosen President, and Bishop Esteves, Vice-President. The object of the Congress was, to form a Constitution for Colombia conformable to the spirit of the age, and the condition of the people ; and to elect officers of Government.
22. The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada opened at Quebec.
31. Very cold in New England ; the thermometer in Boston $6\frac{1}{2}°$ below 0 at sunrise ; in Bangor, Me., 27° below 0.

FEBRUARY.

4. Meeting of the Parliament of Great Britain.
4. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg elected Sovereign Prince of Greece by the plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Russia.
10. Remarkable shower in Union county, Kentucky.
21. A cotton manufactory at Saco, Me., burnt. Loss about $300,000.
22. The petition of the English Jews for the removal of their civil disabilities, presented to the British Parliament.
26. Great fire at Bergen, Norway ; 200 houses destroyed.
27. Died, at Jericho, Long Isl. Elias Hicks, of the Soc. of Friends ; aged 82.

MARCH.

2. Meeting of the French Chambers of Peers and Deputies.
2. Great freshet at Vienna. The Danube rises 23 feet. The suburbs of the city containing 50,000 inhabitants, inundated.
5. Died, at Raleigh, John S. Ravenscroft, D.D., Bp. of N. C. ; aged 58.
9. Died, at Rio de Janeiro, William Tudor, Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States at the Court of Brazil.
10. Died, at Hagerstown, Md., Chr. Newcomb, Bp. German Methodist Soc.
18. The answer of the French Chamber of Deputies made to the King's Speech, stating that a concurrence did not exist between the views of the government and the wishes of the nation ; 221 voting in favor of it, 181 against it.

19. The French Chambers of Peers and Deputies prorogued till Sept. 1.
22. Ovalle elected President of Chili.
22. A violent hurricane in Washington county, Ohio.
23. Peace concluded at Buenos Ayres, between Buenos Ayres, Sante Fe, Entre Rios, and Corrientes.
26. A high tide along the coast of New England. In Boston the water rose 16½ feet, and caused much damage.
27. Died, at Bedford, Pa., John Tod, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pa. ; aged 51.
29. Died, in London, Major James Rennel ; aged 88.
30. A violent hurricane in Maury county, Tennessee.

APRIL.

4. Yucatan declares itself independent.
5. The bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews, introduced into the British Parliament.
6. Joseph White, a wealthy merchant, aged 81, assassinated in his bed in Salem, Mass.
6. Death of Louis X., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt ; aged 77.
8. Ferdinand VII. of Spain issues a decree abolishing the operation of the Salic law in the succession to the Spanish Monarchy.
12. Violent earthquakes in Central America ; several towns destroyed.
13. The navigation of the Black Sea opened to American vessels.
17. Died, at Philadelphia, Dr. John Godman ; aged 32.
20. The Sultan of Turkey accedes to the resolutions adopted by the three Allied Powers respecting Greece.
21. The boiler of the steam-boat Chief Justice Marshall burst at Newburg, N. Y. About 15 persons killed.
22. A revolution, headed by Gen. Urdaneta, at Bogotá, Colombia.
25. The new Republican Constitution of Colombia signed by the members of the Constituent Congress, and the Executive.
26. Died, at Rome, Mad. Letitia Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon ; aged 85.
27. The city of Guatimala almost destroyed by earthquakes.
27. The bill for removing the Indians passed by the Senate of the United States. Yeas, 27, nays 20.

MAY.

4. The Constituent Congress of Colombia elect Joaquin Mosquera, President, and Domingo Cuicedo Vice-President of that Republic.
7. A Treaty between the United States and Turkey signed at Constantinople, securing to the United States the free navigation of the Black Sea and the trade of the Turkish Empire.
11. The Constituent Congress of Colombia, after having formed a republican constitution and elected the officers of government, adjourn *sine die*.
11. Died, at Aberdeen, Scotland, William L. Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal College ; aged 76.
16. Great eruption of Mount Etna. Seven new craters were opened and eight villages destroyed, to which the lava had never before extended.
16. The bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews rejected in the British Parliament by a vote of 288 to 165.
16. Died, at Jedburgh, Scotland, Th. Somerville, D.D.
17. The French Chambers of Peers and Deputies dissolved by the king.
21. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg resigns the throne of Greece.
24. The bill for removing the Indians passes the House of Representatives of the United States by a vote of 102 to 97.
25. The ship Boston burnt at sea by lightning.

25. The French expedition against Algiers sails from Toulon, consisting of 11 men of war, 19 frigates, 21 sloops, 15 brigs, 2 steamboats, and 280 transports :—34,165 men under the command of Count de Bourmont.
31. End of the first session of the 21st U. S. Congress.
31. A violent tornado in Tennessee. The towns of Shelbyville and Charlotte almost entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $100,000.
31. Gen. Flores issues a proclamation at Quito, declaring the south part of Colombia an independent government.
Died in May, at Paris, Frederick A. Wilson, the inventor of gas light.

JUNE.

General Sucre assassinated in Colombia about the first of June ; aged 37.
14. The French army lands at the bay of Sidi Feruch, near Algiers.
17. Died, in England, the Earl of Harcourt, a Field-Marshal ; aged 87.
18. A treaty of peace ratified at Monte Video by the Governor, Gen. Lavalleja and Gen. Rivera, by which the latter acknowledged the existing government. This terminated the civil war.
19. Battle of Stroueli between the Algerines, Turks, and Arabs, (50,000) and the French, (25,000), in which the former are defeated.
20. The Algerines defeated by the French near Sidi Khalef.
26. Death of George IV. King of England, at Windsor, in the 68th year of his age, and the 11th of his reign :—William IV. proclaimed on the 28th.
28. Celebration of the 2d centennial anniversary of the settlement of Charlestown, Mass. Oration by E. Everett.

JULY.

2. Died, at Natchez, Robert H. Adams, senator of the U. S. from Mississippi.
5. Surrender of Algiers to the French army after a siege of six days. Loss of the French in killed and wounded previous to effecting this conquest 2,400 men ; that of the Algerines 10,000.
15. The funeral ceremonies of George IV. of England.
16. Very hot weather (from 16th to 23d) in the Eastern and Middle States.
18. Died, at Peacham, Vt., Prof. Wm. Chamberlain of Dart. Col. ; aged 33.
24. British Parliament dissolved by the king.
25. Died, in Boston, Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mass. ; aged 62.
25. Date of the three ordinances of Charles X. of France, dissolving the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, suppressing the liberty of the press, and altering the law of election, which were published on the 26th, and gave rise to a revolution which terminated in the dethronement of Charles, and the elevation of Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, to the throne as King of the French. See pages 290 and 291.
26. Much damage done by a freshet in the towns of Middlebury, New Haven, and Lincoln, Vermont, caused by the sudden rise of the Otter Creek, in consequence of heavy rains ; fourteen persons destroyed.
29. Died, at Harrowgate, Eng., J. S. J. Gardiner, D.D. of Boston ; aged 65.

AUGUST.

1. Great fire in New Orleans. Loss estimated at $150,000.
7. Violent hurricane in Jamaica, W. I., by which several towns and villages are destroyed, several lives lost, and much damage done to shipping.
7. The French Chamber of Deputies declare the throne of France vacant, make various important modifications of the Constitutional Charter, and call to the throne Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans.
9. Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, declares his acceptance of the modified Charter, takes the requisite oath, and is proclaimed King of the French.

9. A treaty of peace concluded between France and Tunis, by which the commerce of the latter is opened to all nations.   A similar treaty was concluded with Tripoli on the 11th.

14. Died, at Washington, Gen. Philip Stuart, an officer of the revolution.

17. Violent storm along the coast of the Southern and Middle States.

19. The American Institute of Instruction organized at Boston.

23. Louis Philip issues an ordinance restoring their political rights, to those who were banished from France in 1816, and permitting their return.

25. Insurrection of the Belgians commenced at Brussels.   The populace attacked and destroyed several houses belonging to obnoxious individuals, and skirmishes followep between the inhabitants and the troops.

27. Died, at St. Leu, France, Prince Bourbon de Condé ; aged 75.

27. A revolution against the government of Colombia at Bogotá.   Battle between the partizans of the government and its opposers, in which the latter, commanded by Col. Pincres, are victorious.

29. Insurrection at Antwerp and other towns in the Belgic Provinces.

29. A deputation sent by the citizens of Brussels to lay their grievances before the King.   Van Maanen dismissed from the office of Minister of Justice ; but sometime afterwards reäppointed.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Died, at Lynn, Mass., Donald McDonald ; aged 108; b. in Scot. in 1722.

5. Combination of the journeyman printers of Paris against the use of engine presses.

6. Insurrection at Brunswick; the Duke, Charles Frederick, soon after flees to England, and is succeeded by his brother William.

13. An extraordinary session of the States General of the Netherlands opened at the Hague, for the purpose of reconciling the Belgians.

15. The Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road opened ; the Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson killed by the Rocket engine.   This work, which was commenced in 1826, has been completed at the expense of nearly £80C,000.

16. Great fire at Gloucester, Mass.   Loss estimated at $100,000.

17. Celebration of the second Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of Boston, Mass.   Oration by Josiah Quincy, LL.D.

18. Bolivar having been reäppointed, again accepts the office of President of Colombia.

18. Died, at Richmond, George Hay, judge of the Court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia.

20. Died, at Auburn, John H. Hobart, D.D., Bishop of New York.

20. Public meeting at Columbia, S. C., on the subject of " State Rights."

23. The Royal Troops to the number of about 18,000 under the command of Prince Frederick, enter Brussels, but obliged to retreat on the 27th.

27. Prince de Polignac, late prime minister of Charles X., accused of high treason by the French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 244 to 47.

28. Peyronnet, Chantelauze, Ranville, Haussez, Capelle, and Montbel, ex-ministers of Charles X., also accused of high treason.

OCTOBER.

4. The Independence of Belgium declared by the Central Committee, at Brussels :—" The provinces of Belgium violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an *independent state.*"

6. Died, at Reading, Pa., Frederick Smith, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

14. Died, at Shawneetown, John McLean, senator of the U. S. from Illinois.

20. A convention of literary men meets at New York on the subject of establishing a new university.